

# Social Justice Watch 0910

[图集精选](#)

[消息精选](#)

[A Black seventh-grader played with a toy gun during a virtual class. His school called the police.](#)

[A Breakdown of the 2018 Electorate](#)

[Despite Pandemic, Many Europeans Still See Climate Change as Greatest Threat to Their Countries](#)

来源：[Social Justice Watch](#)

[镜像](#)

# 图集精选

[返回目录](#)



# Intelligence Analyst

Job ID: 1026060 | Amazon.com Services LLC

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## DESCRIPTION

Amazon's Global Security Operations' (GSO) Global Intelligence Program (GIP) is looking for an entrepreneurial intelligence analyst to join a team of analysts providing high-level tactical and strategic intelligence products to global stakeholders within Amazon Worldwide Operations. Our team is located in the Phoenix, Arizona area.

This role is vital to ensuring that Amazon operations leadership have access to actionable intelligence that informs decision making on a global scale. Ideal candidates will have a proven history of producing accurate intelligence



**Intelligence Analyst****Apply now**

geopolitical crises, conflicts impacting operations, and other topics sensitive to Human Resources and Employee Relations

- Analysts must be capable of engaging and informing L7+ ER Principals (attorney stakeholders) on sensitive topics that are highly confidential, including labor organizing threats against the company, establish and track funding and activities connected to corporate campaigns (internal and external) against Amazon, and provide sophisticated analysis on these topics
- Individual analysts will work directly with Sr. Corporate Counsel to compile and provide assessments for use in court filings, up to and including restraining orders against activist groups; intelligence assessments are used by Legal to demonstrate to court of law that activist groups harbor intent for continued illegal activity vis-à-vis Amazon
- Analysts are tasked with independently managing intelligence support relationship with L8 regional leadership, including maintaining regular communications, requirements meetings, and other engagements necessary to establishing product requirements and KPIs
- Analysts must be capable of creating and deploying sophisticated search strings tailored to

Amazon really just explicitly putting out a "Help wanted: union busters" sign  
[source](#)



J

@JtheLetter



Racists don't have to be statues  
for you to throw them in a river

5:53 AM · 10 Jun 20 · Twitter Web App

27.1K Retweets 96K Likes

PSA



Mulan specifically thank the publicity department of CPC Xinjiang uyghur autonomous region committee in the credits.

You know, the place where the cultural genocide is happening.

They filmed extensively in Xinjiang, which the subtitles call “Northwest China”

[#BoycottMulan source](#)

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[#ccp](#) doesn't align with any Olympic values - move it somewhere else please.

[#uyghur #boycott2022BeijingOlympics #norightsnogame](#)

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**bisexuality is attraction to  
two or more genders**

**pansexuality is attraction  
regardless of gender**





**bisexuality and pansexuality  
don't mean exactly the same  
thing, and it's completely valid  
to identify as either (or both!)**

---

If the shooter turns out to be...



**Hispanic**

*"Build  
the wall!"*



**Arab**

*"Ban  
Muslims!"*



**Black**

*"BLM are  
terrorists!"*



**White**

*"We need to ask ourselves how are we as  
a society failing these poor troubled  
young men? What kinds of movies, video  
games, and music are we making?"*

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maisha  
@rahmaanly



Telling your sexual assault/abuse story is not a trend, it never was. Girls aren't joining in because it's trending. Girls are joining in because after years of being ashamed and afraid to speak up, they found the courage to talk about their experience because someone else did.

[返回目录](#)

# 消息精选

[返回目录](#)

None

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<https://youtu.be/oQbei5JGiT8>

YouTube

Tea Consent

Copyright ©2015 Emmeline May and Blue Seat Studios

Non-commercial use: Video must have copyright information displayed below video, with a live link to original. No alteration to the video may be made, other than translation.

Commercial use: Contact hel...

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A 12yo girl scared, ran, and pushed down by riot police in Mong Kong via HKUST Radio News Reporting Team. [@appledaily\\_hk](#) interviewed her mum, said she only buying paint for schoolwork with her brother [link](#) [#HongKongProtests source](#)

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Disney should disclose the details about when Mulan was filmed in Xinjiang, what assistances it received from authorities, what agreements it had made with them in order to do the filming, and what kind of human rights due diligence it conducted before making the decisions. [link source](#)

Twitter

Adrian Zenz

Disney's Mulan film credits include a special thank you to the Turpan Public Security Bureau (PSB), a Uyghur region where the movie was filmed sometime after 2015, meaning likely between 2016-18, when Uyghur mass detentions were

ongoing. Gives me a whole...

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[telegra.ph/A-Breakdown-of-the-2018-Electorate-09-08](https://www.telegraph.co.uk/politics/2018/09/08/a-breakdown-of-the-2018-electorate/)

Telegraph

A Breakdown of the 2018 Electorate

Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand how Americans voted in 2018 and how their turnout and vote choices differed from 2016. For this analysis, we surveyed U.S. adults online and verified their turnout in the two elections using commercial...

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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ARv3z1DrF3U>

YouTube

12 year old arrested, hood put over his head | Raw Officer Body Cam  
Sacramento Police are reviewing the arrest of a 12-year-old after a video of officers putting a hood over the boy's head went viral. This is one of the body cam videos provided by Sacramento Police. Sacramento Police Sgt. Vance Chandler told ABC10 the “spit...

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Reportback and recap from [#Seattle](#) last night where police attacked protestors unprovoked and made several extremely violent arrests. Solidarity.

<https://twitter.com/spekulation/status/1303443279468396545>

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Hong Kong police must refrain from using excessive force to restrict freedom of expression. Peaceful assembly is a human right and it must be respected  
[#HongKong #HongKongProtests source](#)

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The school sent cops to the residence of Black child because he played with a

toy gun \*in his own house.\* He was suspended for 5 days and now has a record saying he brought a “facsimile of a firearm to school.”

“I wish the world could see my son through the way I see him. He’s funny, compassionate, caring, goofy, and yeah, he gets distracted easily, but he’s a kid,” Elliott said. “I hate that the world doesn’t see him that way. It’s not fair.”

[telegraph.co.uk/A-Black-seventh-grader-played-with-a-toy-gun-during-a-virtual-class-His-school-called-the-police-09-09](https://www.telegraph.co.uk/A-Black-seventh-grader-played-with-a-toy-gun-during-a-virtual-class-His-school-called-the-police-09-09)

Telegraph

A Black seventh-grader played with a toy gun during a virtual class. His school called the police.

By Jaclyn Peiser September 8, 2020 at 6:38 AM EDT Dani Elliott was at work last month in Colorado Springs when her 12-year-old son’s vice principal called with alarming news: A police officer was on the way to her house — all because her son had played with...

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[www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-54085183](https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-54085183)

BBC News

India in shock over 86-year-old grandmother's rape

Police have arrested a man in his 30s for the rape and assault of the woman in Delhi.

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[telegraph.co.uk/Despite-Pandemic-Many-Europeans-Still-See-Climate-Change-as-Greatest-Threat-to-Their-Countries-09-09](https://www.telegraph.co.uk/Despite-Pandemic-Many-Europeans-Still-See-Climate-Change-as-Greatest-Threat-to-Their-Countries-09-09)

Telegraph

Despite Pandemic, Many Europeans Still See Climate Change as Greatest Threat to Their Countries

This analysis focuses on cross-national views of how people perceive major international threats, such as climate change, the spread of infectious diseases and terrorism, in 14 advanced economies. Pew Research Center has published previous looks at global...

[返回目录](#)

# A Black seventh-grader played with a toy gun during a virtual class. His school called the police.

[返回目录](#)



Curtis Elliott Jr. and Dani Elliott said that the school sending a police officer to their home put their son, Isaiah, in danger. (Dani Elliott)

By Jaclyn Peiser September 8, 2020 at 6:38 AM EDT

Dani Elliott was at work last month in Colorado Springs when her 12-year-old son's vice principal called with alarming news: A police officer was on the way to her house — all because her son had played with a toy gun during his virtual art class.

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Elliott says she was terrified, especially considering her son is Black.

“I never thought: ‘You can’t play with a Nerf gun in your own home because somebody may perceive it as a threat and call the police on you,’” Elliott said.

Elliott’s son, Isaiah, was later suspended for five days and now has a record with the El Paso County Sheriff’s Office and a mark on his school disciplinary paperwork saying he brought a “facsimile of a firearm to school” — even though he was in his own home doing a virtual class. The “gun” was obviously a toy, painted black and green with “Zombie Hunter” on the side.

Elliott lashed out at the school, arguing that it was irresponsible to call police given the frequency of police violence against Black people.

“With the cultural events going on right now, especially for young African Americans, you calling the police and telling them that he could have a gun, you put his life in jeopardy,” Elliott said.

Elliott said she thinks the school doesn’t understand the possible consequences.

In a statement on its Facebook page, Grand Mountain School said that while there has been false information spreading online, it can’t provide any details on what happened, citing privacy laws.

“We never have or ever will condone any form of racism or discrimination,” the statement said. “Safety will always be number one for our students and staff. We follow board policies and safety protocols consistently, whether we are in-person or distance learning.”

The incident happened Aug. 27, the third day of distance learning at Grand Mountain School. Elliott learned of the trouble when Isaiah’s art teacher emailed, saying she had notified the vice principal that her son, who has attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, was distracted and playing with a gun, which she believed was fake. Elliott responded, assuring the teacher that it was a toy gun and that she would talk to her son about keeping it away during class.

But the vice principal had already called a school resource officer to review a recording of the class. The officer watched footage of Isaiah and another boy

pointing the toy gun at the computer screen, according to a police report, obtained by KOAA.

The other boy was a classmate who was studying at Elliott's house at the time; deputies later visited his home as well, according to the police report. KDVR reported that the boy is believed to have also received a five-day suspension.

When officers arrived at Elliott's home, her husband, Curtis, let them in. They explained to Isaiah that if he brought a toy gun to school, they could file criminal charges.

But when Isaiah's father viewed body camera footage of the tape from his son's class, he said it only showed Isaiah sitting on the couch, moving the green toy gun from one side to the other — not waving it as the teacher alleged.

Over the following few days, Elliott and her husband spoke with the school's principal and vice principal, as well as a district superintendent. They would not budge on Isaiah's suspension and disciplinary record.

"I said: 'Black children cannot have that sort of thing on their record. You are reducing his chances at success,'" Elliott said she told school administrators.

She also questioned why the school called the police before notifying her and her husband. Elliott said that the vice principal said their son's safety was the school's top priority. But Elliott argued that calling the police actually put Isaiah's life at risk, noting that he is the same age as Tamir Rice, who was shot and killed in 2014 by police in Cleveland while holding a BB gun.

Isaiah was traumatized by the experience, she said. "He was in tears when the police came," Elliott said. "He was very scared. He said: 'Mommy, I had butterflies in my stomach. I was scared and thought I was going to jail.'"

Elliott also criticized the school for recording the students in class. She said the school didn't get permission from parents.

In a statement, Grand Mountain School acknowledged that the digital platform the school uses for virtual teaching has a recording function. "During our first week of school, we were still becoming familiar with the platform. It is not our current practice to record classes at this time. Parents will be notified if that changes," the statement said.

Elliott and her husband, who both work for the military, decided to pull their son out of the school after the incident, placing him on a wait list for a charter school. She said she hopes his next school better understands and works with students with ADHD.

“I wish the world could see my son through the way I see him. He’s funny, compassionate, caring, goofy, and yeah, he gets distracted easily, but he’s a kid,” Elliott said. “I hate that the world doesn’t see him that way. It’s not fair.”

[原文](#)

[返回目录](#)

# A Breakdown of the 2018 Electorate

[返回目录](#)



Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand how Americans voted in 2018 and how their turnout and vote choices differed from 2016. For this analysis, we surveyed U.S. adults online and verified their turnout in the two elections using commercial voter files that aggregate official state turnout records.

We surveyed 10,640 U.S. adults online in November 2018 and 4,183 adults in November and December 2016. Everyone who took part is a member of Pew Research Center's American Trends Panel (ATP), an online survey panel recruited through national, random sampling of telephone numbers or, since 2018, 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 many other characteristics. Read more about the ATP's methodology. Verification of voter turnout involved matching the panelists to two or more commercial voter files. Panelists for whom a record of voting was located are considered validated voters; all others are presumed not to have voted.

Here are the questions used for this report and its methodology.

Compared with Hillary Clinton’s 2-point popular vote advantage over Donald Trump in the 2016 presidential election, the Democratic Party expanded its margin over the Republican Party to 9 points in votes cast for the U.S. House of Representatives in 2018, a gain of 7 percentage points. This increased support was sufficient for the Democratic Party to gain the majority in the House with a net pickup of 41 seats. Voter turnout as a share of the eligible population was 49%, the highest for a midterm election in 100 years. A new analysis of verified voters from Pew Research Center’s American Trends Panel examines what 2016 voters and nonvoters did in the 2018 midterm elections and offers a detailed portrait of the demographic composition and vote choices of the 2018 electorate. It provides an update and comparison with findings from our study of the 2016 electorate.

Compared with how Clinton fared in 2016, Democratic candidates for Congress in 2018 made gains from several sources. Among Americans who voted in both elections, Clinton’s 2016 voters supported Democrats in 2018 at a slightly higher rate than Trump’s voters supported Republican candidates. Slightly more of Clinton’s than Trump’s voters turned out to vote in 2018. In combination, party loyalty, defection and turnout differences among 2016 voters accounted for a little less than half of the Democratic gains over Clinton’s two-point margin.

Nonvoters in 2016 who turned out in 2018 voted heavily for Democratic candidates, accounting for about half of the Democratic gains. Additionally, a small share of the gains came from people who voted for third-party candidates in 2016; they favored Democratic candidates over Republican candidates in 2018 by a narrow margin.

Voting patterns in 2018 reflected a great deal of continuity with 2016, though Democratic candidates in 2018 did better among a few groups, notably men, young people and secular voters. Voting patterns among several other large groups changed less, including Black voters, voters ages 65 and older, Protestants, regular churchgoers and women.

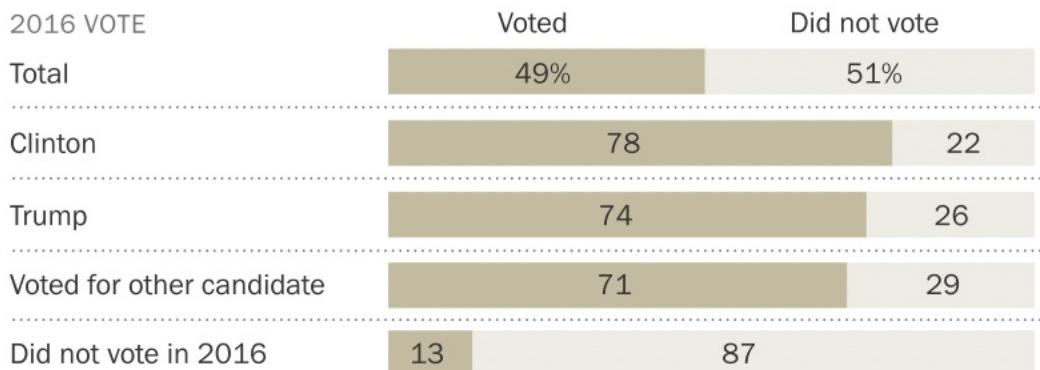
Given their relatively lower turnout, midterm elections are not necessarily predictive of what will happen in the next presidential election, when many more American voters will take part.

This analysis is based on interviews with 10,640 members of Pew Research Center’s American Trends Panel conducted Nov. 7-16, 2018, shortly after the general election. It also draws on interviews conducted among 3,770 of the panelists from Nov. 29 to Dec. 12, 2016, after the general election that year and interviews conducted Aug. 20 to Oct. 28, 2018 among all members of the panel at that time. Researchers attempted to match the panelists to two different commercial voter files that contain official records of voter registration and turnout for 2016 and 2018. For the panelists interviewed in 2016, their 2016 vote history is based on verification with three additional commercial voter files, as described in an earlier report. (For more details, see “Methodology.”) This process of verifying voter turnout helps to correct for the tendency of some people to overreport voting and is generally regarded as providing a more accurate picture of the electorate.

### **Where the 2018 Democratic advantage came from: 2016 nonvoters, higher turnout by Clinton voters, and vote switching**

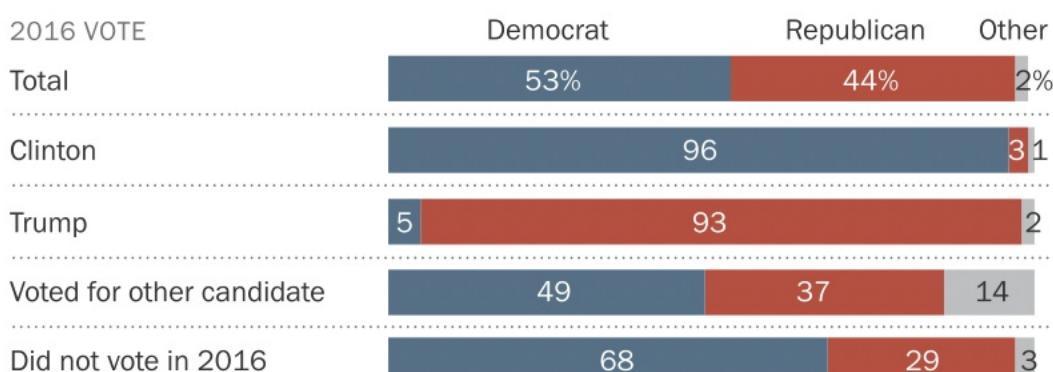
## Democratic House candidates gained from 2016 nonvoters and third-party voters

### Turnout in 2018



*Among 2018 voters ...*

### Vote for U.S. House in 2018



### Share of 2018 voters ...



Notes: Based on 6,789 (2016) and 7,585 (2018) validated general election voters and 2,363 2016 and 2,559 2018 validated nonvoters. Validated voters are those found to have voted in commercial voter files. Vote choice are from post-election surveys and the 2018 ATP profile survey. See Methodology for full details.

Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 29-Dec. 12, 2016, and Nov. 7-16, 2018.

"Democrats Made Gains From Multiple Sources in 2018 Midterm Victories"

Midterm elections consistently experience lower turnout than presidential elections. Yet while the 2018 turnout of 49% did not match turnout in the 2016 presidential election (59%), it was far higher than usual. Midway through President Trump’s first term in office, both Democrats and Republicans were energized. A large majority of people who voted in 2016 (76%) also voted in 2018. But somewhat more of Clinton’s 2016 voters (78%) than Trump’s 2016 voters (74%) turned out in 2018. Overwhelming majorities of both Trump’s and Clinton’s 2016 voters remained loyal to their respective parties in their 2018 U.S. House vote, though Clinton’s 2016 voters who turned out in 2018 were slightly more loyal to Democratic 2018 candidates (96%) than Trump’s 2016 voters were to 2018 GOP candidates (93%). Among the share who voted for someone other than Trump or Clinton in 2016, 71% voted in 2018. These voters favored Democratic candidates over Republican candidates by a margin of 49% to 37%.

Voters in 2018 who did not vote in 2016 were a small group (about 11% of all 2018 voters) but an important part of why the Democratic Party made gains. Among the 2016 nonvoters who voted in 2018, Democratic House candidates led Republican House candidates by a more than a two-to-one (68% to 29%) margin.

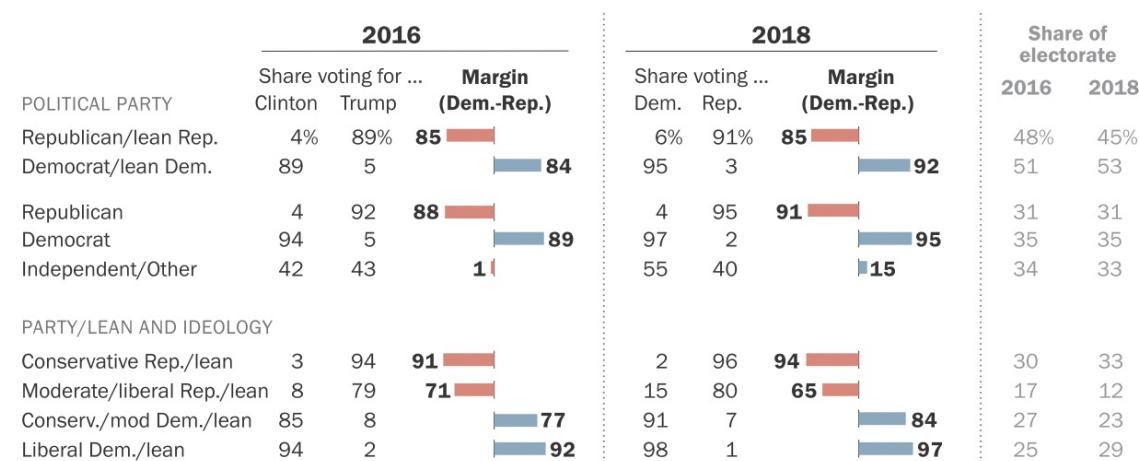
Of everyone eligible by citizenship and age to vote in 2018, 44% voted in both the 2016 and 2018 elections; 36% voted in neither; 14% were drop-off voters (voting in 2016 but not in 2018) and a small share (6%) were new voters – voting in 2018 but not in 2016.

## Few defections from party affiliation

As they did in 2016, Republicans and Democrats voted almost unanimously for House candidates of their own party in 2018. Among those who do not initially identify with either party (including leaners, members of third parties and “pure” independents), Democratic candidates picked up 13 percentage points of support in 2018 over Clinton’s levels. Democratic candidates also made gains among Republicans and leaners who describe themselves as moderate or liberal (from 8% for Clinton to 15% for Democratic House candidates).

## Party loyalty remained strong in 2018 midterm vote

*% of validated voters who reported voting for ...*



Notes: Based on 3,014 (2016) and 7,585 (2018) validated general election voters. Validated voters are those found to have voted in commercial voter files. Vote choice for both years is from a post-election survey. See Methodology for full details. Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 29-Dec. 12, 2016, and Nov. 7-16, 2018.

"Democrats Made Gains From Multiple Sources in 2018 Midterm Victories"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

## Democrats did better in 2018 than 2016 among men, young voters

Among most groups, voting patterns in 2018 were generally similar to those in 2016, albeit with most reflecting somewhat greater support for Democratic candidates for the U.S. House compared with Hillary Clinton. Men, young people and secular voters were notably more supportive of Democratic candidates in 2018 than these groups had been in 2016.

Democratic gains among men resulted in some narrowing of the gender gap. In the 2016 election, Donald Trump won men by 11 points (52% to 41%) and Hillary Clinton won women by 15 (54% to 39%), for a difference of 26 points. In 2018, women supported Democratic candidates by a similar margin (18 points, 58% to 40%) but the GOP advantage among men vanished (50% voted Democratic, 48% Republican). Trump carried White men by 30 points in 2016 (62% to 32%), a Republican advantage that shrank to just 12 points in 2018 (55% to 43%).

## Democrats fared much better among men in 2018 than in 2016, narrowing the gender gap

*% of validated voters who reported voting for ...*

	2016			2018			Share of electorate	
	Share voting for ...	Margin	(Dem.-Rep.)	Share voting ...	Margin	(Dem.-Rep.)	2016	2018
Men	41%	52%	11	50%	48%	2	45%	49%
Women	54	39	15	58	40	18	55	51
White men	32	62	30	43	55	12	33	37
White women	45	47	2	50	48	2	41	38
Black men				92	6	86	4	3
Black women				93	5	88	6	6
Hispanic men				69	27	42	5	4
Hispanic women				75	23	52	5	4
Married	39	55	16	46	52	6	52	58
Unmarried	58	34	24	64	33	31	48	42
Men, married	32	62	30	43	55	12	27	30
Women, married	47	48	1	50	48	2	26	28
Men, not married	54	39	15	61	36	25	19	19
Women, not married	60	31	29	67	31	36	29	23

Notes: Based on 3,014 (2016) and 7,585 (2018) validated general election voters. Validated voters are those found to have voted in commercial voter files. Vote choice for both years is from a post-election survey. See Methodology for full details. White and Black adults include only those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race. Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 29-Dec. 12, 2016, and Nov. 7-16, 2018.

"Democrats Made Gains From Multiple Sources in 2018 Midterm Victories"

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Much as the gender gap shrank from 2016 to 2018, so did the marriage gap. Married voters in 2016 voted for Trump by a 55% to 39% margin but supported GOP House candidates in 2018 by only a 6-point margin, 52% to 46%. Unmarried voters were strongly Democratic in both years (58% to 34% for Clinton in 2016 and 64% to 33% for Democratic House candidates in 2018). Much of the decline in the marriage gap came from men. Trump won married men by a 30-point margin in 2016, but this group backed GOP House candidates by 12 points in 2018. Married women were evenly divided between the parties in both elections. Among unmarried voters, women were more supportive of Democratic candidates in 2018 than they had been of Hillary Clinton in 2016.

Young voters ages 18-29 were solid supporters of Clinton in 2016, but as a group were even more Democratic in 2018. In 2016, voters ages 18-29 voted for Clinton over Trump by a 58% to 28% margin, with 14% casting votes for third party candidates. In 2018, this group's votes went 72% for Democratic candidates and 23% for Republican candidates. Young voters, however, were significantly underrepresented in the electorate due to low turnout (as they

usually are). In 2018, they made up 11% of all voters, significantly below their 21% share of the voting eligible population. Nonetheless, 37% of young voters in 2018 had not voted in the 2016 election, a far higher share than in any other age group.

## Young voters supported Democratic candidates in 2018 at higher rates than Clinton in 2016, but continued to lag in turnout

*% of validated voters who reported voting for ...*

	2016			2018			Share of electorate	
	Share voting for ...		Margin (Dem.-Rep.)	Share voting ...		Margin (Dem.-Rep.)	2016	2018
	Clinton	Trump		Dem.	Rep.			
18-29	58%	28%	30	72%	23%	49	13%	11%
30-49	51	40	11	59	38	21	30	30
50-64	45	51	6	50	48	2	29	29
65+	44	53	9	46	52	6	27	31
White	39	54	15	46	52	6	74	75
Black	91	6	85	92	6	86	10	9
Hispanic	66	28	38	72	25	47	10	8
Other/mixed race	59	32	27	67	30	37	5	6
Urban	70	24	46	73	25	48	22	23
Suburban	45	47	2	52	45	7	50	53
Rural	34	59	25	38	59	21	27	24
White urban	59	37	22	64	34	30	17	19
White suburban	38	54	16	47	51	4	52	53
White rural	30	62	32	33	64	31	30	27

Notes: Based on 3,014 (2016) and 7,585 (2018) validated general election voters. Validated voters are those found to have voted in commercial voter files. Vote choice for both years is from a post-election survey. See Methodology for full details. White and Black adults include only those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race. Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 29-Dec. 12, 2016, and Nov. 7-16, 2018.

"Democrats Made Gains From Multiple Sources in 2018 Midterm Victories"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

By contrast, older voters continued to be the Republican Party's most loyal age group. Trump carried voters ages 65 and older by a 9-point margin in 2016; Republican candidates for the House won this group by 6 points in 2018 (52% to 46%). Older voters were nearly one-third of all voters in 2018 (31%), about three times the share of those ages 18-29, despite making up about the same overall share of the voting eligible population.

Support for Republican candidates among Black voters in 2018 was minimal (92% Democratic vs. 6% Republican in 2018, similar to the 91% to 6% margin for Clinton in 2016). Republicans had more support among Hispanic than Black voters, but there were still lopsided majorities for Democratic candidates (72% vs. 25% in 2018 and 66% for Clinton and 28% for Trump in 2016). There were too few Asian American voters in the sample to yield a reliable estimate, but among Asian and other voters of color collectively the 2018 vote was 67% Democratic and 30% Republican. White voters backed GOP candidates over Democrats by 6 points in 2018 (52% to 46%), though this represents a narrowing of Trump's 15-point margin over Clinton among White voters.

Geography remained a strong correlate of vote choice in 2018, with urban voters breaking Democratic by about a three-to-one margin (73% to 25%), similar to their split in 2016 (70% Clinton, 24% Trump). Republicans had about a two-to-one advantage over the Democrats with rural voters in both presidential voting and in 2018. Meanwhile, the Democrats made gains among suburban voters. While Trump and Clinton had roughly divided the suburban vote in 2016 down the middle (47% Trump, 45% Clinton), Democratic House candidates won the suburban vote by 7 percentage points two years later (52% to 45%).

Voters of color generally voted Democratic regardless of where they lived, though Republican candidates received 37% of the votes of suburban Hispanics and 12% support among rural Black voters. White urban voters supported Democratic candidates by a roughly two-to-one margin (64% to 34%) while rural White adults were a near mirror image (64% Republican, 33% Democratic). Suburban White voters, who favored Trump by 16 points in 2016, were more divided in 2018 (51% Republican, 47% Democratic).

In 2018, voters were highly politically polarized by religious affiliation and attendance at worship services, as they have been for many years in the U.S. Solid majorities of Protestants supported Republican candidates in 2018, while Catholics were more divided and the less religious were strongly Democratic in their votes.

## White evangelicals remained loyal to Republican candidates, but Democrats made gains among secular voters

% of validated voters who reported voting for ...

	2016			2018			Share of electorate	
	Share voting for ...		Margin (Dem.-Rep.)	Share voting ...		Margin (Dem.-Rep.)	2016	2018
	Clinton	Trump		Dem.	Rep.			
Protestant	39%	56%	17	40%	58%	18	47%	43%
Catholic	44	52	8	46	52	6	20	19
Unaffiliated	65	24	41	75	22	53	26	30
Other	61	33	28	66	33	33	8	8
White evang. Prot.	16	77	61	17	81	64	20	18
White non-evang. Prot.	37	57	20	42	55	13	15	14
Black Protestant				94	5	89	7	7
Other race Protestant				47	50	3	5	4
White Catholic				39	59	20	14	14
Hispanic Catholic				71	27	44	5	3
Jewish				72	28	44	2	3
NET Unaffiliated	65	24	41	75	22	53	26	30
Atheist				88	9	79	6	7
Agnostic				79	18	61	6	7
Nothing in particular				68	29	39	14	16
Other	61	33	28	66	33	33	8	8
ATTEND RELIGIOUS SERVICES								
Monthly or more often	37	58	21	40	58	18	35	33
Yearly or less often	54	38	16	61	37	24	65	66

Notes: Based on 3,014 (2016) and 7,585 (2018) validated general election voters. Validated voters are those found to have voted in commercial voter files. Vote choice for both years is from a post-election survey. See Methodology for full details. White and Black adults include only those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race. Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 29-Dec. 12, 2016, and Nov. 7-16, 2018.

"Democrats Made Gains From Multiple Sources in 2018 Midterm Victories"

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The Republican Party's most supportive demographic group (other than voters who identify as Republican or who are conservative) were White evangelical Protestants (81% voted Republican and 17% voted Democratic). This margin was very similar to 2016 (77% Trump vs. 16% Clinton). A sizable majority of White Catholics also supported Republicans (59% to 39%), with White non-evangelical Protestants close behind (55% to 42%).

Unaffiliated voters – and especially atheists and agnostics – were even more supportive of Democratic candidates in 2018 than they had been of Hillary Clinton, with at least some of the change coming from those who had supported Gary Johnson or Jill Stein in 2016. The margins among voters who describe their religious affiliation as “nothing in particular” were fairly similar in 2016 and 2018. Atheists (7% of voters in 2018) supported Democratic candidates by an overwhelming 88% to 9% margin, rivaling Black support for the Democrats.

Agnostics (also 7% of voters) were not far behind, supporting Democratic candidates by a 79% to 18% margin.

The solid support for Democratic candidates among the unaffiliated is also reflected in voting patterns by attendance at worship services. Among those who attend a few times a year or less often, 61% voted Democratic and 37% voted Republican. In 2016, this group voted 54% to 38% for Clinton. By contrast, voters who attend services monthly or more often voted 58% to 40% Republican in 2018. Two years earlier, they voted for Trump by a 58% to 37% margin.

### **Democrats made modest gains in 2018 among non-college White voters**

Perhaps the most important political trend reflected in the 2016 outcome was the continued movement of working-class White voters toward the GOP. Hillary Clinton lost White voters who did not have a college degree by a wide 36 percentage points (64% for Trump vs. 28% for Clinton). But in 2018, Democratic candidates managed to narrow the gap somewhat, losing this group by 61% to 36%, a 25-point margin.

At the same time, the Democratic Party maintained a wide margin among college-educated White adults. In 2016, Democrats won this group by 17 points (55% to 38%) and in 2018 by a nearly identical 18-point margin (58% to 40%).

## 2018 electorate highly polarized by education among White voters

*% of validated voters who reported voting for ...*

	2016			2018			Share of electorate	
	Share voting for ...		Margin (Dem.-Rep.)	Share voting ...		Margin (Dem.-Rep.)	2016	2018
	Clinton	Trump		Dem.	Rep.			
Postgrad	66%	29%	37	68%	30%	38	14%	19%
4-year college	52	41	11	58	41	17	23	24
Some college	42	49	7	48	49	1	34	32
HS or less	44	51	7	47	51	4	30	25
College grad+	57	36	21	62	36	26	37	43
Some college or less	43	50	7	47	50	3	63	57
White college grad+	55	38	17	58	40	18	30	34
White non-college grad	28	64	36	36	61	25	44	41

Notes: Based on 3,014 (2016) and 7,585 (2018) validated general election voters. Validated voters are those found to have voted in commercial voter files. Vote choice for both years is from a post-election survey. See Methodology for full details. White and Black adults include only those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race. Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 29-Dec. 12, 2016, and Nov. 7-16, 2018.

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Democratic candidates in 2018 did well among both the highest- and lowest-income voters. Voters reporting annual family incomes of \$150,000 or higher voted for Democratic candidates by a 59% to 39% margin. At the other extreme, those with incomes below \$30,000 voted 62% to 34% Democratic. Even among White low-income voters, Democratic and Republican candidates battled to a tie (48% each). Among White voters with incomes between \$30,000 and \$74,999, Republican candidates had a 54% to 44% majority.

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## Democratic candidates had wide advantages among the highest- and lowest-income voters

% of validated voters who reported voting for ...

FAMILY INCOME	2016			2018			Share of electorate	
	Clinton	Trump	Margin (Dem.-Rep.)	Dem.	Rep.	Margin (Dem.-Rep.)	2016	2018
\$150,000 or more	51%	44%	7	59%	39%	20	7%	12%
\$100,000-\$149,999	48	45	3	51	47	4	11	16
\$75,000-\$99,999	39	55	16	52	46	6	15	15
\$50,000-\$74,999	48	46	2	54	44	10	18	17
\$30,000-\$49,999	42	54	12	51	46	5	20	17
Less than \$30,000	58	32	26	62	34	28	28	17
\$75,000 or more	45	49	4	54	45	9	33	43
\$30,000-\$74,999	45	50	5	52	45	7	38	35
Less than \$30,000	58	32	26	62	34	28	28	17
WHITES								
\$75,000 or more	39	55	16	50	49	1	27	34
\$30,000-\$74,999	37	58	21	44	54	10	28	26
Less than \$30,000	44	43	1	48	48	0	18	11

Notes: Based on 3,014 (2016) and 7,585 (2018) validated general election voters. Validated voters are those found to have voted in commercial voter files. Vote choice for both years is from a post-election survey. See Methodology for full details. White and Black adults include only those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race. Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 29-Dec. 12, 2016, and Nov. 7-16, 2018.

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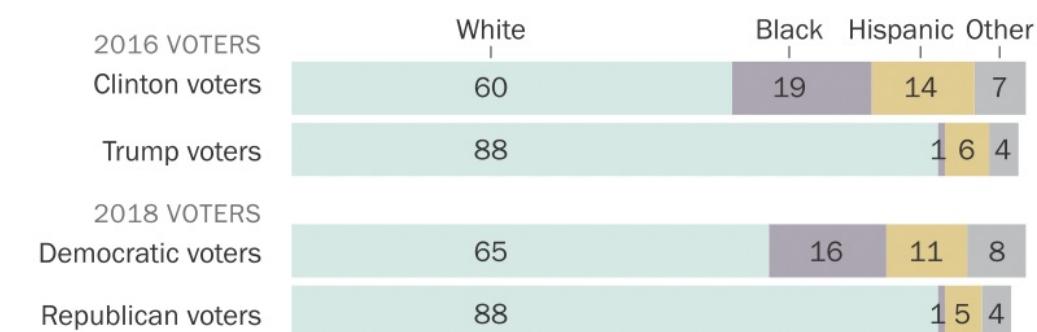
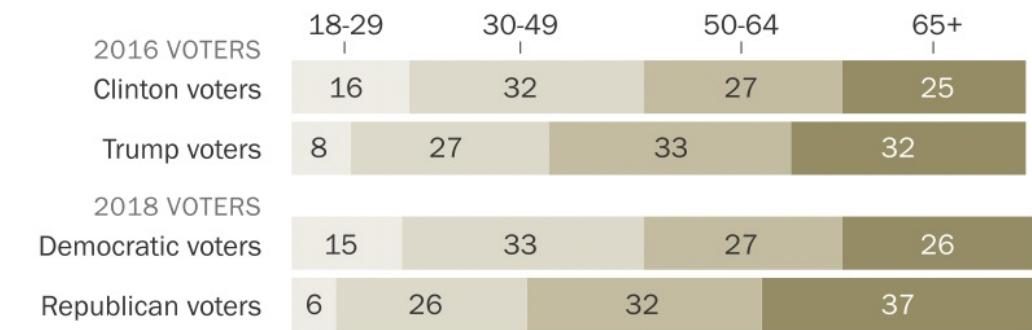
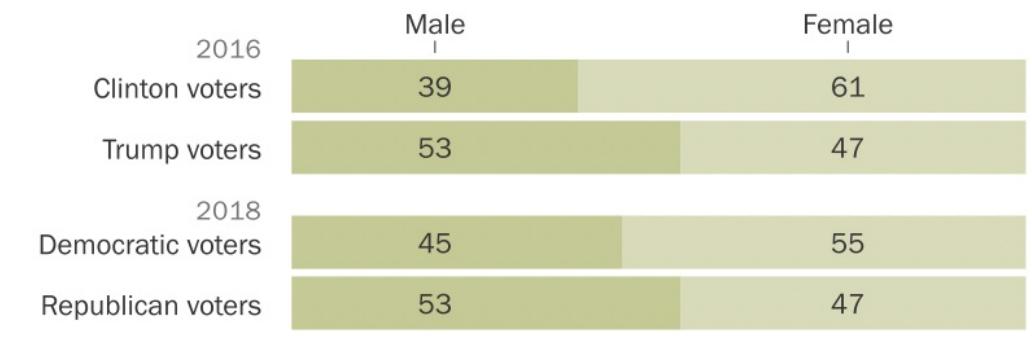
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## The parties' coalitions, 2018 vs. 2016

## Democratic voters in 2018 were younger, much more racially diverse than Republican voters

*% composition of those who voted for Democratic and Republican candidates*



Notes: Based on 1,552 Clinton and 1,283 Trump (2016) and 4,495 Democratic and 2,899 Republican House (2018) validated general election voters. Validated voters are those found to have voted in commercial voter files. Vote choice for both years is from a post-election survey. See Methodology for full details. White and Black adults include only those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race. Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 29-Dec. 12, 2016, and Nov. 7-16, 2018.

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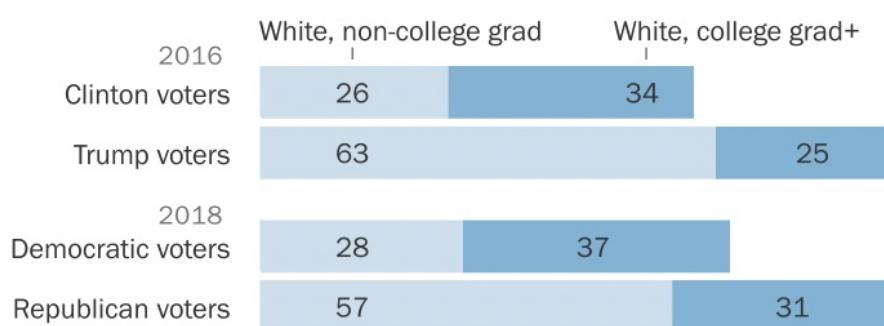
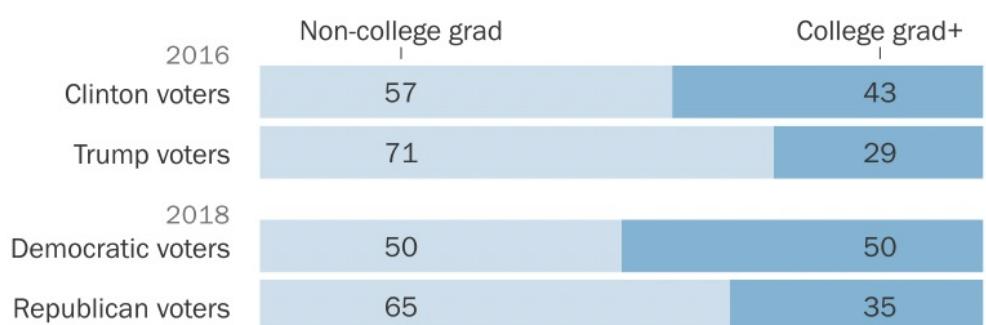
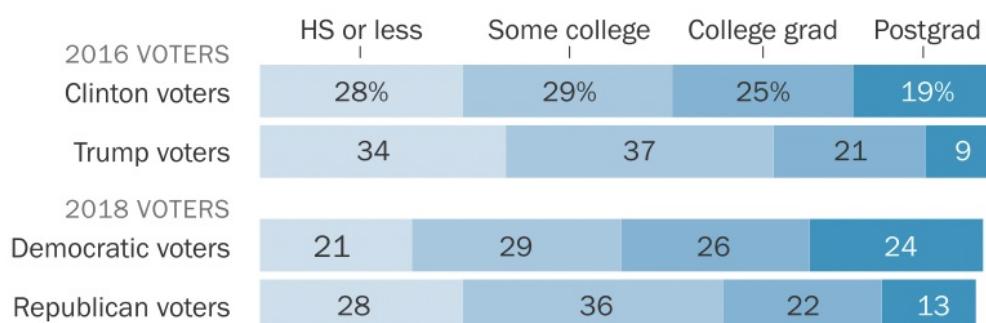
People who voted for Democratic vs. Republican candidates for the House in 2018 were quite different demographically, in ways consistent with previous elections including 2016. The Republican coalition is more likely to be older, male, White, somewhat less educated and Protestant or Catholic.

In 2016, men made up only 39% of Hillary Clinton's voters. This share grew to 45% for Democratic House candidates in 2018. But other than a slight increase in the share of Republican voters ages 65 and older, there was little change in the respective age profiles of the two parties' voters. Nearly half of those who voted for Democratic candidates were under 50 years of age, compared with almost a third (32%) of Republican voters.

Non-Hispanic White adults made up nearly nine-in-ten Republican voters (88%), compared with just two-thirds (65%) of Democratic voters. Only 1% of voters who chose Republican House candidates were Black (16% of Democratic voters were Black). Hispanics were 11% of the Democratic voter coalition, compared with 5% for the Republican coalition.

## Half of Democratic voters in 2018 were college graduates, compared with 35% of Republican voters

*% composition of those who voted for Democratic and Republican candidates*



Notes: Based on 1,552 Clinton and 1,283 Trump (2016) and 4,495 Democratic and 2,899 Republican House (2018) validated general election voters. Validated voters are those found to have voted in commercial voter files. Vote choice for both years is from a post-election survey. See Methodology for full details. White and Black adults include only those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race. Don't know responses not shown.

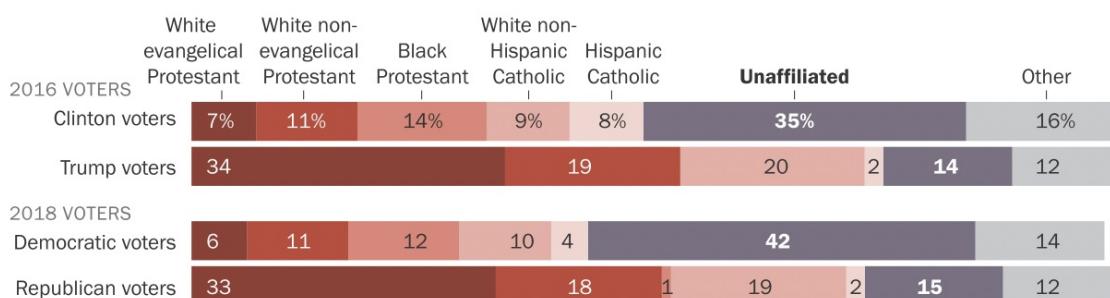
Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 29 - Dec. 12, 2016, and Nov. 7-16, 2018. "Democrats Made Gains From Multiple Sources in 2018 Midterm Victories"

Half of Democratic voters in 2018 had a four-year college degree or more, compared with 35% of Republican voters. Voters with postgraduate degrees made up nearly a quarter (24%) of the Democratic electorate, compared with 13% among Republican voters. Combining this with the racial profile of the parties' supporters, 57% of GOP voters were White adults with no college degree, compared with 28% among Democratic voters.

Protestants made up a majority of those voting Republican in 2018, just as they did in 2016. Overall, 57% of GOP House voters were Protestant, compared with just a third (32%) of Democratic voters. Catholics made up a slightly higher share of Republican voters as well (22% vs. 16% of Democratic voters). Voters who were unaffiliated with any religious tradition (atheists, agnostics and those who describe themselves as “nothing in particular”) make up 42% of Democratic voters but just 15% of Republican voters.

### **Religiously unaffiliated were a bigger share of Democratic voters in 2018 than 2016**

*% composition of those who voted for Democratic and Republican candidates*



Notes: Based on 1,552 Clinton and 1,283 Trump (2016) and 4,495 Democratic and 2,899 Republican House (2018) validated general election voters. Validated voters are those found to have voted in commercial voter files. Vote choice for both years is from a post-election survey. See Methodology for full details. White and Black adults include only those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race. Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 29 - Dec. 12, 2016 and Nov. 7-16, 2018.

“Democrats Made Gains From Multiple Sources in 2018 Midterm Victories.”

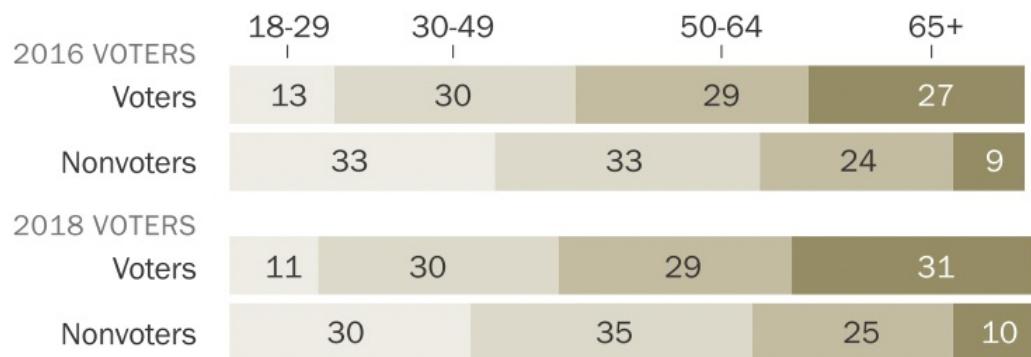
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### **The demographic profile of voters and nonvoters is very different**

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## As in 2016, 2018 nonvoters were younger and more racially diverse than voters

*% composition of validated voters and nonvoters*



Notes: Based on 3,014 (2016) and 7,585 (2018) validated general election voters and 756 (2016) and 2,559 2018 validated nonvoters. Validated voters are those found to have voted in commercial voter files. Nonvoters were citizens who were not found to have a record of voting in any of the voter files. Vote choice for both years is from a post-election survey. See Methodology for full details. White and Black adults include only those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race. Don't know responses not shown. Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 29-Dec. 12, 2016, and Nov. 7-16, 2018.

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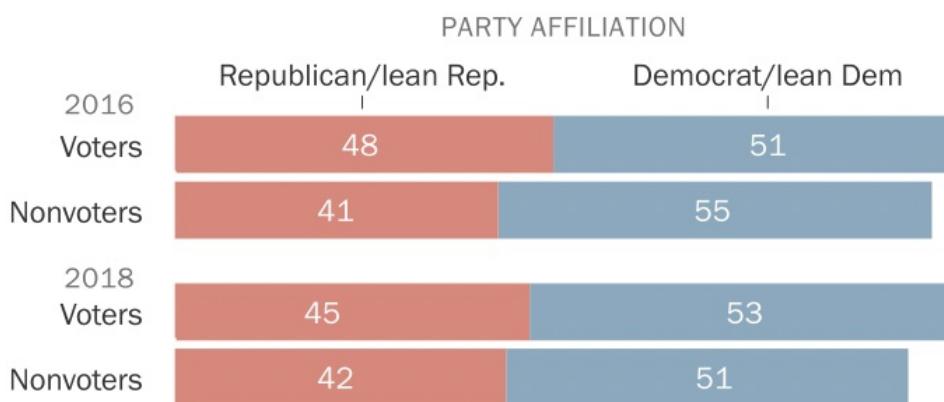
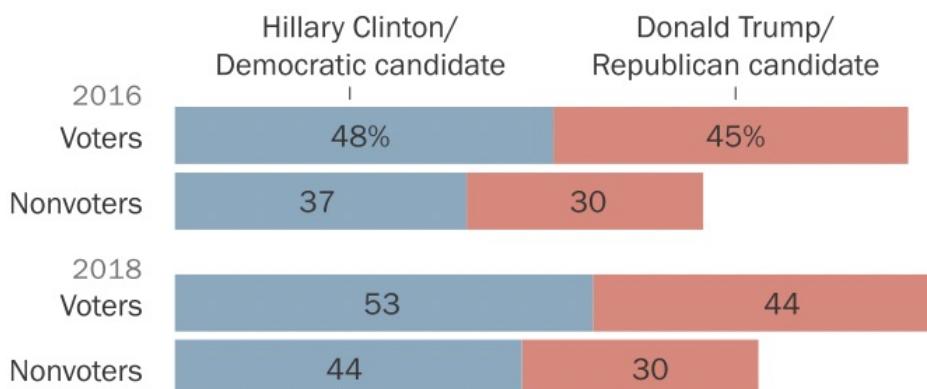
The roughly half of Americans who voted in 2018 differ from the voting-eligible adult population in some key respects. There were sizeable, if familiar, demographic and political differences in who did and did not turn out.

Compared with citizens who did not vote, voters were older, more likely to be college educated, better off financially, more likely to be White Protestants or Catholics and more Republican in party affiliation and candidate preference. These differences are regular features of U.S. elections, as a comparison with voters and nonvoters in 2016 makes clear.

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## **Compared with 2018 voters, nonvoters preferred Democratic candidates by a wider margin, but many declined to express a preference**

*% composition of validated voters and nonvoters*



Notes: Based on 3,014 (2016) and 7,585 (2018) validated general election voters and 756 (2016) and 2,559 2018 validated nonvoters. Validated voters are those found to have voted in commercial voter files. Nonvoters were citizens who were not found to have a record of voting in any of the voter files. Vote choice for both years is from a post-election survey. See Methodology for full details. Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 29-Dec. 12, 2016, and Nov. 7-16, 2018.  
“Democrats Made Gains From Multiple Sources in 2018 Midterm Victories”

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All citizen panelists – whether voters or nonvoters – were asked which U.S. House candidate they supported in the general election. Nonvoters tend to

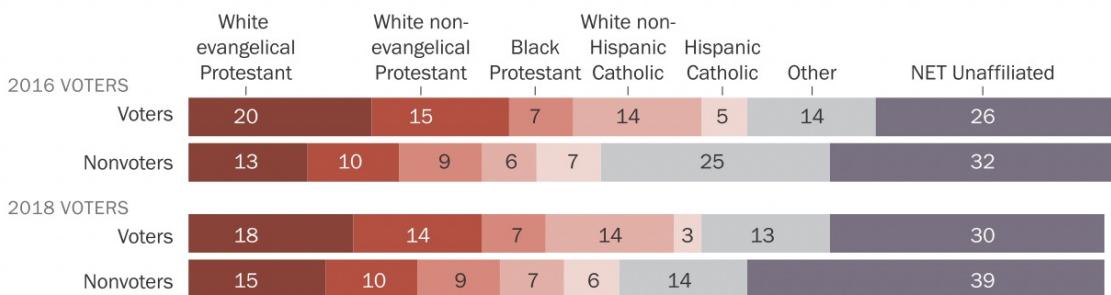
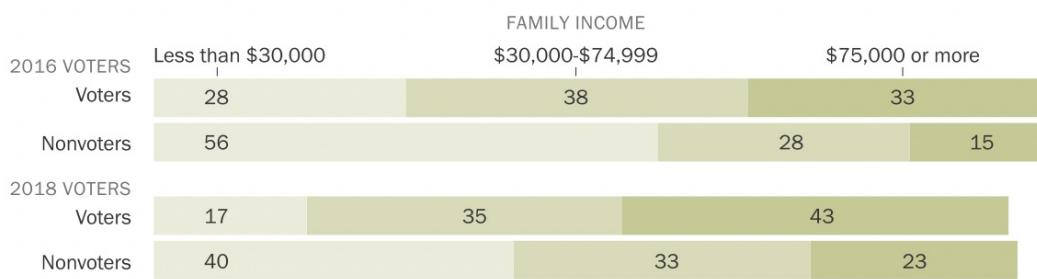
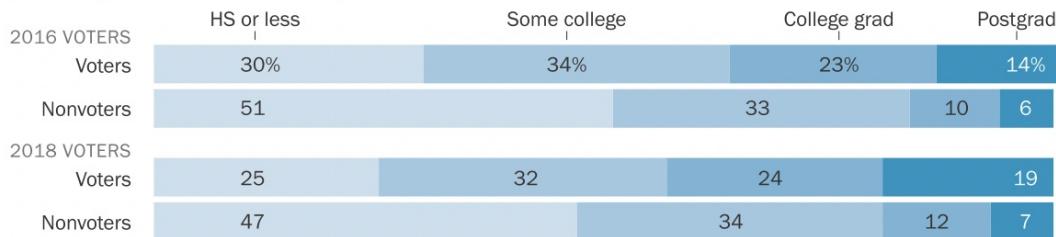
express more uncertainty about the choice, owing in large part to the fact that many of them pay little attention to politics. But among those who did express a preference, Democratic candidates led Republican candidates by 14 percentage points (44% to 30%) a larger margin than among voters (9 points, 53% to 44%).

Demographically, the contrast between voters and nonvoters is most stark on age, race, education and income. Voters in 2018 were considerably older than nonvoters: 31% of voters but just 10% of nonvoters were ages 65 and older. At the other end of the age spectrum, just 11% of voters were under 30 years of age; 30% of nonvoters fell into this category. These gaps are quite similar to those seen in 2016.

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## As in 2016, voters in 2018 were more affluent and more highly educated than nonvoters

*% composition of validated voters and nonvoters*



Notes: Based on 3,014 (2016) and 7,585 (2018) validated general election voters and 756 (2016) and 2,559 2018 validated nonvoters. Validated voters are those found to have voted in commercial voter files. Nonvoters were citizens who were not found to have a record of voting in any of the voter files. Vote choice for both years is from a post-election survey. See Methodology for full details. White and Black adults include only those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race. Don't know responses not shown. Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 29-Dec. 12, 2016, and Nov. 7-16, 2018.

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Similarly, three-quarters of voters (75%) were non-Hispanic White adults, while 60% of nonvoters were White. Hispanics, in particular, were underrepresented as voters. Just 8% of 2018 voters were Hispanic. Among the voting-eligible nonvoters, 17% were Hispanic. Black adults were 9% of voters but 14% of nonvoters.

Voters tend to be more highly educated and more affluent than nonvoters. One-quarter of voters had only a high school education, but 47% of nonvoters did so.

More than four-in-ten voters (43%) were college graduates, compared with only 19% of nonvoters. The differences by income were similarly substantial. Just 17% of voters had annual family incomes of less than \$30,000. Among nonvoters, 40% did so.

White Protestants and White Catholics make up nearly half of all voters (46%) but just 32% of nonvoters. People who describe their religious affiliation as “nothing in particular” are underrepresented among voters, constituting 28% of all nonvoters but just 16% of voters.

[原文](#)

[返回目录](#)

# Despite Pandemic, Many Europeans Still See Climate Change as Greatest Threat to Their Countries

[返回目录](#)



This analysis focuses on cross-national views of how people perceive major international threats, such as climate change, the spread of infectious diseases and terrorism, in 14 advanced economies. Pew Research Center has published previous looks at global threat perceptions with results from cross national surveys in 2018, 2017, 2016 (Europe) and 2013. Across these surveys, climate change and terrorism – in the form of ISIS or Islamic extremist groups in general – have been perceived as top threats in most years, but global economic conditions and cyberattacks have also been ranked highly as major threats.

For this report, we use data from nationally representative surveys of 14,276 adults from June 10 to Aug. 3, 2020, in 14 economically advanced countries. All surveys were conducted over the phone with adults in the United States, Canada, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, the

United Kingdom, Australia, Japan and South Korea.

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

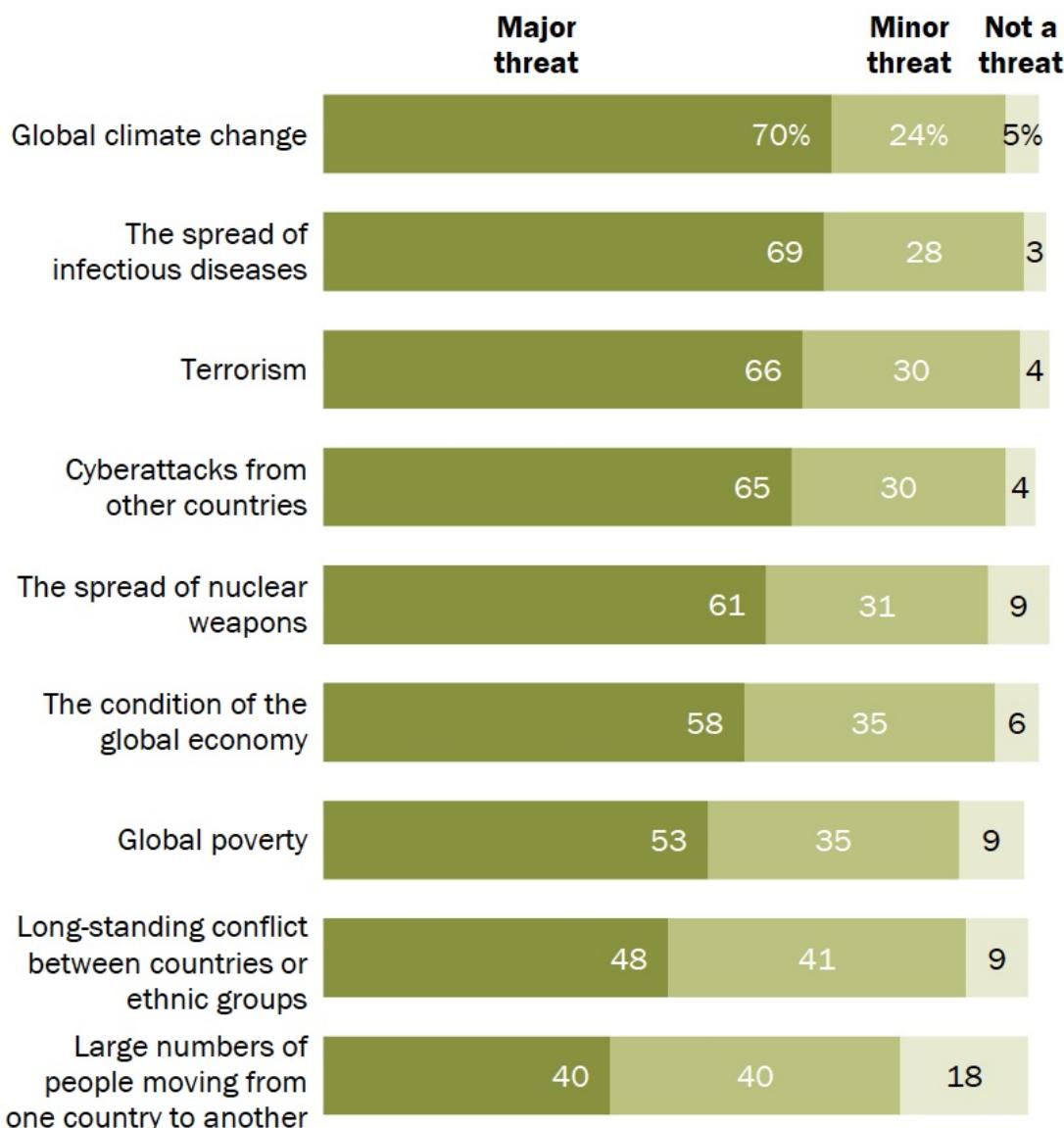
Here are the questions used for the report, along with responses, and the survey methodology.

In a year when the COVID-19 pandemic has dominated news headlines around the world, it is perhaps unsurprising to discover that majorities in 14 countries surveyed this past summer see the spread of infectious disease as a major threat to their countries.

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## Across 14 countries polled, climate change and infectious diseases top list of global threats

*Median % who say the following are a \_\_\_ to their country*



Note: Percentages are medians based on 14 countries surveyed: U.S., Canada, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, UK, Australia, Japan and South Korea. Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q13a-i.

“Despite Pandemic, Many Europeans Still See Climate Change as Greatest Threat to Their Countries”

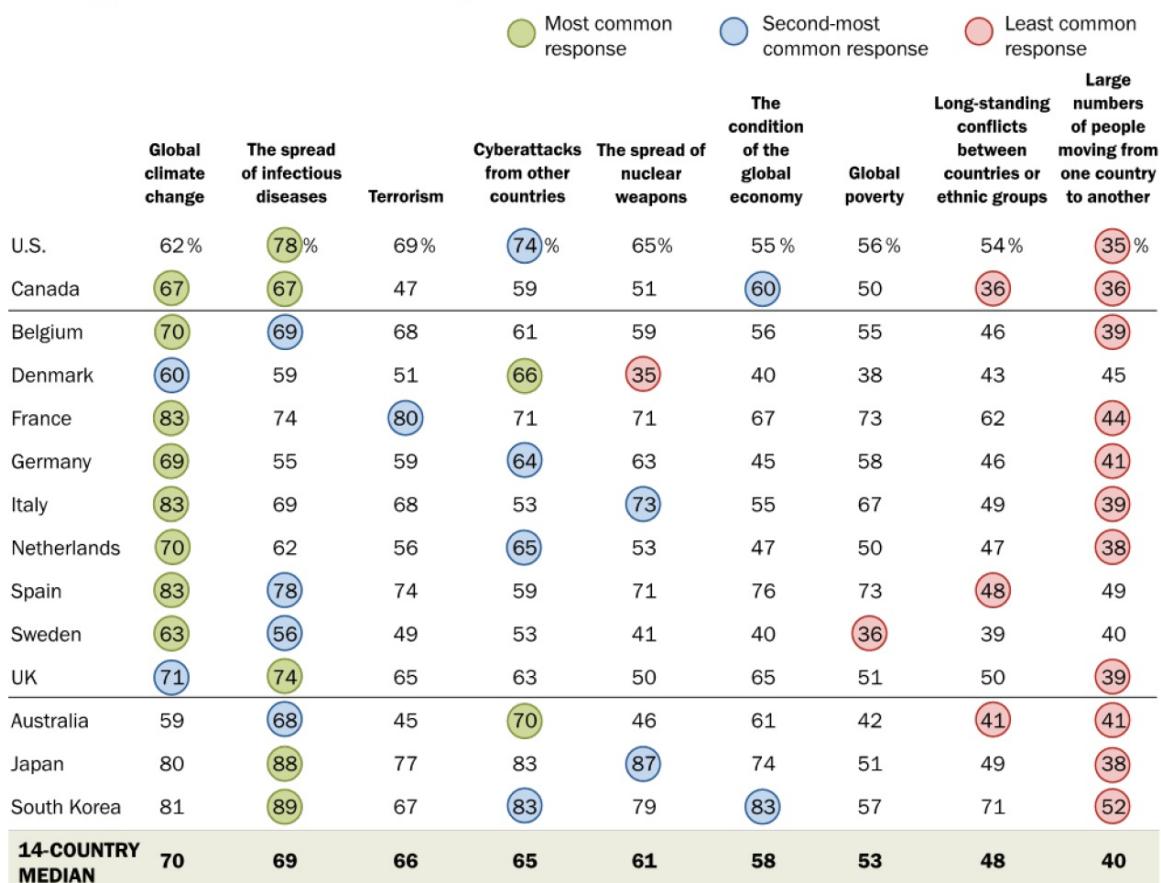
But across the European countries included in the study, climate change remains the top-most perceived threat, even as people there also express grave concern about the risks posed by infectious disease.

Overall, medians of roughly seven-in-ten across the 14 economically advanced countries surveyed say that global climate change and the spread of infectious diseases are both major threats. Medians of six-in-ten or more cite security concerns – such as terrorism, cyberattacks from other countries and the spread of nuclear weapons – as major threats.

In terms of relative rankings, climate change outpaces or ties infectious disease as the most frequently mentioned “major threat” in eight of 14 countries polled, including seven of the nine European countries surveyed. Amid the coronavirus pandemic, five countries, including the United States, name the spread of disease as the foremost threat. People in two countries, Australia and Denmark, put cyberattacks as the preeminent threat.

## Majorities most consistently cite climate change, spread of infectious diseases as threats to their country; relatively few mention large-scale migration

% who say \_\_\_ is a major threat to their country



Source: Spring 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q13a-i.

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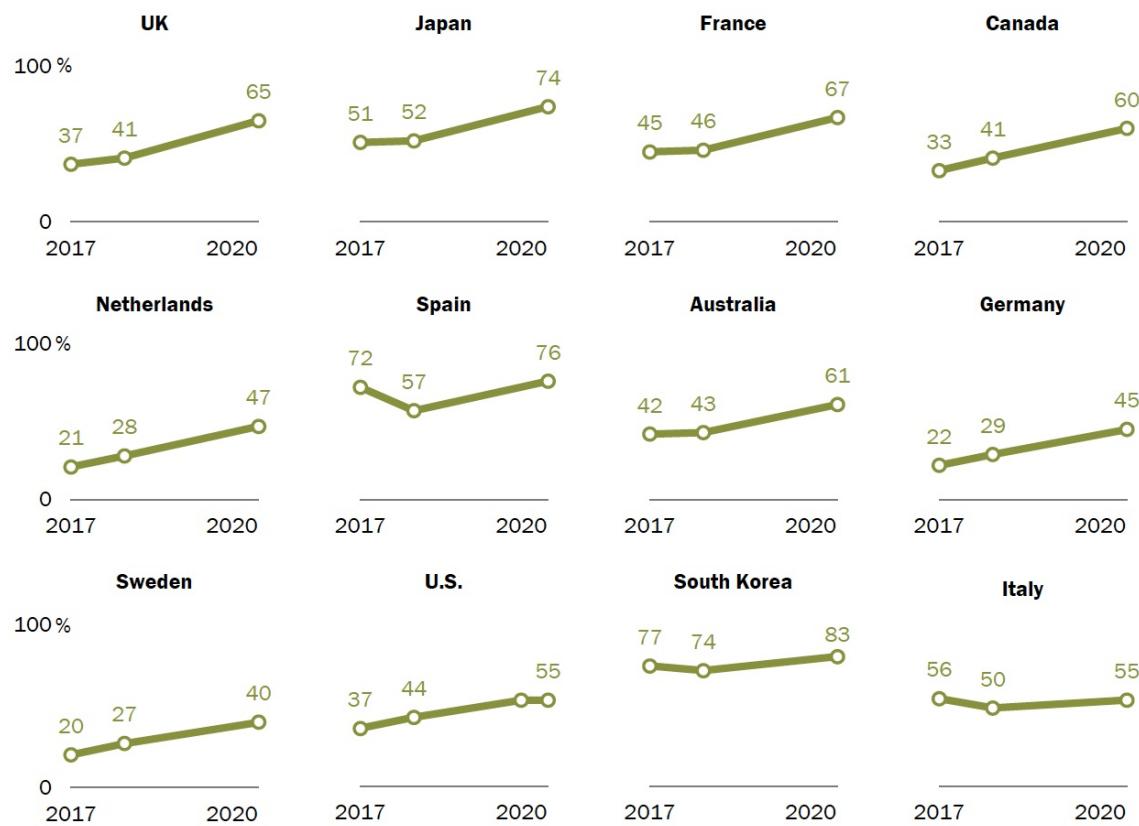
Fewer people in the countries surveyed are concerned about global poverty, long-standing conflict between countries or ethnic groups, or large-scale migration. Several years ago, the large numbers of refugees leaving places like Iraq and Syria were considered a top threat by many in Italy and the United Kingdom. Today, in 11 of the 14 countries surveyed, the movement of large numbers of people from one country to another is seen as the *least* concerning threat among the nine threats tested.

With the global economy hard hit by COVID-19 related disruptions, concerns about the global economy have increased substantially in most of the countries since the question was last asked in 2018. Majorities in 10 of the 14 countries polled describe the condition of the global economy as a major threat.

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## Sharp increases in share who see the world's economic situation as a major threat

% who say the condition of the global economy is a major threat to their country



Note: In Italy, 2020 survey was conducted by telephone; prior surveys were conducted face-to-face.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q13c.

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## **Older people more concerned about terrorism, cyberattacks and nukes**

*% who say \_\_\_ is/are a major threat to their country*

### Ages **Terrorism**



### **Cyberattacks from other countries**



### **The spread of nuclear weapons**



Note: Percentages are medians based on 14 countries.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q13b, e, f.

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Since 2016, the perception of cyberattacks as a major threat has increased in a number of countries, including Australia, the Netherlands, Japan and Canada.

Broadly speaking, older people across the 14 countries are more concerned by security threats. In the case of terrorism, for instance, a median of 72% among those ages 50 and older say it is a major threat, compared with 53% among those who are 18 to 29. Similar age gaps appear in concerns about cyberattacks and the spread of nuclear weapons.

Women tend to be more concerned about most of the various threats tested, especially climate change and terrorism, but also the spread of infectious disease and global poverty.

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## Pessimism about national economies tied to concerns about global economy

*Median % who say the condition of the global economy is a major threat to their country, among those who say ...*

**The economic situation in their country is ...**



**In the next 12 months, the economic situation in their country will ...**



Note: Percentages are medians based on 14 countries.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q13c.

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Ideologically, in most countries, those on the political left tend to be more worried about climate change than those on the right, while those on the right voice greater concern over terrorism and large-scale migration.

And when it comes to the global economy, those who say the economy in their country is doing poorly or are concerned about the future of their economy are more likely to see the condition of the global economy as a major threat.

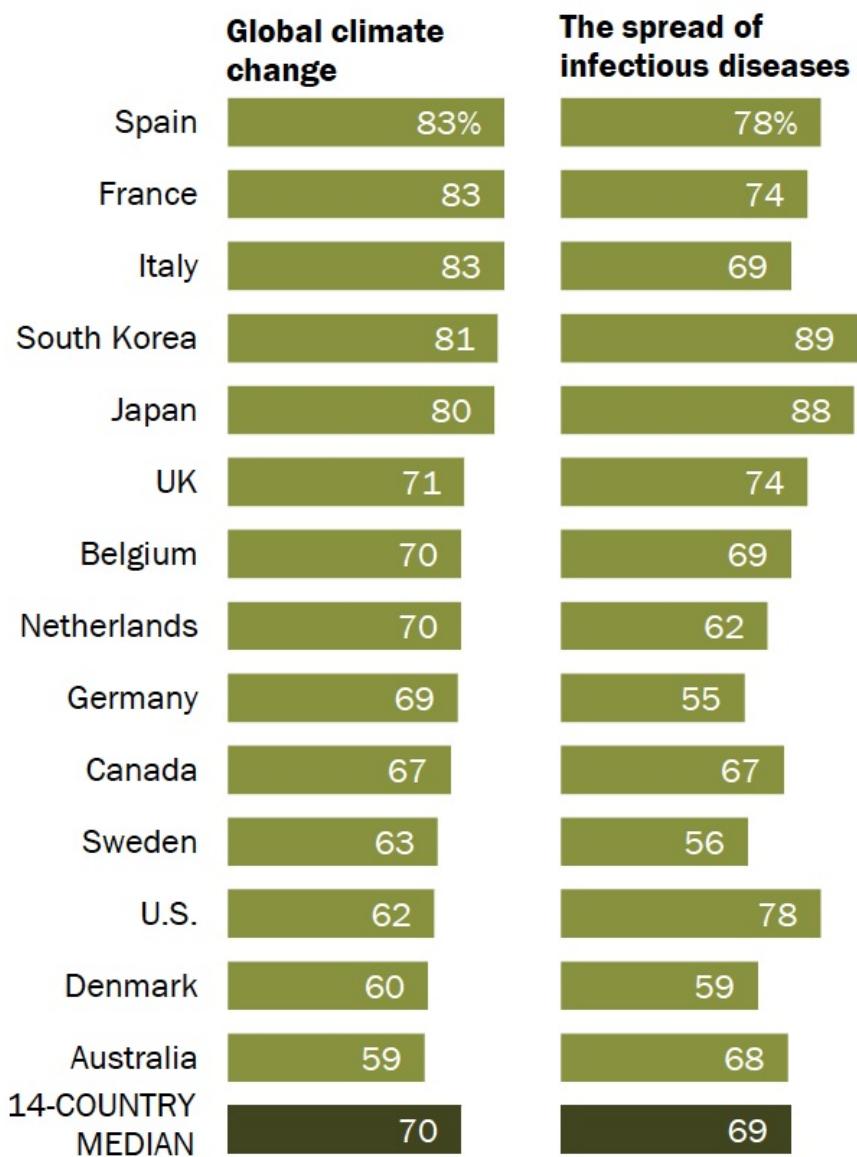
These are among the findings of a new Pew Research Center survey of adults conducted by telephone between June 10 and Aug. 3, 2020, in Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States. The margin of error varied by national sample from plus or minus 3.1 percentage points to plus or minus 4.2 points. For details on the number of interviews, sampling design and languages for the survey, see the Methodology.

## **Global threats**

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## **Majorities see climate change and infectious disease transmission as major threats**

*% who say \_\_\_ is a major threat to their country*



Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q13a, d.  
“Despite Pandemic, Many Europeans Still See Climate Change as Greatest Threat to Their Countries”

Majorities in all 14 countries surveyed agree that global climate change and the spread of infectious diseases pose major threats to their country. Concern about climate change is especially high in Spain, France, Italy, South Korea and Japan, with at least eight-in-ten in each country describing it as a major threat.

The share who see global warming as a major threat is significantly higher today in nine of the 10 countries the Center has tracked over the past seven years. For instance, in the UK, 71% now say global climate change is a major threat, compared with 48% when the question was first asked in 2013 – an increase of 23 percentage points. Concern, however, has recently leveled off: In the UK and other countries tracked, worries about climate change have changed little since 2018.

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## **Women more likely than men to see climate change as a major threat**

*% who say climate change is a major threat to their country*

	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Diff</b>
	%	%	
Sweden	56	72	<b>+16</b>
Germany	63	76	<b>+13</b>
U.S.	55	68	<b>+13</b>
Netherlands	64	76	<b>+12</b>
Spain	77	88	<b>+11</b>
Japan	76	85	<b>+9</b>
Canada	63	71	<b>+8</b>
Denmark	56	64	<b>+8</b>
Italy	80	86	<b>+6</b>

Note: All differences shown are statistically significant.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q13a.

“Despite Pandemic, Many Europeans Still See Climate Change as Greatest Threat to Their Countries”

In all countries surveyed, those on the ideological left are more likely than those on the right to consider global climate change a major threat. In nine countries, women are more likely than men to see global climate change as a major threat.

Majorities in each of the countries polled also see the spread of infectious diseases as a major threat. Heightened concern is especially evident in South Korea and Japan, where around nine-in-ten consider the infectious diseases a major threat. About eight-in-ten also hold this opinion in Spain and the U.S., the latter of which continues to have the highest number of coronavirus cases in the world.

Concerns about the spread of infectious diseases do not vary significantly by income or educational attainment in most countries. Women, however, are generally more concerned about the threat of disease than men in most of the countries surveyed.

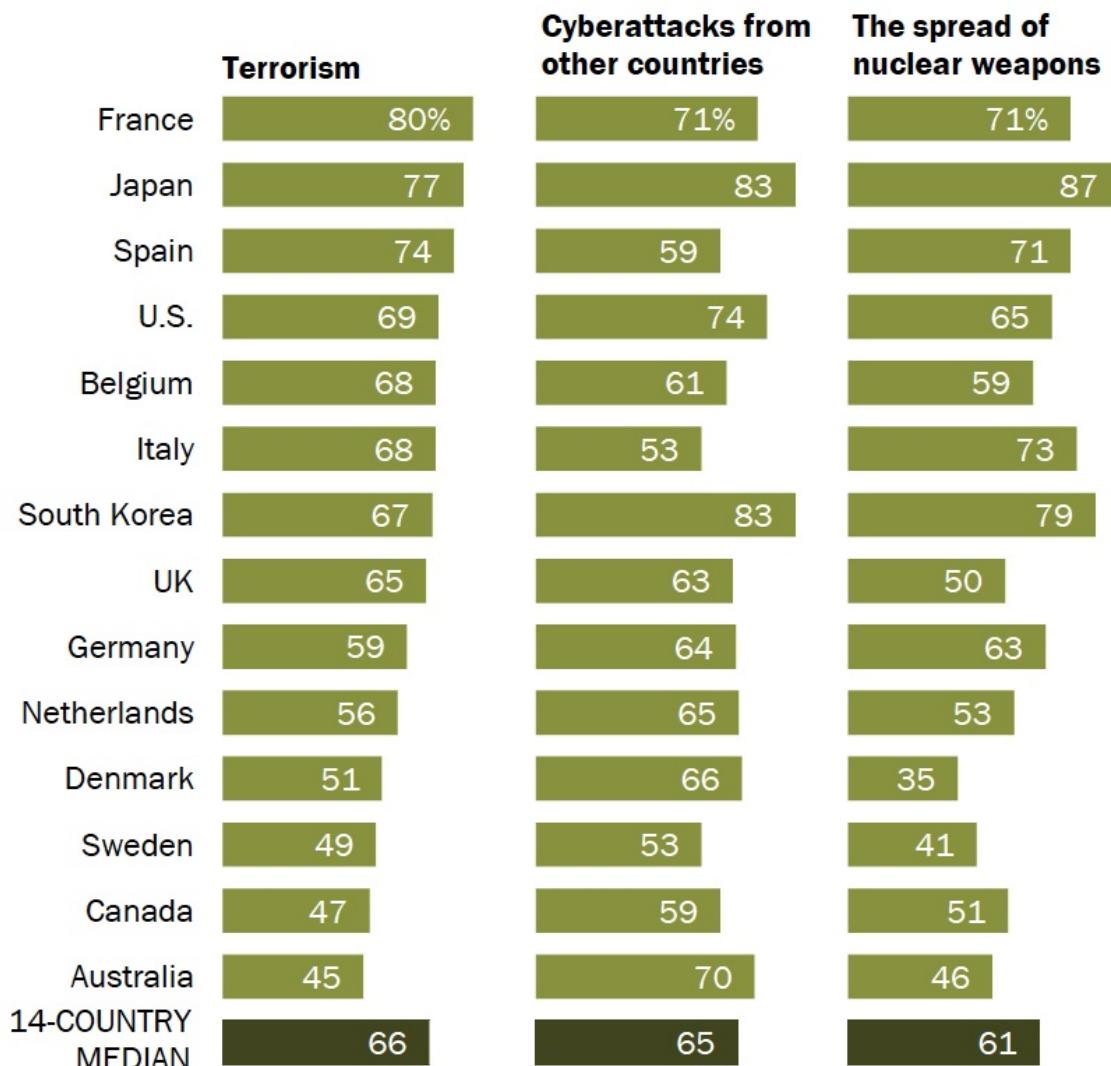
Notably, in most countries, those who believe their national government did not handle the current pandemic well are not more likely to see the spread of infectious disease as a major threat.

## **Security threats**

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## Most people see terrorism, cyberattacks and the spread of nuclear weapons as major threats

% who say \_\_ is a major threat to their country



Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q13b, e, f.

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People across the 14 countries surveyed have high concerns about terrorism, cyberattacks from other countries and the spread of nuclear weapons.

Medians of nearly two-thirds say terrorism (66%) and cyberattacks (65%) pose major threats to their country, while roughly six-in-ten (61%) say the same about the spread of nuclear weapons. In nine countries, those on the ideological right are more likely than those on the left to say that terrorism is a major threat to their country.

In prior years, Pew Research Center had asked about the threat posed by specific groups, such as the Islamic militant group known as ISIS. Public worries about the threat posed by ISIS were widespread. Similarly, in 2020 approximately half or more in 12 of the 14 countries polled describe terrorism as a major threat, including about three-quarters or more in France (80%), Japan (77%) and Spain (74%).

Cyberattacks are a pronounced concern in several countries surveyed, including Australia (70%) and Denmark (66%), where they are the most frequently mentioned major threat. Cyberattacks are also the second-most common major threat response in South Korea, the U.S., the Netherlands and Germany among the nine threats tested on the survey.

Worries about cyberattacks have quickly intensified in some countries. Since 2016, the share of Australians describing such attacks as a major threat has grown from 47% to 70%. Double-digit increases over the same period can also be observed in Netherlands (up 13 percentage points), Japan (+12 points) and Canada (+10 points).

The proliferation of nuclear weapons often trails terrorism and cyberattacks as a perceived security threat. Exceptions to this pattern include Japan (87% say this is a major threat) and Italy (73%). Among the countries polled, Danes are the least concerned about the spread of nuclear arms (35%). In seven of the countries, women are more likely than men to say the spread of nuclear weapons is a major threat.

## Older age groups are more concerned about security issues

% of who say \_\_\_ is a major threat, among those ages ...

	Terrorism			The spread of nuclear weapons			Cyberattacks from other countries			<b>Oldest-youngest diff</b>		
	<b>18-29</b>	<b>30-49</b>	<b>50+</b>	<b>18-29</b>	<b>30-49</b>	<b>50+</b>	<b>18-29</b>	<b>30-49</b>	<b>50+</b>			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%			
U.S.	51	66	80	<b>+29</b>	57	60	71	<b>+14</b>	61	68	83	<b>+22</b>
Canada	34	38	57	<b>+23</b>	37	46	60	<b>+23</b>	46	54	66	<b>+20</b>
Belgium	62	57	78	<b>+16</b>	51	52	68	<b>+17</b>	57	58	64	<b>+7</b>
Denmark	37	45	61	<b>+24</b>	31	27	44	<b>+13</b>	43	61	79	<b>+36</b>
France	73	77	86	<b>+13</b>	58	72	76	<b>+18</b>	65	71	74	<b>+9</b>
Germany	47	57	64	<b>+17</b>	49	62	67	<b>+18</b>	49	63	69	<b>+20</b>
Italy	54	62	80	<b>+26</b>	59	70	82	<b>+23</b>	51	53	53	<b>+2</b>
Netherlands	39	50	66	<b>+27</b>	43	50	59	<b>+16</b>	52	64	70	<b>+18</b>
Spain	66	73	79	<b>+13</b>	65	64	79	<b>+14</b>	58	59	60	<b>+2</b>
Sweden	36	33	62	<b>+26</b>	25	28	54	<b>+29</b>	43	44	61	<b>+18</b>
UK	54	57	75	<b>+21</b>	43	47	55	<b>+12</b>	47	60	70	<b>+23</b>
Australia	40	38	53	<b>+13</b>	43	37	54	<b>+11</b>	52	69	80	<b>+28</b>
Japan	75	85	73	-2	81	89	87	+6	80	88	82	<b>+2</b>
South Korea	55	67	71	<b>+16</b>	74	80	80	+6	65	88	87	<b>+22</b>

Note: Significant differences shown in **bold**.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q13b, e, f.

"Despite Pandemic, Many Europeans Still See Climate Change as Greatest Threat to Their Countries"

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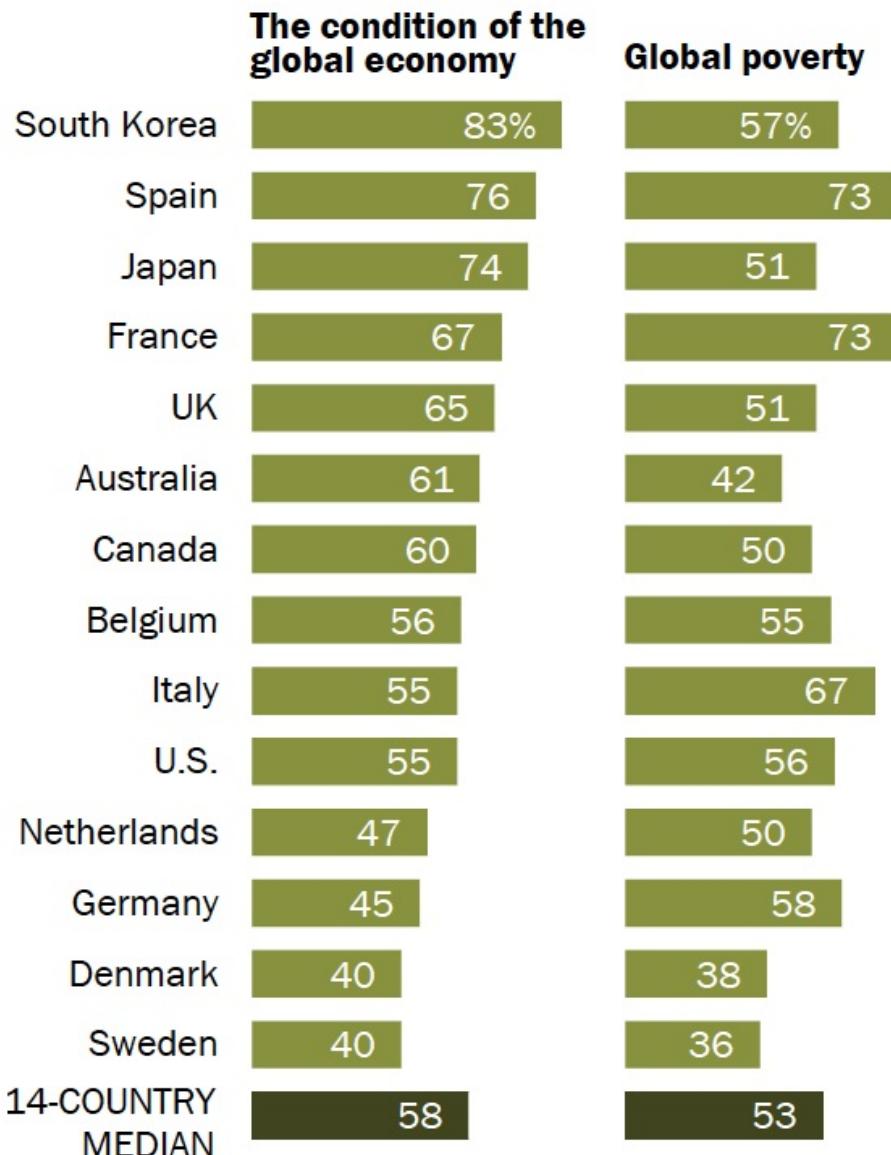
Across the three security risks tested, people ages 50 and older are more likely than younger adults to say each is a major threat. For example, in the U.S., 80% of those 50 and older say terrorism is a top threat, compared with only 51% of 18- to 29-year-olds. Similar divides occur on the question of cyberattacks and the spread of nuclear weapons in a majority of countries polled.

## Economic threats

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## People are concerned about world economy, but less so about poverty

% who say \_\_ is a major threat to their country



Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q13c, h.

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The International Monetary Fund projects that the global economy will contract in 2020 by 4.9%. Across the 14 countries polled, a median of roughly six-in-ten would seem to share this gloomy outlook, describing the condition of the global economy as a major threat. South Koreans are the most concerned – more than eight-in-ten (83%) describe the global economic situation as a major threat. Least worried are Danes and Swedes (each 40%).

Overall, concerns about global poverty trail worries about the overall global economy. A median of 53% say that global poverty poses a major threat to their country. The French and Spanish show the greatest concern, with about three-quarters in each country describing global poverty as a major threat.

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## Elevated concerns about world economy

*% who say the condition of the global economy is a major threat*

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>Change</b>
	%	%	
UK	41	65	+24
Japan	52	74	+22
France	46	67	+21
Spain	57	76	+19
Canada	41	60	+19
Netherlands	28	47	+19
Australia	43	61	+18
Germany	29	45	+16
Sweden	27	40	+13
U.S.	44	55	+11
South Korea	74	83	+9
Italy	50	55	+5

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

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q13c.

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Opinions about the condition of the global economy have shifted significantly in recent years. In nearly every country where the question was also posed in 2018,

the share who feel threatened by the world economic situation has increased by at least 10 percentage points. This shift has been most pronounced in the UK, where 65% now say the condition of the global economy is a major threat, compared with 41% who held this view two years ago – a 24 percentage point increase. Shifts of at least 20 points can also be observed in Japan (+22 points), which experienced its greatest fall on record in gross domestic product, and France (+21 points), where the GDP contracted by 13.8% in the second quarter of 2020.

Those who say the current economic situation in their country is bad are more likely than those who think the situation is good to see the condition of the world economy as a major threat to their country. For example, in Belgium, 64% of those who think the current economic situation is bad say the international economic situation is a major threat, compared with 41% of those who positively evaluate the Belgian economy.

Similarly, those who think that the economic situation in their country will worsen in the next 12 months are also more likely to look at the condition of the world's economy as a major threat. In Belgium, for example, 64% of people who think the national economy will worsen also see the world economy as a major threat. By comparison, 50% of Belgians who expect the economy to stay the same see the global economy as a major threat, as do 46% who expect the Belgian economy to improve.

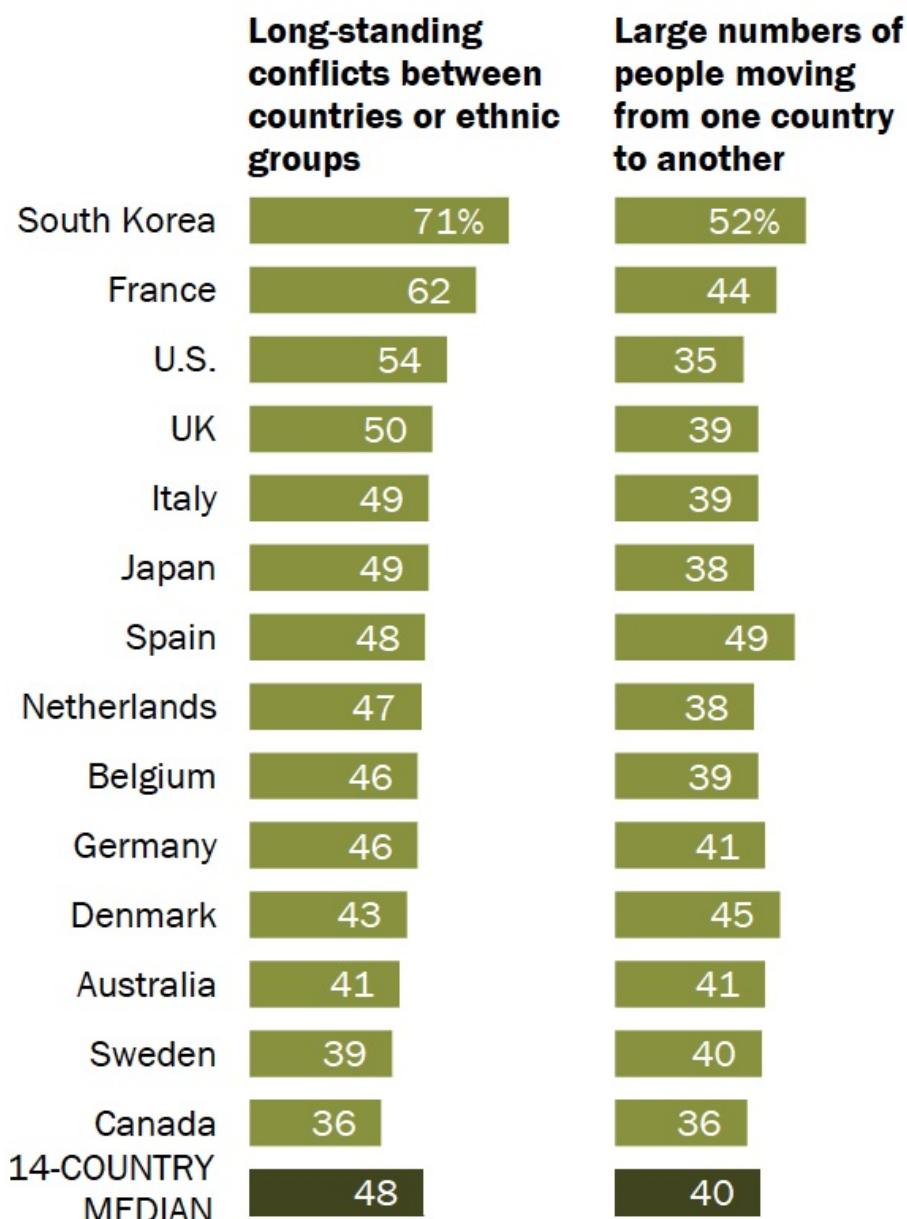
In general, those ages 50 and older are more likely than their younger counterparts to see global poverty as a major threat to their country. For example, in the Netherlands, 61% of those 50 and older see global poverty as a major threat, while only 35% of those ages 18 to 29 say the same. In many countries, women, those with less education and those with lower incomes are more likely to classify global poverty as a major threat.

## **Social threats**

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## Few concerned about mass migration

% who say \_\_\_ is a major threat to their country



Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q13g, i.

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The survey also asks about ethnic or international conflict and large-scale migration. In most countries, no more than half see either issue as a major threat to their country. Only in South Korea and France do clear majorities say that long-standing conflicts between countries or ethnic groups constitute a major threat. For the most part, those with lower incomes and less education are more inclined to see long-standing conflicts between countries or ethnic groups as major threats.

With the exception of South Korea (52%), fewer than half describe large-scale migration as a major threat. Concern about the movement of large numbers of people from one country to another are generally more prevalent among those 50 and older. In Belgium, for instance, 49% of those 50 and older see immigration as a major threat, whereas only 29% of 18- to 29-year-olds say the same.

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## Those on the political right more concerned about mass migration

*% who say large numbers of people moving from one country to another is a major threat to their country, among those on the ideological ...*

	Left	Center	Right	Right-left diff
	%	%	%	
U.S.	17	31	52	<b>+35</b>
Sweden	20	37	50	<b>+30</b>
Italy	27	28	54	<b>+27</b>
Netherlands	19	40	46	<b>+27</b>
Australia	25	41	50	<b>+25</b>
Germany	30	40	53	<b>+23</b>
Belgium	23	41	45	<b>+22</b>
UK	28	36	48	<b>+20</b>
Denmark	34	45	52	<b>+18</b>
France	39	41	54	<b>+15</b>
Canada	30	33	44	<b>+14</b>
South Korea	43	55	55	<b>+12</b>
Spain	44	49	52	+8

Note: Statistically significant differences in **bold**. In the U.S., the ideological spectrum is defined as conservative (right), moderate (center) and liberal (left). Political ideology not asked in Japan.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q13g.

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Individuals with a secondary education or less are often more likely to see large-scale migration as a major threat, as are people on the right of the political spectrum.

For example, 52% of those in the U.S. who describe themselves as conservative say that the large numbers of people moving from one country to another are a major threat, versus just 17% among self-described liberals. And in Sweden, half of those on the ideological right see large-scale migration as a major threat, compared with only two-in-ten of those on the political left. In all, significant ideological differences of this nature appear in all countries surveyed but Spain. (Political ideology was not asked in Japan.)

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