

Social Justice Watch 0131

[图集精选](#)

[消息精选](#)

[Economy and COVID-19 Top Americans' Policy Agenda for 2021](#)

[For American couples, gender gaps in sharing household responsibilities persist amid pandemic](#)

[Racial, ethnic diversity increases yet again with the 117th Congress](#)

来源：[Social Justice Watch](#)

[镜像](#)

图集精选

[返回目录](#)

**Forever wondering if I'm
truly far left or if I'm just
an empathetic person
living in a late capitalist
hellscape where I get
called a commie for
saying, “Hey maybe poor
people don't deserve
to starve”**

@TheRealRynnstar



[https://www.facebook.com/photo?
fbid=10223518439527387&set=a.1195155717316](https://www.facebook.com/photo?fbid=10223518439527387&set=a.1195155717316)







INDIA NEEDS #FEMINISM
BECAUSE

"BOYS WILL BE BOYS"

IS A @girl_incognito24
CRIMINAL RESPONSE TO RAPE



I need feminism
because my owner is afraid
to walk me in the dark.

@girl_incognito24

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/globalfeministperspectives/permalink/268821>



Elizabeth M.
 @_ElizabethMay

▼

All I did was ask women to tell me about their terrifying experiences of rejecting men.

In response, men have sent threatening messages, responded to months old tweets, dismissed 2k+ comments from women, derailed, trolled, insulted.

How do you not see you're proving the point?

<https://www.facebook.com/WOMENSRIGHTSNEWS/photos/a.2045420629215/>



<https://www.facebook.com/WOMENSRIGHTSNEWS/photos/a.7951578338599/>



**“If you are silent
about your pain,
they’ll kill you and
say you enjoyed it.”**

-Zora Neale Hurston

<https://www.facebook.com/WorldWideWomenAll/photos/a.337175296300130/7>



sweetperfectionnnn

➡ dealbo

whimps:

kngslyr:

The reason a fetus has more rights than a woman in America is because a fetus still has a chance of being a man.

Powerful as fuck

60,111 notes



<https://www.instagram.com/p/CJob7aMnX5H/>



Aparna Nancherla 
@aparnapkin

can we amend “boys will be boys” to
“predators will be predators” so we’re
not ascribing violent behavior as
“normal” to an entire gender
expression/identity

<https://www.instagram.com/p/CGycyOUh-oP/>

**A WOMAN
DOES NOT
HAVE TO BE
MODEST IN
ORDER TO BE
RESPECTED**

<https://www.instagram.com/p/CGqUMptAt9k/>

**Shocking how most
people are angrier
at imperfect
feminism than they
are at systemic
misogyny.**

Women's Rights News

[source](#)



quixoty

its nice, isnt it, when nonbinary people are visibly distinct from binary people? its easy, isnt it? you can remember to use “they” for people who have no visible breasts or beards, right? no need to challenge the notion of male vs female if nonbinary people have their own look, isnt that right?

its time to step the fuck up and really understand that nonbinary looks like *anybody*. nonbinary looks like *you*. nonbinary looks like your family and friends and it looks like the strangers who you thoughtlessly call “he” or “she” because of their appearance.

really supporting nonbinary people means understanding that theres no visual tell - you wont recognise all of us as nonbinary on sight. you have to actually LISTEN to us. you have to BELIEVE us. and it means challenging your assumptions about gender, starting with the assumption that youre an ally to trans people while youre still doing puerile shit like gendering body parts and clothes.

NONBINARY LOOKS LIKE ANYBODY. ANY BODY CAN BE NONBINARY.

[Photo]

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NONBINARY LOOKS LIKE ANYBODY. ANY BODY CAN BE
NONBINARY. [source](#)



@sadcxit

"but kids won't understand gay couples"

kids don't understand geometry
but you still shove that down
their throats but apparently
taking a few seconds to explain
that two people are in love is
harder than finding the measure
of some angles

[source](#)



[source](#)



baku

the worst memories of being bullied is when ppl would pretend not to be bullying you and ask you questions and u thought they were just asking u stuff but they were actually laughing at you the entire time and u had no idea bcos you were young and you didnt understand why people would be mean to you when you didnt do anything wrong.



sumersprkl

I spent a lot of my childhood in a constant state of “this is a trap but I don’t know how”



marril96

This stayed with me. Sometimes when people are nice to me, I still think they have bad intentions.

[source](#)

[返回目录](#)

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[返回目录](#)

telegra.ph/For-American-couples-gender-gaps-in-sharing-household-responsibilities-persist-amid-pandemic-01-27

Telegraph

For American couples, gender gaps in sharing household responsibilities persist amid pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic has changed nearly every aspect of American life, including how people work, get an education, connect with their family and friend networks and fill their social calendars. Despite quarantine orders that forced many people to stay home...

[URGENT] Joe Biden halted all deportations but ICEgov is trying to deport Mariana right now. After more than 21 months in ICE custody, separated from her babies & with an asylum appeal pending. The cruelty is endless. We are fighting for her. Share her story.

[#FreeMariana](#) [link](#) [source](#)

Twitter

Ayanna Pressley

!! We need to mobilize NOW. Mariana, a mom and asylum seeker is in @ICEgov custody. Last night she lost consciousness. She had a serious medical condition and despite Drs recommending her immediate release, ICE isn't listening -putting her life in immediate...

telegra.ph/Economy-and-COVID-19-Top-Americans-Policy-Agenda-for-2021-01-28

Telegraph

Economy and COVID-19 Top Americans' Policy Agenda for 2021

Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand which issues the public views as most important for Congress and the president to prioritize in the coming year. For this analysis, we surveyed 5,360 U.S. adults in January 2021. Everyone who took part...

[telegra.ph/Racial-ethnic-diversity-increases-yet-again-with-the-117th-Congress-01-29](https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2021/01/29/racial-ethnic-diversity-increases-yet-again-with-the-117th-congress-01-29/)

Telegraph

Racial, ethnic diversity increases yet again with the 117th Congress
About a quarter of voting members (23%) of the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate are racial or ethnic minorities, making the 117th Congress the most racially and ethnically diverse in history. There has been a long-running trend toward higher numbers...

[返回目录](#)

Economy and COVID-19 Top Americans' Policy Agenda for 2021

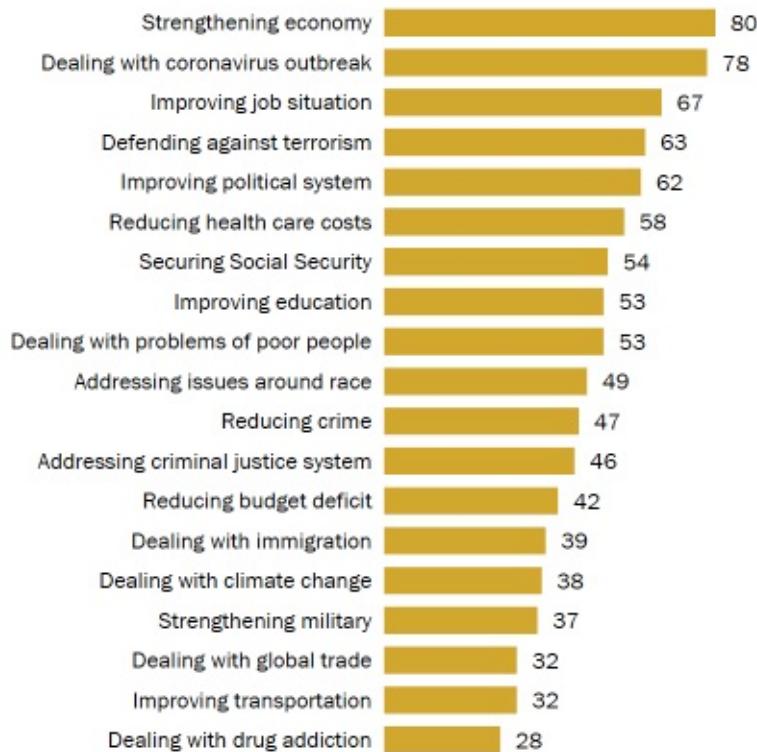
[返回目录](#)

Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand which issues the public views as most important for Congress and the president to prioritize in the coming year. For this analysis, we surveyed 5,360 U.S. adults in January 2021. Everyone who took part in this survey is a member of Pew Research Center's American Trends Panel (ATP), an online survey panel that is recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses. This way nearly all U.S. adults have a chance of selection. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other categories. Read more about the ATP's methodology.

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

Strengthening the economy and dealing with coronavirus stand out as the public's top priorities

*% who say ____ should be a top priority for the president and Congress to address this year**



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 8-12, 2021.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

As the United States faces twin crises of high unemployment and a global pandemic, large majorities of Americans want Joe Biden and Congress to prioritize strengthening the economy and addressing the coronavirus outbreak in the coming year.

Yet there are wide partisan gaps over most of the 19 items asked about in a new Pew Research Center survey – particularly addressing racial issues and dealing with global climate change, but also dealing with COVID-19 and reducing the budget deficit.

The survey, conducted among 5,360 U.S. adults who are members of the nationally representative American Trends Panel, finds that economic concerns once again top the public's agenda after declining in relative importance in recent years.

Currently, about eight-in-ten Americans say strengthening the nation's economy (80%) and dealing with the coronavirus outbreak (78%) should be top priorities for the president and Congress to address this year. Two-thirds (67%) rate improving the job situation as a top priority.

Majorities also prioritize a number of other policy goals, including defending the country from future terrorist attacks (63%), improving the way the political system works (62%) and reducing health care costs (58%).

About half of the public says the president and Congress should make it a top priority this year to take steps to make Social Security financially sound (54%), improve education (53%), deal with the problems poor people face in their lives (53%), address issues around race in this country (49%) and reduce crime (47%).

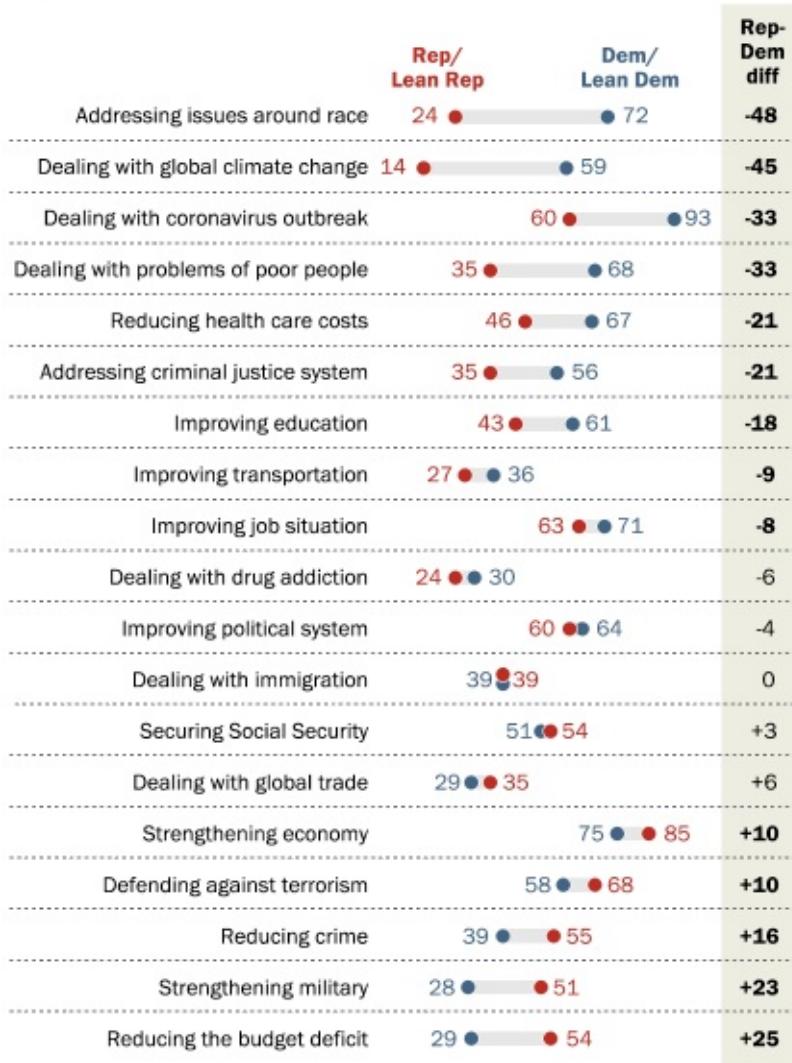
Among the priorities that rank lower on the 19-item priorities list are dealing with global trade (32%), improving the country's roads, bridges and public transportation systems (32%) and dealing with drug addiction (28%). Notably, majorities rate all of these policy goals either as a "top priority" for the president and Congress or as "an important but lower priority"; for each, relatively small shares say they are "not too important" or "should not be done."

Partisan differences over many policy goals, but not on 'improving the political system'

As in past surveys of the public's priorities, Democrats and Republicans differ on the importance of many policy goals.

Wide partisan gaps on importance of addressing race, climate change, coronavirus as well as budget deficit

% who say ____ should be a top priority for the president and Congress to address this year



Note: Significant differences in **bold**.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 8-12, 2021.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Still, while Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents are more likely than Republicans and Republican leaners to rate improving the job situation as a top policy priority, majorities in both parties (71% of Democrats, 63% of Republicans) say this is a top goal.

Similarly, large shares in both parties rate strengthening the economy as a top

goal, though more Republicans (85%) than Democrats (75%) say this. The economy and jobs rank among the top five policy goals for both Republicans and Democrats.

Yet there are stark differences over the importance of other policy objectives – especially those relating to race and climate change.

About seven-in-ten Democrats (72%) say addressing issues around race in this country should be a top policy priority, placing it among the top five goals for Democrats among 19 policy areas. The issue is among the bottom five priorities for Republicans; just 24% cite this as a top priority.

Similarly, 59% of Democrats compared with 14% of Republicans say dealing with global climate change should be a top priority. There also is a 33 percentage point gap between the shares of Democrats (68%) and Republicans (35%) who say addressing the problems of poor people should be a top priority.

The partisan gap over addressing the coronavirus is as large – 93% of Democrats rate this as a top policy priority, compared with 60% of Republicans – though it ranks among the leading goals for members of both parties.

Democrats are also more likely than Republicans to say reducing health care costs (by 21 percentage points), addressing issues within the criminal justice system (also by 21 points) and improving education (by 18 points) should be top priorities this year.

By contrast, larger shares of Republicans than Democrats rate reducing the budget deficit, strengthening the military, reducing crime and defending against terrorism as top policy priorities. More than half of Republicans (54%) say reducing the deficit should be a top policy objective, compared with 29% of Democrats. Reducing the budget deficit ranks as a middle-tier priority for Republicans and is among Democrats' lowest priorities.

Republicans also rated deficit reduction more highly than Democrats last year, at the start of Donald Trump's final year in office. Among members of both parties, the shares rating the deficit as a top priority declined sharply between 2013 (at the start of Barack Obama's second term) and 2020. The nation's debt and its yearly budget deficit have been rising in recent years.

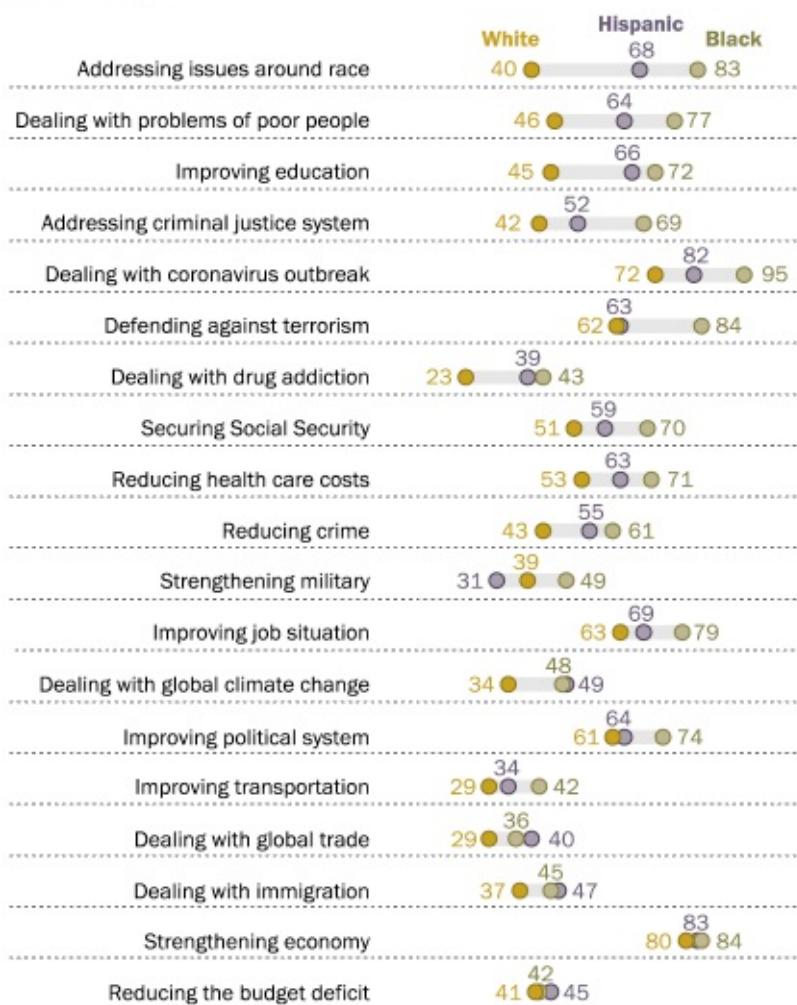
After a contentious presidential election and a deadly riot inside the U.S.

Capitol, comparable shares in both parties identify “improving the political system” as a top priority for the president and Congress (64% of Democrats, 60% of Republicans). Yet in the past, partisans have differed sharply over proposals related to voting and elections.

Policy priorities of White, Hispanic and Black Americans

Black, Hispanic and White adults differ on importance of addressing racial issues

% who say ____ should be a top priority for the president and Congress to address this year



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 8-12, 2021.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Economic concerns rank near the top of the policy agenda for Black, White and

Hispanic adults. However, there are major differences in their views on the importance of other issues, especially race, poverty, education and criminal justice.

Black adults (83%) are about twice as likely as White adults (40%) to say addressing issues around race in this country should be a top priority; 68% of Hispanic adults view this as a top priority.

Black Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents (85%) are more likely than White Democrats and Democratic leaners (68%) to say that addressing issues around race should be a top priority. Still, far more White Democrats than White Republicans (21%) rate this as a top priority. (see detailed tables for more).

While 77% of Black adults say dealing with the problems of poor people should be a top goal, smaller shares of Hispanic (64%) and White adults (46%) say the same.

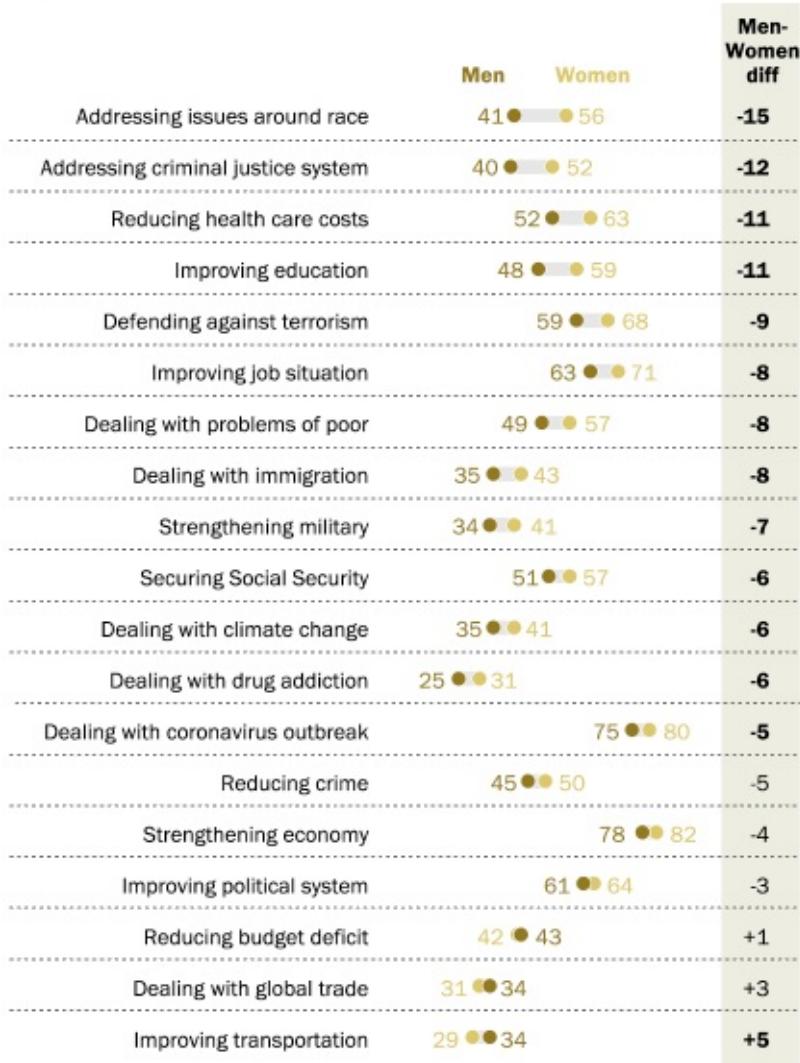
There are also wide divisions between White and Black adults – with Hispanics generally falling in between – over how much the government should prioritize improving education, addressing issues within the criminal justice system, dealing with the coronavirus outbreak and a number of other issues.

Across all 19 items, there is none that significantly more White adults than Black or Hispanic adults view as a top policy priority. However, there are no meaningful differences in the shares across racial and ethnic groups who want to prioritize dealing with immigration, dealing with global trade, strengthening the economy or reducing the budget deficit.

Gender and policy priorities

Women place higher priority than men on addressing issues around race, criminal justice and health care

% who say ____ should be a top priority for the president and Congress to address this year



Note: Significant differences in **bold**.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 8-12, 2021.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Women prioritize a number of policy goals more highly than men do, especially addressing issues around race, the criminal justice system, health care and education.

A majority of women (56%) say addressing issues around race in this country should be a top priority, compared with fewer than half of men (41%).

More women than men also say addressing issues within the criminal justice system (52% vs. 40%), reducing health care costs (63% vs. 52%) and improving education (59% vs. 48%) should be top priorities.

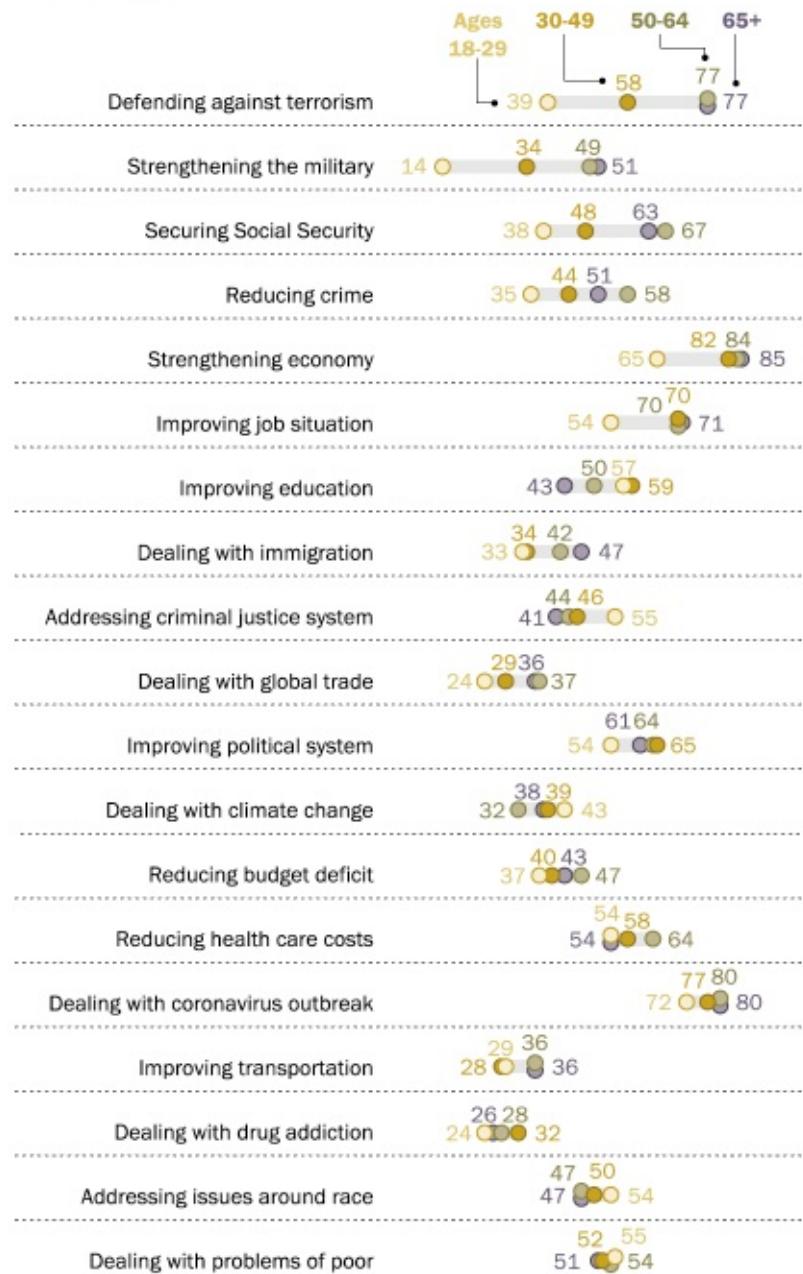
Overall, a greater share of women than men say improving the job situation, dealing with poverty, dealing with immigration and several other issues also should be top priorities in the year ahead.

Age and policy priorities

Older adults are more likely to view several goals as top priorities compared with younger adults.

Young adults far less likely than older people to prioritize a stronger military, anti-terrorism defenses

% who say ____ should be a top priority for the president and Congress to address this year



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 8-12, 2021.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

By contrast, there are only three items – improving education, addressing the criminal justice system and dealing with climate change – that larger shares of

younger than older adults rate as top priorities.

The biggest gaps between older and younger adults occur on national defense policy priorities. About three-quarters of those 50 and older (77%), compared with only about four-in-ten of those ages 18 to 29 (39%), say defending against terrorism should be a top priority. Within both parties, older Americans are more likely to want the policy agenda to focus more on defense issues (see detailed tables for more).

Similarly, more than three times as many adults 50 and older (51%) say strengthening the military should be a top issue on the nation's agenda compared with those under 30 (14%). Older adults are also more likely than younger adults to prioritize Social Security, the economy, the job situation and reducing crime.

Education and policy priorities

Wide educational gaps on importance of Social Security, crime, stronger military and climate change

% who say ____ should be a top priority for the president and Congress to address this year

	Postgrad	College grad	Some college	HS or less	Postgrad-HS or less diff.
	%	%	%	%	
Securing Social Security	40	36	54	68	-28
Reducing crime	31	38	48	57	-26
Strengthening military	25	27	36	48	-23
Defending against terrorism	51	56	63	71	-20
Reducing budget deficit	28	37	45	47	-19
Reducing health care costs	46	54	62	61	-15
Dealing with drug addiction	21	18	27	36	-15
Dealing with global trade	28	28	30	37	-9
Strengthening economy	74	75	82	82	-8
Improving political system	57	56	65	65	-8
Dealing with problems of poor people	52	45	52	58	-6
Addressing criminal justice system	43	44	45	49	-6
Improving job situation	64	68	66	69	-5
Improving education	51	47	56	54	-3
Dealing with immigration	39	33	38	42	-3
Improving transportation	32	28	29	35	-3
Dealing with coronavirus outbreak	84	79	75	77	+7
Addressing issues around race	57	48	48	49	+8
Dealing with climate change	49	37	37	35	+14

Note: Significant differences in **bold**.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 8-12, 2021.

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There are notable differences in views of policy priorities by education. Those with less formal education rate more goals as important priorities than do those with more education.

Nearly seven-in-ten adults with a high school diploma or less (68%) say taking steps to make the Social Security system financially sound should be a top priority, compared with 54% of those with some college, 36% of college graduates and 40% of those with a postgraduate degree.

Views are similar regarding the priority Biden and Congress should give to reducing crime: 57% of those with no more than a high school diploma say it

should be a top priority, but this share falls across the other educational groups, reaching a low of 31% among those with a postgraduate degree.

Americans without college experience say a number of additional issues should be top priorities as well, including such policy areas as strengthening the military, defending against terrorism, reducing the budget deficit, reducing health care costs and dealing with drug addiction.

Those with more education beyond a college degree, on the other hand, are more likely to say that the president and Congress should give top priority to dealing with global climate change: About half of Americans with a postgraduate degree (49%) say it should be a top priority, compared with 37% of those with a college degree or some college experience and 35% of those with a high school degree or less. And adults with a postgraduate degree are modestly more likely than others to say addressing issues around race in this country and dealing with the coronavirus should be top priorities this year.

[原文](#)

[返回目录](#)

For American couples, gender gaps in sharing household responsibilities persist amid pandemic

[返回目录](#)



(Getty Images)

The COVID-19 pandemic has changed nearly every aspect of American life, including how people work, get an education, connect with their family and friend networks and fill their social calendars. Despite quarantine orders that forced many people to stay home and spend more time with their families, a new Pew Research Center analysis of October 2020 survey data finds that many of the dynamics between couples haven't changed much during this turbulent time.

At the same time, there has been a change in how some parents *feel* about the amount of time they spend with their children. Specifically, fathers are now more likely to say they spend the right amount of time with their children than they were before the pandemic, when a majority said they spent too little time.

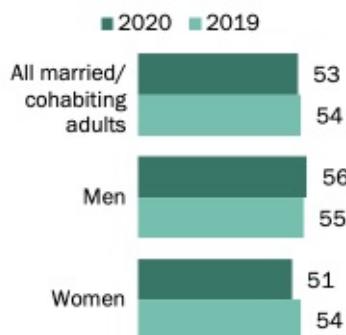
Pew Research Center conducted this study to better understand how U.S. adults who are married or cohabiting assess their relationship with their spouse or partner amid the coronavirus outbreak and how the sharing of household responsibilities has (or has not) changed among couples from pre-pandemic times.

This analysis examines married and cohabiting adults, and in some cases those who have children younger than 18 living in their household. It is based on three nationwide surveys conducted Oct. 13-19, 2020, among 10,332 U.S. adults; June 25-July 8, 2019, among 9,834 U.S. adults; and Aug. 8-Sept. 28, 2017, among 4,573 U.S. adults. Everyone who took part is (or was) 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.

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

Couples are as satisfied with their relationships now as they were before the pandemic

Among adults who are married or living with a partner, % saying things in their marriage or relationship are going very well



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 13-19, 2020.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Among all married or cohabiting adults, 53% say things in their marriage or relationship currently are going very well, while an additional 37% say things are going fairly well. Roughly one-in-ten (9%) say their relationship is going not too or not at all well. These shares are virtually unchanged from a Pew Research Center survey conducted in 2019, well before the coronavirus outbreak started. Men remain somewhat more likely than women to rate their relationship positively.

While assessments of overall relationship satisfaction haven't changed among either men or women, men are more likely than they were before the pandemic to say they are satisfied with at least one aspect of their relationship with their spouse or partner: how household chores are divided.

Satisfaction with some aspects of their relationships and family dynamics are up among men

*Among adults who are married or living with a partner,
% saying they are **very satisfied** with each of the
following*

The way household chores are divided

Among men



Among women



*How well their spouse/partner balances work and personal life**

Among men



Among women



How well they and their spouse/partner communicate

Among men



Among women



*Their spouse's/partner's approach to parenting***

Among fathers



Among mothers



*Based on those with a spouse or partner who is employed.

**Based on those with children younger than 18 in the household.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 13-19, 2020.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

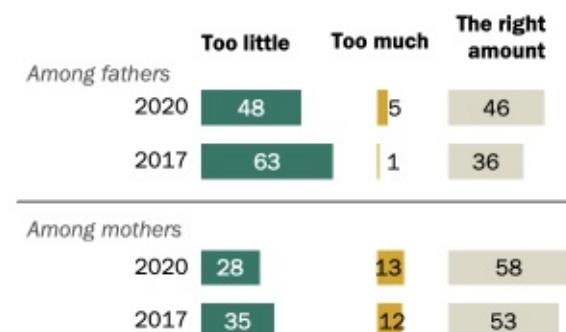
In 2019, married and cohabiting men (49%) were more likely than their female counterparts (39%) to say they were very satisfied with the way household chores are divided between them and their spouse or partner. That gap has grown in 2020: As of October, 55% of men say they are very satisfied with this aspect of their relationship, compared with 38% of women.

Another area where gender patterns have shifted is in views about how well spouses or partners are balancing work and personal life. Among married or cohabiting adults with a working spouse or partner, men (48%) are more likely than women (40%) to be very satisfied with this aspect of their relationship. In 2019, men's and women's views on this did not differ significantly.

As was the case in 2019, men are more likely than women to be satisfied with their spouse or partner's approach to parenting (57% of fathers vs. 41% of mothers are very satisfied) and with how well they and their partner communicate (47% of men say they are very satisfied compared with 40% of women).

Growing share of fathers say they spend the right amount of time with their kids

Among parents with children under 18, % saying they spend ___ time with their children these days



Note: Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 13-19, 2020.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

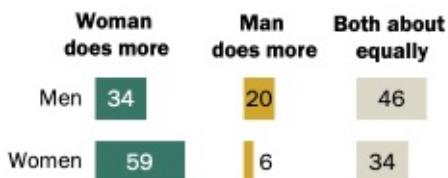
Perhaps the most notable change in attitudes about family dynamics is in fathers' assessments of the amount of time they spend with their children. As of October 2020, 46% of fathers report spending the right amount of time with their kids – a 10 percentage point increase from 2017. A similar share of fathers (48%) say they spend too little time with their kids, down significantly from 63% in 2017. Only 5% of dads say they spend too much time with their children.

Women's views on this have not changed significantly. In the latest survey, 58% of mothers say they spend the right amount of time with their children, 28% say they spend too little time and 13% say they spend too much time with their children.

Men and women have different perceptions about who does more at home

Among adults who are married or living with a partner of the opposite sex, % saying that, when it comes to each of the following ...

Household chores and responsibilities



Managing household finances



*Managing their child(ren)'s schedule and activities**



*Being an involved parent**



*Based on those with children younger than 18 in the household.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 13-19, 2020.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Long-standing gender disparities in the household division of labor – which have been well-documented – have persisted during the pandemic. The survey finds that, across a range of activities, married or cohabiting men and women in opposite-sex relationships have different perspectives on who shoulders more of the burden. A majority of women (59%) say they do more household chores than their spouse or partner, while 6% say their spouse or partner does more. Among men, a plurality (46%) say these responsibilities are shared about equally, while 20% say they do more and 34% say their spouse or partner does more.

The management of household finances is another area where perspectives differ significantly by gender. Some 47% of women say they do more of this than their spouse or partner, while 25% say their husband or partner does more. Men see things quite differently: 50% say they do more than their wife or partner in this area, while 23% say their spouse or partner does more than them. Gender differences in perceptions of how household chores and finances are divided were similar in 2019, suggesting these dynamics have changed little during the pandemic.

When it comes to child-rearing, women see themselves carrying a much heavier burden than their spouses or partners, while men are more likely than women to say responsibilities are evenly shared. About three-quarters (74%) of mothers say they do more to manage their children's schedules and activities than their spouse or partner; only 3% say their husband or partner does more of this. Roughly half (54%) of mothers say they do more than their spouse or partner to be an involved parent, while just 3% say their spouse or partner does more.

Most fathers (63%) say being an involved parent is shared about equally between them and their spouse or partner, compared with 43% of mothers who say the same. Similarly, fathers are more likely than mothers to say managing schedules and activities is evenly shared. Among women, perceptions about this haven't markedly changed over the past year.

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

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is a writer/editor focusing on social trends at Pew Research Center. POSTS BIO
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[原文](#)

[返回目录](#)

Racial, ethnic diversity increases yet again with the 117th Congress

[返回目录](#)

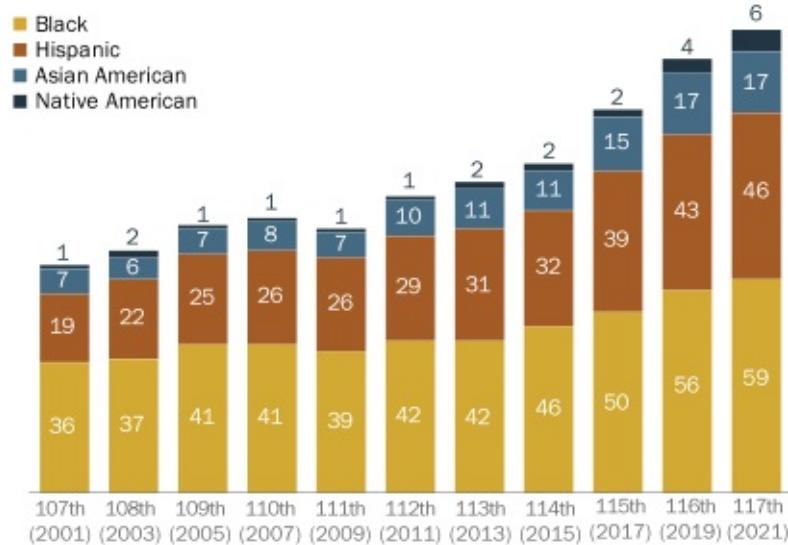


Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi swears in new members of Congress during the first session of the 117th Congress on Jan. 3, 2021. (Tasos Katopodis/Getty Images)

About a quarter of voting members (23%) of the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate are racial or ethnic minorities, making the 117th Congress the most racially and ethnically diverse in history. There has been a long-running trend toward higher numbers of non-White lawmakers on Capitol Hill: This is the sixth Congress to break the record set by the one before it.

Growing racial and ethnic diversity in Congress

Number of non-White House and Senate members
by race/ethnicity



Note: Nonvoting delegates and commissioners are excluded. Figures for the 117th Congress are as of Jan. 26, 2021. Asian Americans include Pacific Islanders, and Hispanics are of any race. Members who have more than one racial or ethnic identity for the above groups are counted in each applicable group.

Source: Congressional Research Service, CQ Roll Call, Brookings Institution.

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Overall, 124 lawmakers today identify as Black, Hispanic, Asian/Pacific Islander or Native American, according to a Pew Research Center analysis of data from the Congressional Research Service. This represents a 97% increase over the 107th Congress of 2001-03, which had 63 minority members.

Among today's senators and representatives, the overwhelming majority of racial and ethnic minority members are Democrats (83%), while 17% are Republicans. This represents a shift from the last Congress, when just 10% of non-White lawmakers were Republicans. Our analysis reflects the 532 voting members of Congress seated as of Jan. 26, 2021.

This analysis builds on earlier Pew Research Center work to analyze the racial and ethnic makeup of the U.S. Congress. To determine the number of racial and ethnic minority lawmakers in the 117th Congress, we used data from the Congressional Research Service. U.S. population data comes from the U.S. Census Bureau. Historical data was pulled from CQ Roll Call, CRS and the

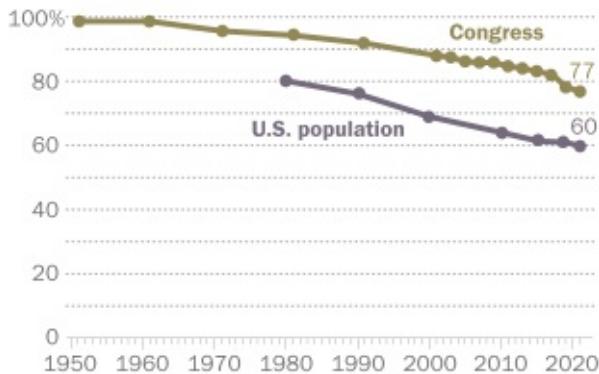
Brookings Institution. All racial groups refer to single-race non-Hispanics. Hispanics are of any race. Native Hawaiian Rep. Kai Kahele (D-Hawaii) is counted with the Native American lawmakers.

Our analysis reflects the 532 voting members of Congress seated as of Jan. 26, 2021. In the House, one New York race has not been called yet, and one Louisiana seat is empty because the congressman-elect died before he could be sworn in. We did not include former Louisiana Rep. Cedric Richmond, who resigned in January to join the Biden administration. The current number of voting House members is 432. Biden administration nominees who were not yet confirmed at the time of writing are included in our count. Independent members of Congress are counted with the party they caucus with.

Although recent Congresses have continued to set new highs for racial and ethnic diversity, they have still been disproportionately White when compared with the overall U.S. population. Non-Hispanic White Americans account for 77% of voting members in the new Congress, considerably larger than their 60% share of the U.S. population overall. This gap hasn't narrowed with time: In 1981, 94% of members of Congress were White, compared with 80% of the U.S. population.

White Americans make up larger share of Congress than of U.S. population

% White of ...



Note: Nonvoting delegates and commissioners are excluded. Historical data on the makeup of Congress reflects composition on session's first day; for 2021, data reflects members of Congress seated as of Jan. 26, 2021. For 1980 and 1990 population figures, White Americans include only non-Hispanics. For 2000 and later, White Americans include only non-Hispanics who reported a single race.

Source: Congressional Research Service, CQ Roll Call, Brookings Institution, Census Bureau population figures.

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In the House of Representatives, however, representation of some racial and ethnic groups is now on par with their share of the total population. For example, 13% of House members are Black, about equal to the share of Black Americans. And Native Americans now make up about 1% of both the House and the U.S. population.

Other racial and ethnic groups in the House are somewhat less represented relative to their share of the population. The share of Hispanics in the U.S. population (19%) is about twice as high as it is in the House (9%). Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders together account for 6% of the national population and 3% of House members.

This analysis includes four representatives who are counted under more than one racial or ethnic identity: Rep. Robert Scott, D-Va., is counted as Black and Asian. Reps. Antonio Delgado and Ritchie Torres, both New York Democrats, are listed as Black and Hispanic. Rep. Marilyn Strickland, D-Wash., is both the first Black lawmaker to represent the state and one of the first Korean American

women to be elected to Congress. Native Hawaiian Rep. Kai Kahele (D-Hawaii) is counted with the Native American lawmakers. Portuguese American members are not included in the Hispanic count.

In the House, Republicans account for a larger share of newly elected minority representatives than in the past. Of the 16 freshmen representatives who are non-White, nine are Republicans, compared with just one of the 22 new representatives in the 116th Congress. This freshman cohort includes the only two Black Republicans in the chamber: Burgess Owens of Utah and Byron Donalds of Florida.

Eleven senators are a racial or ethnic minority, up from nine in the 116th Congress. Six senators are Hispanic, two are Asian and three are Black. Freshman Raphael Warnock is the first Black senator to represent Georgia, and another freshman, Alex Padilla, is the first Hispanic senator to represent California. Padilla replaced Vice President and former Sen. Kamala Harris, who was one of four women of color (and the only Black woman) serving in the Senate.

Just three of the 11 non-White senators are Republicans: Tim Scott of South Carolina is Black, and Marco Rubio of Florida and Ted Cruz of Texas are both Hispanic.

Analyses of previous Congresses

- For the fifth time in a row, the new Congress is the most racially and ethnically diverse ever
- 115th Congress sets new high for racial, ethnic diversity
- 114th Congress is the most diverse ever

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