

# Social Justice Watch 1109

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**gender non conforming  
trans people who don't  
give a fuck about passing  
are literally the most brave  
and powerful people on the  
planet**

<https://www.facebook.com/transarmy/photos/a.101087104719810/206132047548>

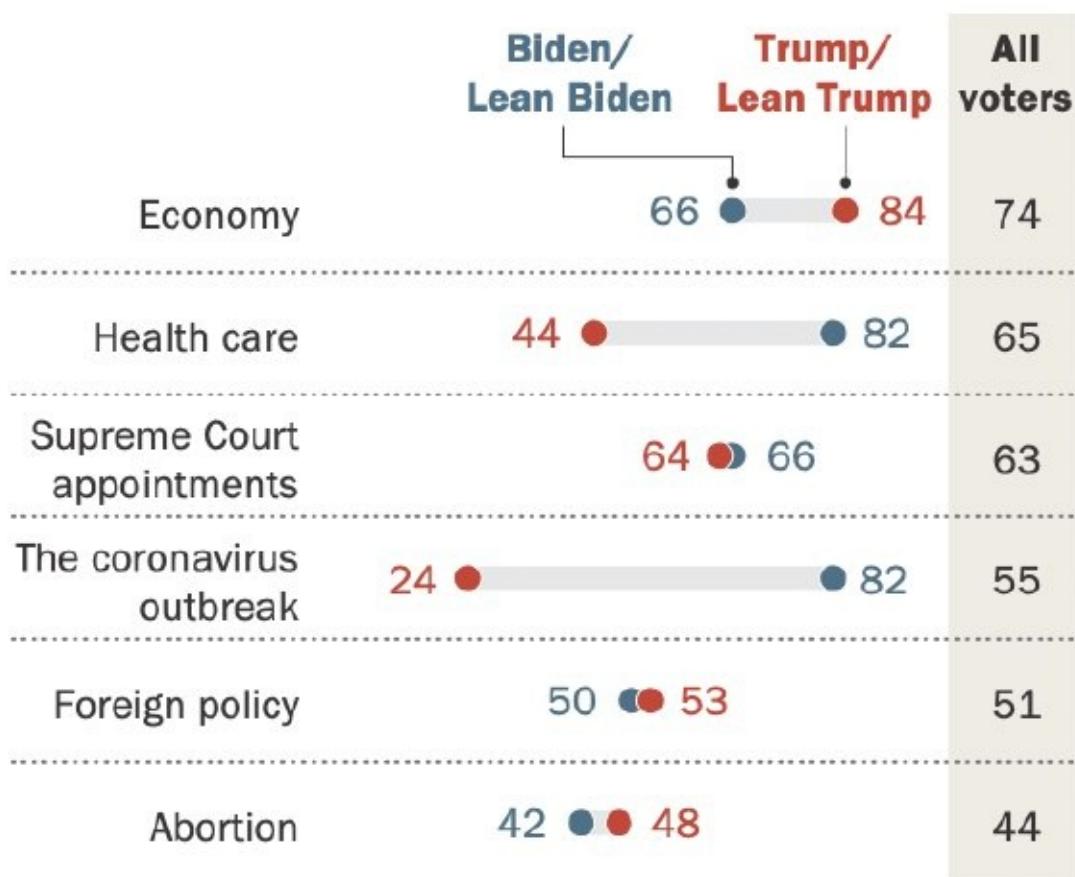
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## **Trump and Biden supporters differ over importance of the economy, health care – and particularly the coronavirus**

*% registered voters who say each is ‘very important’ to their vote in the 2020 presidential election*



Note: Based on registered voters.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 6-12, 2020.

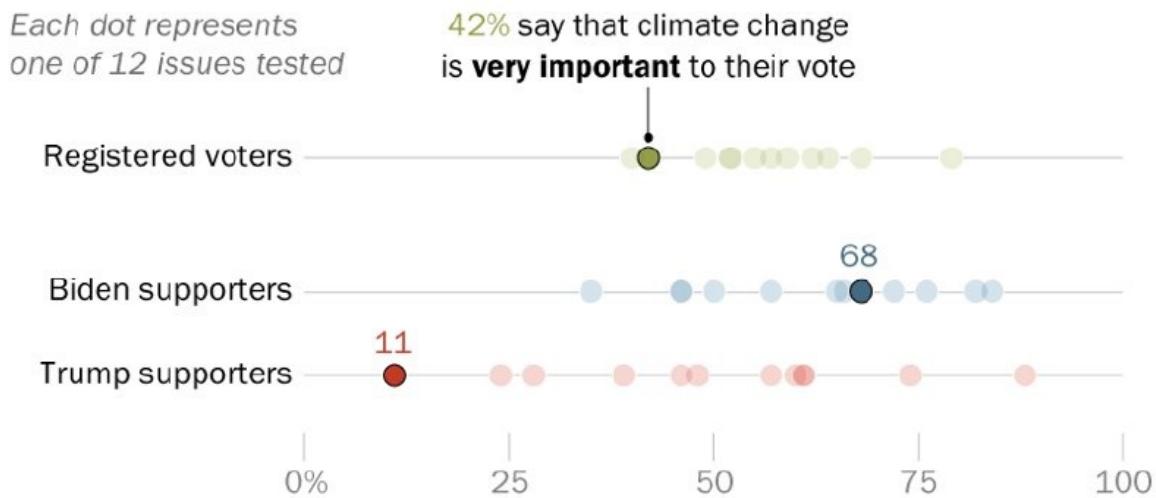
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## Climate change ranks near the top of issue priorities to Biden voters, low on list to Trump voters

*% of registered voters saying each issue is ‘very important’ to their vote in the 2020 presidential election*



Note: Based on registered votes. Supporters of each candidate are based on those who say they are planning on or are leaning toward voting for that candidate in 2020.

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

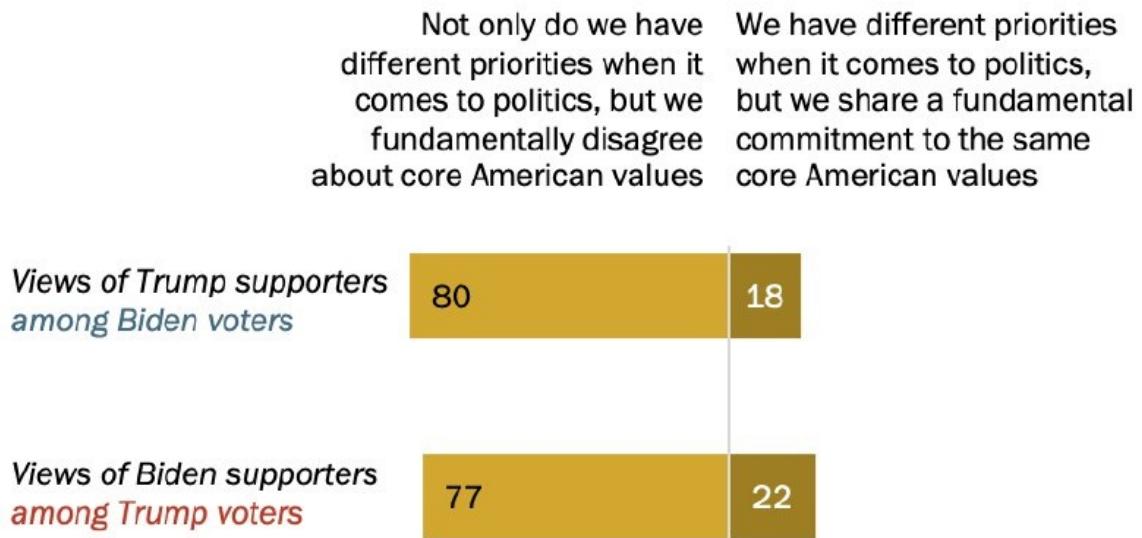
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## Only about one-in-five Trump and Biden supporters say they share the same core American values and goals

*% of registered voters who say ...*



Notes: Based on registered voters. No response answers not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 30-Oct. 5, 2020.

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2020 election reveals two broad voting coalitions fundamentally at odds [source](#)

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## Do You Take Hormones? Have you had THE surgery?

"SOME TRANSGENDER PEOPLE DO UNDERGO HORMONE REPLACEMENT THERAPY OR GENDER REASSIGNMENT SURGERY AS PART OF THEIR TRANSITION. SOME DO NOT. AND, INTERESTINGLY, THEIR DECISION ON THIS MATTER IS, MEDICALLY SPEAKING: NONE OF YOUR FUCKIN' BUSINESS."

**John Oliver**



#LiveColorfully  
[www.TransSafeSpace.network](http://www.TransSafeSpace.network)  
A trans info hub, safe haven & support system



How many have been asked THESE questions? Do you feel as John Oliver does? Or are you vocally, visibly & proudly ready to answer such questions?

"Some transgender people do undergo hormone replacement therapy or gender reassignment surgery as part of their transition. Some do not. And, interestingly, their decision on this matter is, medically speaking: none of your fuckin' business." -- John Oliver

<https://www.facebook.com/transsafespace.network/photos/a.393996581449361/7>



“Watching porn isn’t chea-”

Cheating is anything against the rules those in the relationship agreed to. In some relationships, porn is cheating. In some relationships, getting triple penetrated by strangers in a truck stop bathroom is totally ok.

The dishonesty and disrespect for your partner’s boundaries is what defines cheating. Not a list of actions.

<https://www.facebook.com/transarmy/photos/a.101087104719810/206340970861>

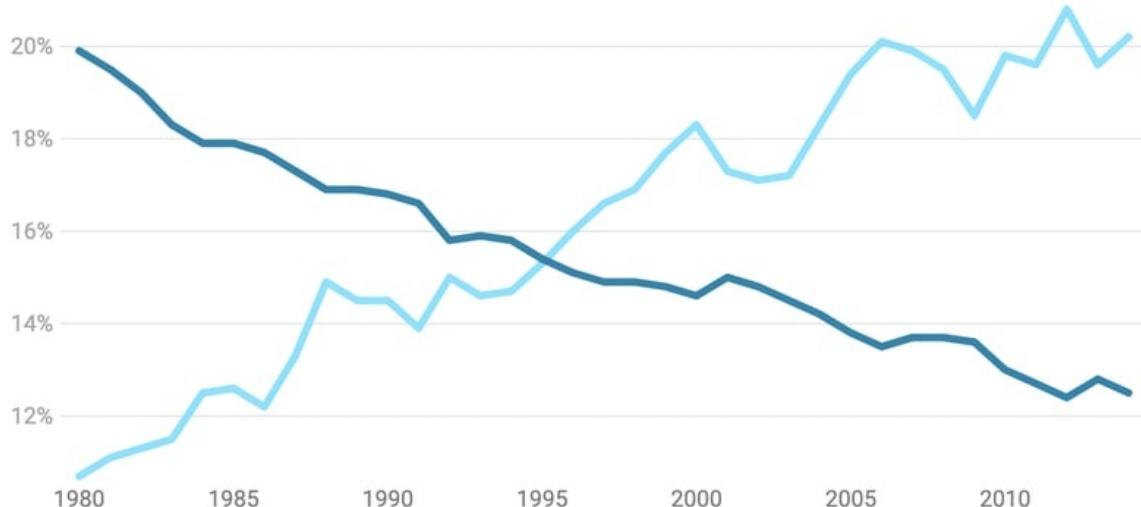
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## How the 1% won America's class war

Top 1% vs. bottom 50% national income shares in the United States



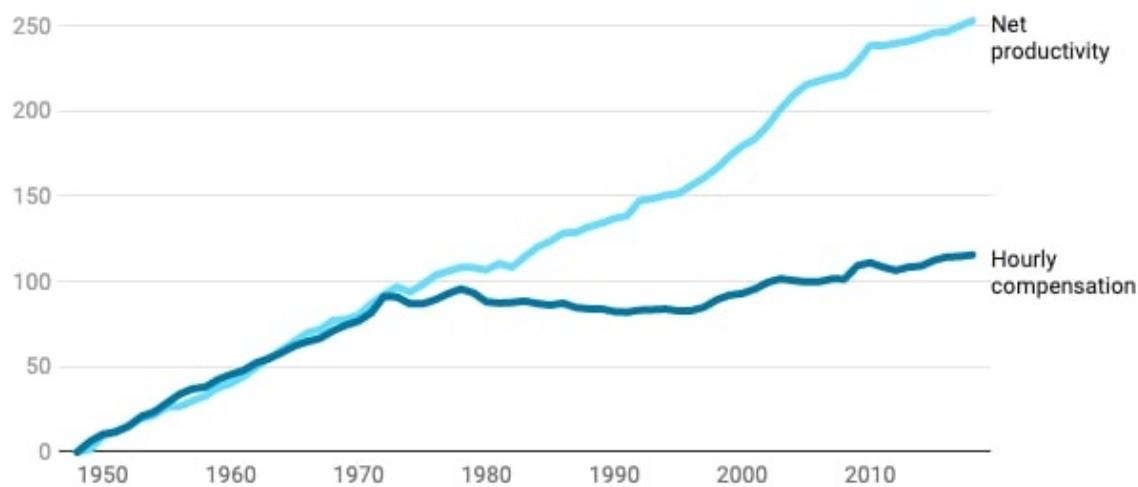
— Poorest 50% share of national income — Richest 1% share of national income



Source: World Inequality Report 2018

## Workers have not benefitted from rising productivity

Cumulative growth in productivity and hourly compensation (%), 1948–2018

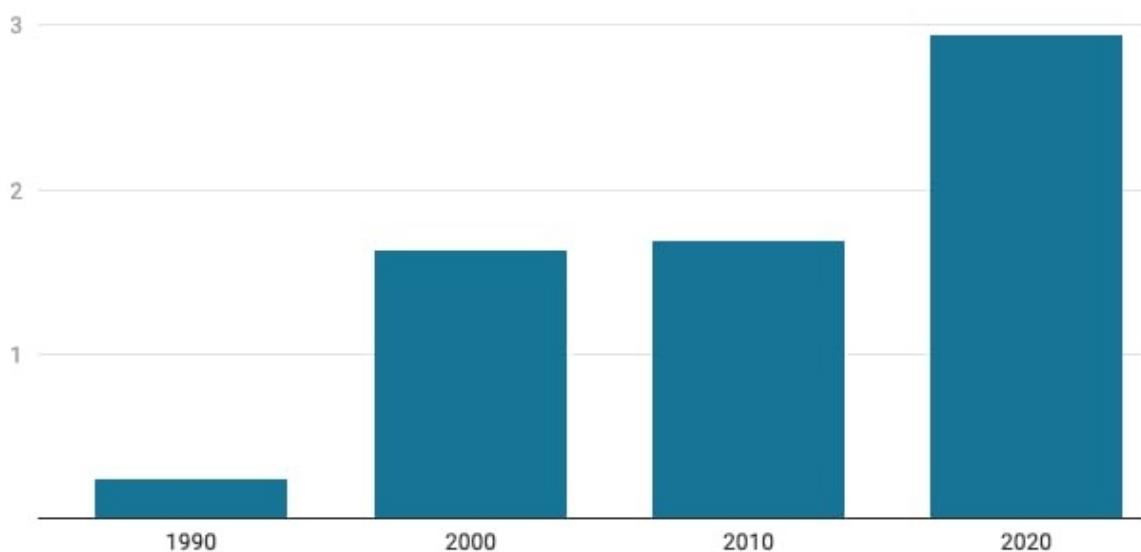


Compensation is wages and benefits of production/nonsupervisory workers in the private sector. Net productivity is growth of output of goods and services less depreciation per hour worked of the total economy.

Source: Economic Policy Institute

## Billionaire wealth has exploded

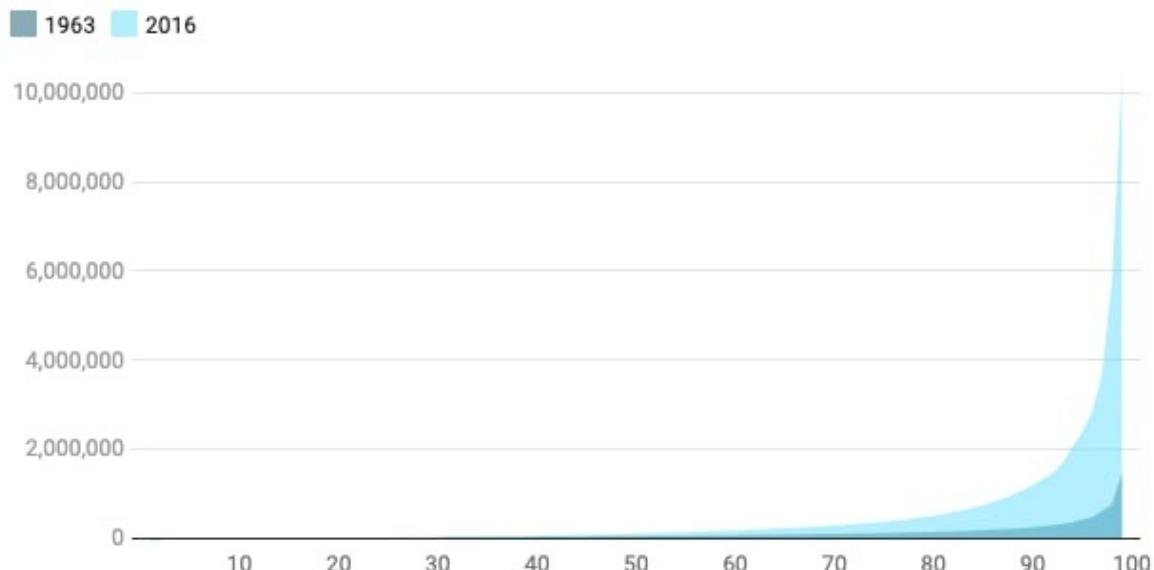
Total wealth of U.S. billionaires, adjusted to 2020 US dollars (trillions)



Source: Institute for Policy Studies

## Millions of Americans have zero or negative wealth

Distribution of average family wealth by percentile, adjusted to 2016 dollars



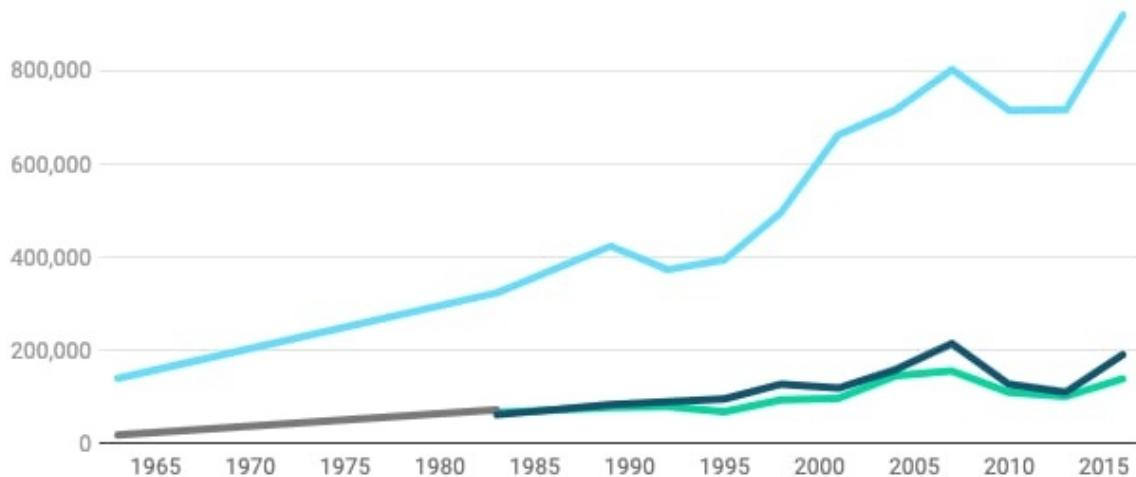
Source: Urban Institute

## Racial wealth disparities have grown wider

Average family wealth by race/ethnicity in US dollars, 1963–2016



— Non-White    White    Black    Hispanic

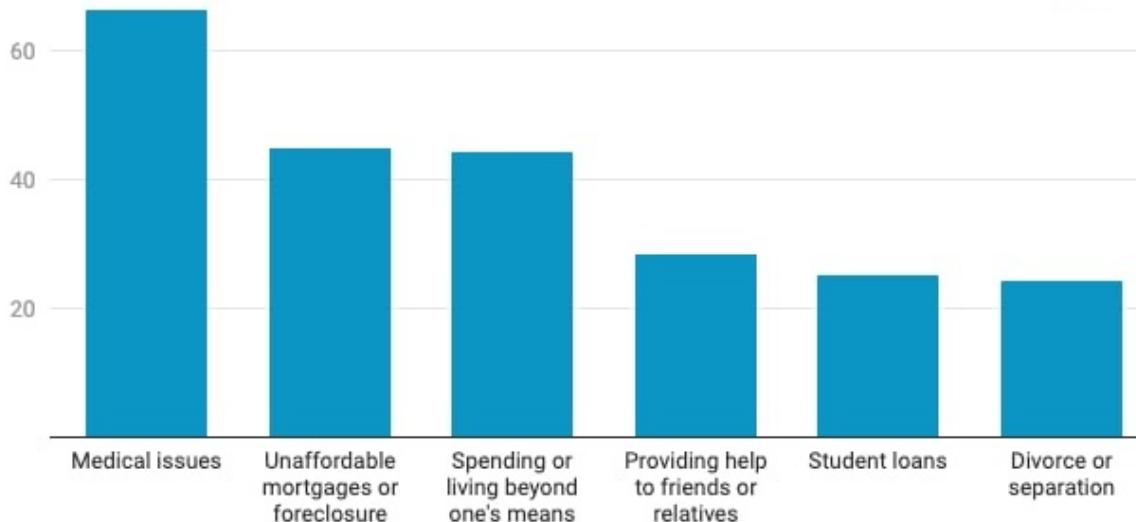


*Black/Hispanic distinction within non-white population available only in 1983 and later.*

Source: Urban Institute

## Lack of universal healthcare costs lives – and livelihoods

Share of personal bankruptcy filings including the following causes (%)



Source: American Journal of Public Health

[deep-divides/](#)

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🚩 **Shepherd** ┣ @NeolithicSheep · 8m ...

I am extremely not getting involved in the "who is working class" discourse except to point out that in the US we started confusing income level with relation to capital because we felt saying "lower class" (as opposed to middle or upper) was rude.

1

12

71

↑



🚩 **Shepherd** ┣ @NeolithicSheep · 7m ...

Which is why you have all these people who are in fact working class from a materialist standpoint (they do not own the means of production, they work for a boss for a wage) insisting that they are not working class because they are doctors or programmers.

3

2

45

↑



🚩 **Shepherd** ┣ @NeolithicSheep · 5m ...

They are confusing the materialist analysis term "working class" for "low wage earner" and honestly that's a problem for those of us on the communist end of the scale if we're trying to build materialist-working-class solidarity.

<https://twitter.com/neolithicsheep/status/1325103559889838086>

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except to point out that in the US we started confusing income level with relation to capital because we felt saying "lower class" (as opposed to middle or upper) was rude.

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They are confusing the materialist analysis term "working class" for "low wage earner" and honestly that's a problem for those of us on the communist end of the scale if we're trying to build materialist-working-class solidarity.

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Rosa sat, so Ruby could walk,  
so Kamala could run.



<https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=10218510251415624>

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**May you never know the  
fear of having your  
human rights challenged  
every time there is an  
election, and may you  
never know the pain of  
watching loved ones  
vote against your right  
to exist fully, equally,  
and authentically.**

<https://www.facebook.com/photo?fbid=10217182256244340>

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[telegra.ph/After-surgeing-in-2019-migrant-apprehensions-at-US-Mexico-border-fell-sharply-in-fiscal-2020-11-06](https://telegra.ph/After-surgeing-in-2019-migrant-apprehensions-at-US-Mexico-border-fell-sharply-in-fiscal-2020-11-06)

Telegraph

After surging in 2019, migrant apprehensions at U.S.-Mexico border fell sharply in fiscal 2020

Border Patrol agents apprehended about half as many migrants at the U.S.-Mexico border in fiscal 2020 as they did the year before, according to newly released federal data. The sharp drop in the number of apprehended migrants follows a virtual shutdown of...

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[telegra.ph/2020-election-reveals-two-broad-voting-coalitions-fundamentally-at-odds-11-06](https://telegra.ph/2020-election-reveals-two-broad-voting-coalitions-fundamentally-at-odds-11-06)

Telegraph

2020 election reveals two broad voting coalitions fundamentally at odds  
Even before all the ballots are tallied, Americans appear to have voted in the 2020 presidential election at their highest rate in 120 years. Democrat Joe Biden has amassed more than 74 million votes as of Nov. 6, while Republican Donald Trump has received...

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I don't know who needs to hear this, but you are allowed to be a leftist with a sobering sense of how very not okay things still are and still take deep and unadulterated joy at the defeat of a fascist at the polls. [source](#)

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New York state's congressional delegation will have seven Black members, the largest number in Congress from any state ever [on.wsj.com/36fm3e9](https://on.wsj.com/36fm3e9) [source](#)

WSJ

New York's Congressional Delegation to Be Most Diverse in State History

The New York delegation to the House of Representatives will have a total of seven Black members after last week's elections, including two men who will be the first Black and gay members of Congress.

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# 2020 election reveals two broad voting coalitions fundamentally at odds

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People gather in Times Square as they await election results on Nov. 3, 2020, in New York City. (David Dee Delgado/Getty Images)

Even before all the ballots are tallied, Americans appear to have voted in the 2020 presidential election at their highest rate in 120 years. Democrat Joe Biden has amassed more than 74 million votes as of Nov. 6, while Republican Donald Trump has received nearly 70 million – already the most and second-most in U.S. history.

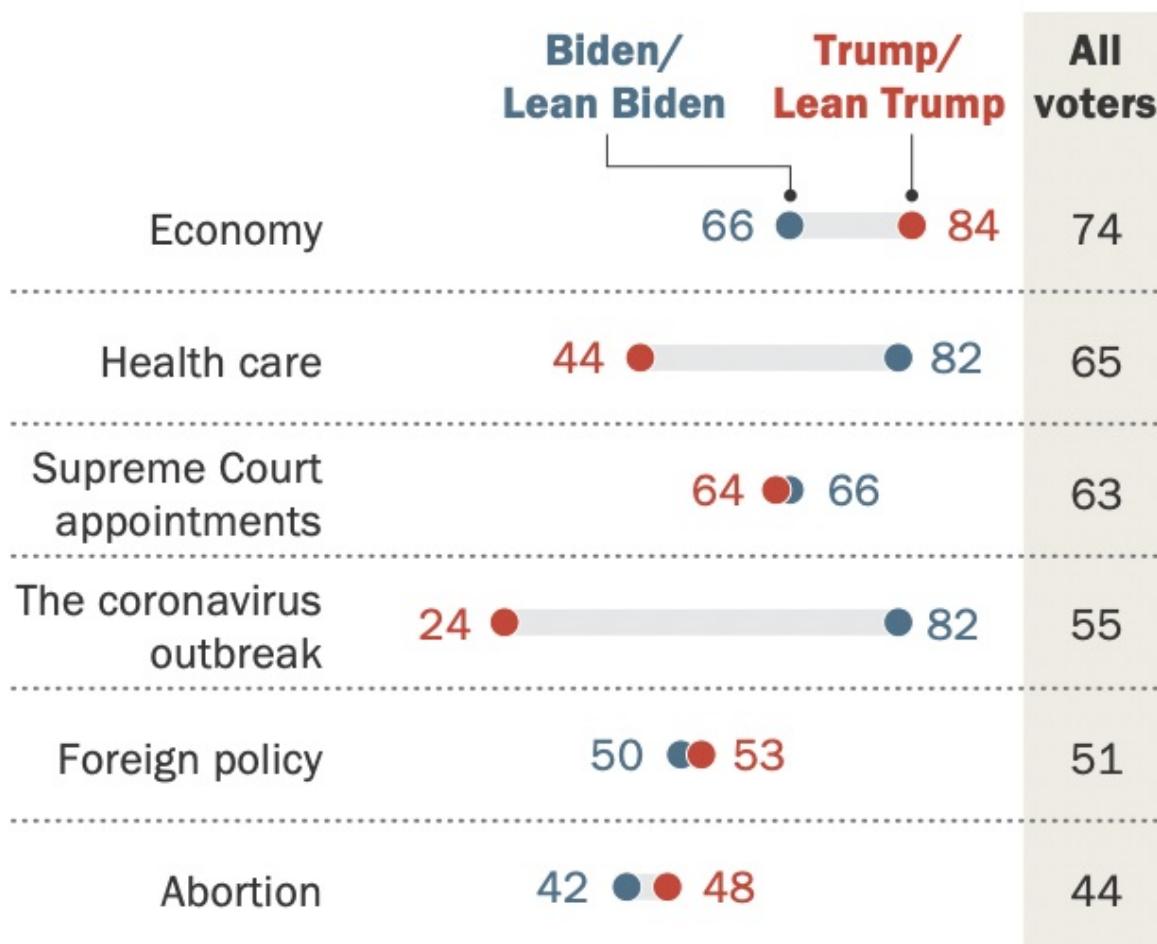
But if one early takeaway from the election is historic voter participation, another may be the continuing political polarization that has come to define the United States. Democrats and Republicans both could walk away from the election with cause for disappointment, and divided government in Washington is a distinct possibility.

It isn't just Washington that will be divided. The elected officials who take the oath of office in January will be representing two broad coalitions of voters who are deeply distrustful of one another and who fundamentally disagree over policies, plans and even the very problems that face the country today.

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## **Trump and Biden supporters differ over importance of the economy, health care – and particularly the coronavirus**

*% registered voters who say each is ‘very important’ to their vote in the 2020 presidential election*



Note: Based on registered voters.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 6-12, 2020.

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No issue seems to exemplify this divide more than the coronavirus pandemic. With more than 235,000 deaths in the U.S. to date and the election itself disrupted because of the virus, 82% of registered voters who support Biden said in October that the outbreak would be “very important” to their vote. Only 24% of registered voters who support Trump said the same.

The enormous gulf over the importance of COVID-19 as a voting issue is just one of many ways, large and small, in which the virus has divided the partisan camps throughout 2020. Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents have consistently expressed far more concern over the virus than Republicans and GOP leaners. Indeed, before the election, most Republicans said the pandemic had been exaggerated and that the U.S. had controlled the outbreak as much as it could have – positions rejected by most Democrats.

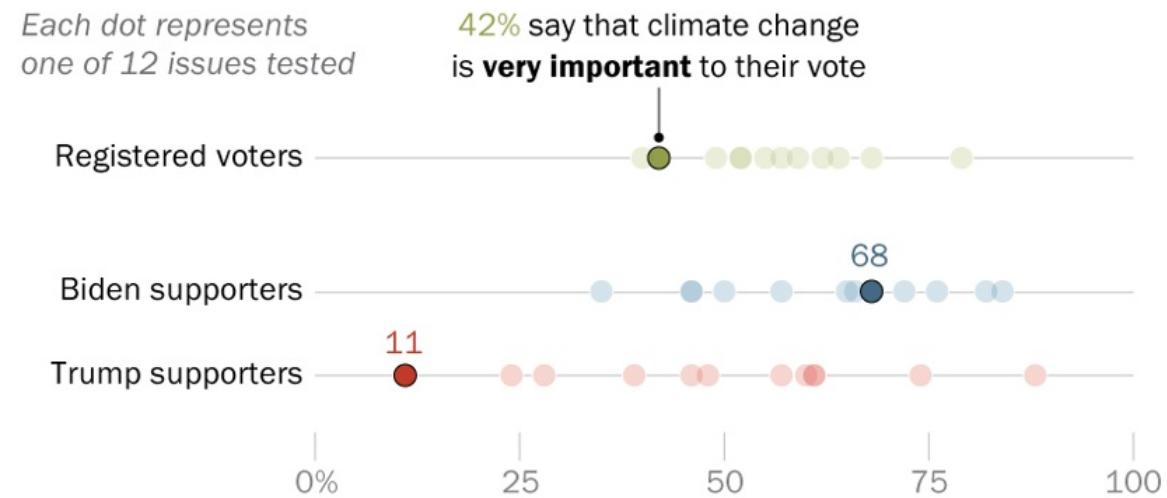
The Biden and Trump coalitions also fundamentally differ over racial inequality and law enforcement – key issues in a year that saw nationwide protests following the killing of George Floyd at the hands of police in Minneapolis. Around three-quarters of registered voters who support Biden (76%) said in the summer that racial and ethnic inequality would be very important to their vote; just 24% of Trump supporters agreed. Conversely, around three-quarters of Trump voters (74%) said the issue of violent crime was very important to them, compared with fewer than half of Biden voters (46%).

The two sides are miles apart when it comes to more general questions about race, too. In a summer survey, 74% of Biden voters said “it is a lot more difficult” to be a Black person in this country than to be a White person – a view shared by only 9% of Trump voters. And while 59% of Biden voters said White people benefit a “great deal” from advantages in society that Black people do not have, only 5% of Trump voters agreed. Indeed, Biden and Trump voters were far more divided over these questions than Hillary Clinton and Trump voters were in 2016.

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## Climate change ranks near the top of issue priorities to Biden voters, low on list to Trump voters

% of registered voters saying each issue is ‘very important’ to their vote in the 2020 presidential election



Note: Based on registered votes. Supporters of each candidate are based on those who say they are planning on or are leaning toward voting for that candidate in 2020.

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

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Climate change marks another area where political compromise may be challenging because Biden and Trump supporters disagree over the importance of the issue itself. Around two-thirds of Biden voters (68%) said in the summer that climate change would be very important to their vote this year. But for Trump voters, climate change ranked *last* in importance out of 12 issues asked about, with only 11% saying it would be a key factor in their vote.

That’s not to say that there are no areas of agreement between the two coalitions. With businesses still shuttered in many parts of the country due to COVID-19, majorities in both groups (84% of Trump voters and 66% of Biden voters) said in October that the economy would be a top voting issue for them. But even in an area of apparent agreement, there are differences in the way partisans are thinking about the economy, the extent to which they see it as intertwined with the coronavirus outbreak and some of the specific provisions they would like to see in any new aid package approved by Congress.

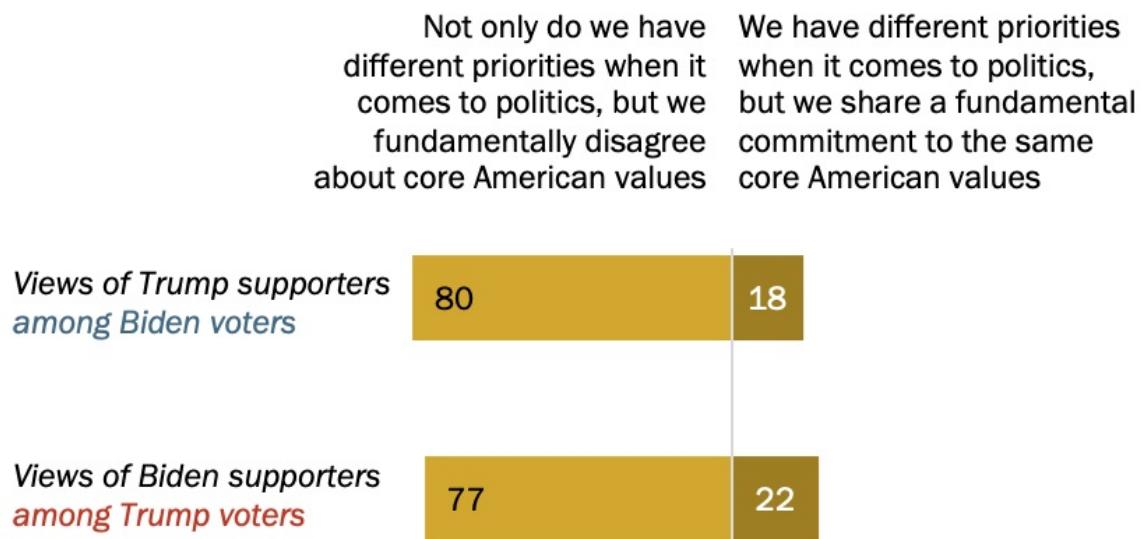
In a summer survey, the overwhelming consensus among Democrats (94%) was that the more effective way to help the U.S. economy recover is to significantly reduce coronavirus infections to a level where more people feel comfortable going to stores, schools and other workplaces. Republicans were almost evenly divided on this question: 49% shared the Democratic perspective, while 50% said the more effective approach is to open more stores, schools and workplaces even if there *hasn't* been a significant reduction in infections. The question over whether and how to open businesses will be a paramount one in the weeks ahead as the U.S. confronts a fall surge in COVID-19 cases.

Underlying the many policy disagreements between Biden and Trump voters is a more personal feeling of distrust and disillusionment that could make compromise all the more difficult, particularly in the wake of a contested presidential election.

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## **Only about one-in-five Trump and Biden supporters say they share the same core American values and goals**

*% of registered voters who say ...*



Notes: Based on registered voters. No response answers not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 30-Oct. 5, 2020.

Overwhelming majorities of both Biden and Trump supporters said in October that a victory by the other candidate would lead to *lasting harm* to the nation. Nine-in-ten Biden voters said this about the prospect of a Trump victory, and 89% of Trump voters said it about the prospect of a Biden win. And around eight-in-ten in both camps said Biden and Trump supporters not only disagree over politics and policies, but that they also disagree over core American values and goals.

Another critical challenge to the prospect of political compromise is a dearth of shared facts and information. Pew Research Center studies have long catalogued wide partisan differences in views of the media, with Democrats generally expressing far more trust than Republicans. But beyond that long-standing trend is an emerging consensus that shared facts are in short supply. In a survey just before the election, 85% of U.S. adults said Biden and Trump supporters disagree not only over plans and policies, but also over basic facts.

As the nation moves on from a bitterly contested election, these dynamics and others point to the obvious challenges that lie ahead. But the outlook isn't uniformly bad. Voters across the political divide, for example, want the next president to govern in a unifying way. In October, 89% of Biden supporters and 86% of Trump supporters said their preferred candidate should focus on addressing the needs of all Americans, even if it means disappointing some supporters. Only around one-in-ten in both camps said their candidate should focus on the concerns of those who voted for him without worrying too much about the concerns of those who didn't.

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Claudia Deane

*is vice president of research at Pew Research Center.* POSTS BIO TWITTER EMAIL



John Gramlich

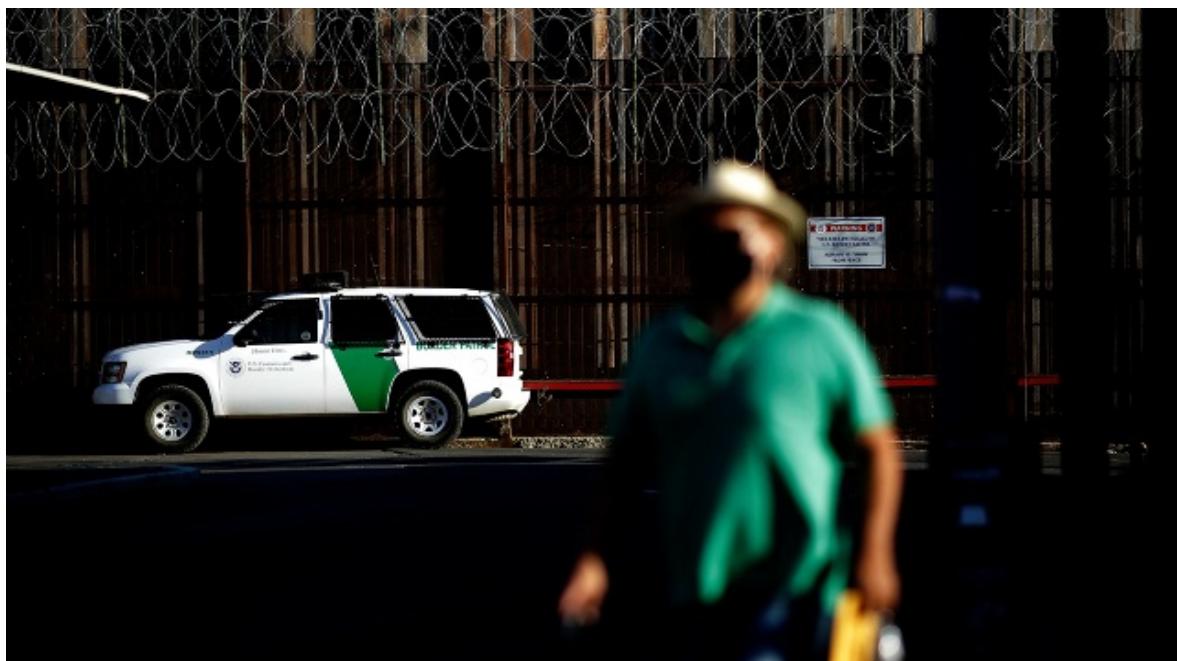
*is a senior writer/editor at Pew Research Center.* POSTS BIO TWITTER EMAIL

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# After surging in 2019, migrant apprehensions at U.S.-Mexico border fell sharply in fiscal 2020

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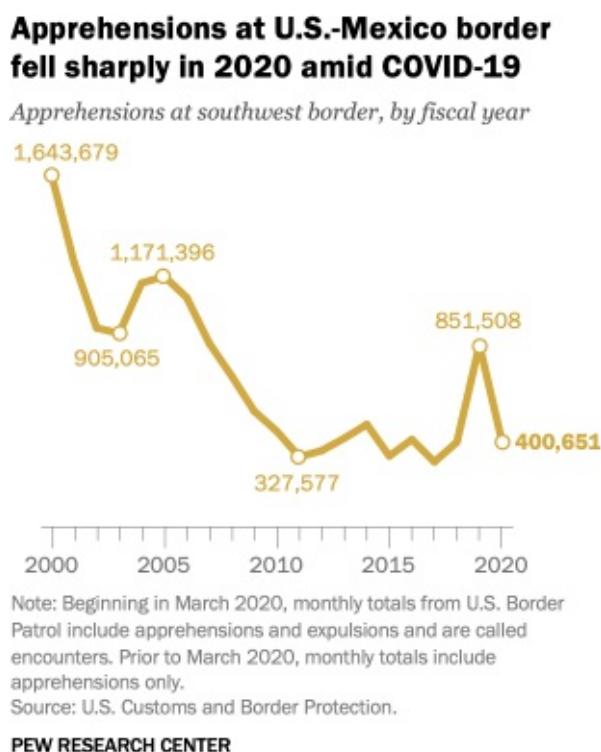


A Border Patrol truck sits on the U.S. side of a wall separating Mexicali, Mexico, from Calexico, California, on July 21, 2020.  
(Gregory Bull/AP)

Border Patrol agents apprehended about half as many migrants at the U.S.-Mexico border in fiscal 2020 as they did the year before, according to newly released federal data. The sharp drop in the number of apprehended migrants follows a virtual shutdown of the border and new restrictions in the way asylum cases are handled in response to the coronavirus outbreak.

Below is a closer look at the shifting dynamics at the southwestern border, based on the new numbers from U.S. Customs and Border Protection, the federal agency tasked with patrolling the border.

This analysis uses data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to examine how migrant apprehensions at the U.S.-Mexico border have changed during the COVID-19 outbreak. Migrant apprehension data is commonly used as an indicator of how many people are entering the United States illegally, though it is only a partial measure. Starting in March 2020, apprehensions data reported by CBP includes both apprehensions and expulsions. Expulsions refer to migrants encountered by U.S. Border Patrol who are expelled to their home country or their last transit country.



**Following a dramatic rise in fiscal 2019, apprehensions at the U.S.-Mexico border fell by about half in fiscal 2020 as COVID-19 closed borders.** There were 400,651 apprehensions in the 2020 fiscal year (October 2019-September 2020), a 53% decrease from the previous fiscal year, when apprehensions soared to their highest level in 12 years. The fiscal 2020 total was generally on par with other recent years and far below the 1,643,679 recorded in the peak year of 2000. Border apprehensions regularly exceeded 1 million per fiscal year during the 1980s, 1990s and 2000s.

The decrease in apprehensions comes as the movement of migrants in the Americas and worldwide has slowed during the COVID-19 outbreak, with

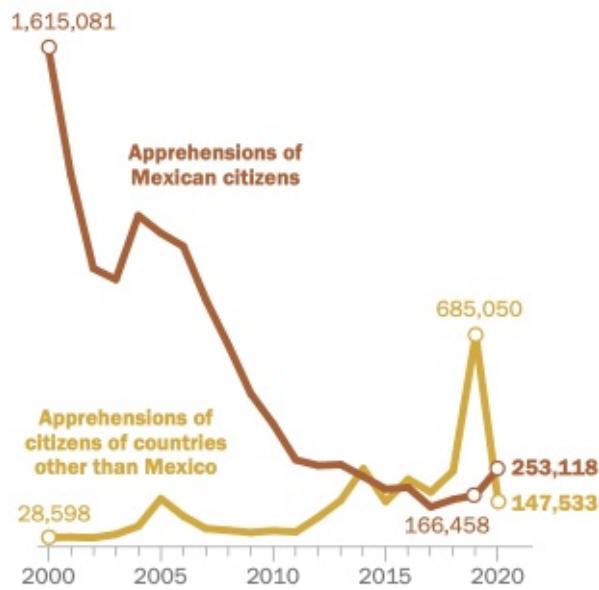
governments fully or partially closing their borders to stem its spread.

In March, Mexico restricted nonessential travel across its border with the United States, while the governments of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras also implemented restrictions on movement. Most migrants apprehended at the U.S.-Mexico border in recent years have come from Mexico and Central American nations.

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**For the first time in five years, Mexicans outnumbered non-Mexicans in border apprehensions in 2020**

*Apprehensions at southwest border, by fiscal year and country of origin*



Note: Beginning in March 2020, monthly totals from U.S. Border Patrol include apprehensions and expulsions and are called encounters. Prior to March 2020, monthly totals include apprehensions only.

Source: U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

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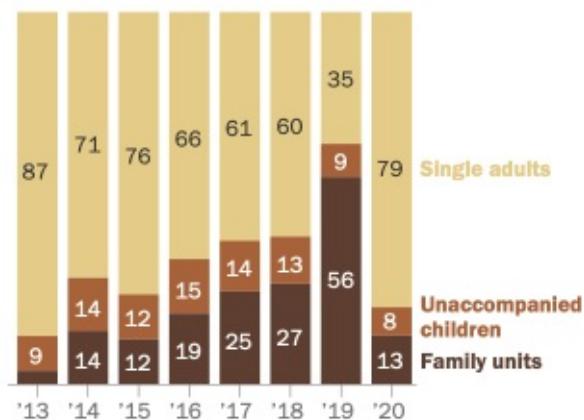
**In a shift, Mexicans far outnumbered non-Mexicans among those apprehended at the border in fiscal 2020.** Mexican citizens accounted for 63% of the total number apprehended, marking the first year in the last five in which they outnumbered citizens of other countries. The change represents a return to the pattern observed throughout the 2000s and 2010s. For example, in 2000 (the earliest year for which data is available), Mexicans accounted for 98% of apprehensions while non-Mexicans accounted for just 2%.

Border agents apprehended a total of 253,118 Mexicans in fiscal 2020, up from 166,458 the year before and the highest total in seven years. The increase comes despite a steep decline in apprehensions of Central American migrants in fiscal 2020. The U.S. apprehended 47,243 migrants from Guatemala, down from 264,168 the year before; 40,091 from Honduras, down from 253,795; and 16,484 from El Salvador, down from 89,811.

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**Single adults accounted for a large majority of southwest border apprehensions in 2020**

*% of apprehensions at southwest border, by fiscal year and type*



Note: Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding. Beginning in March 2020, monthly totals from U.S. Border Patrol include apprehensions and expulsions and are called encounters. Prior to March 2020, monthly totals include apprehensions only.

Source: U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

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**Single adults accounted for the majority of apprehensions in fiscal 2020, another big shift from last year.** There were 317,864 apprehensions of single adults, representing 79% of the total and the largest number of single adults apprehended in six years. Apprehensions of “family units” – defined as the number of individuals traveling in a family – made up 13% of the total, falling from 473,682 in fiscal 2019 to 52,230 this past year. Meanwhile, apprehensions of unaccompanied children ages 17 and younger also decreased from their peak in fiscal 2019, from 76,020 to 30,557.

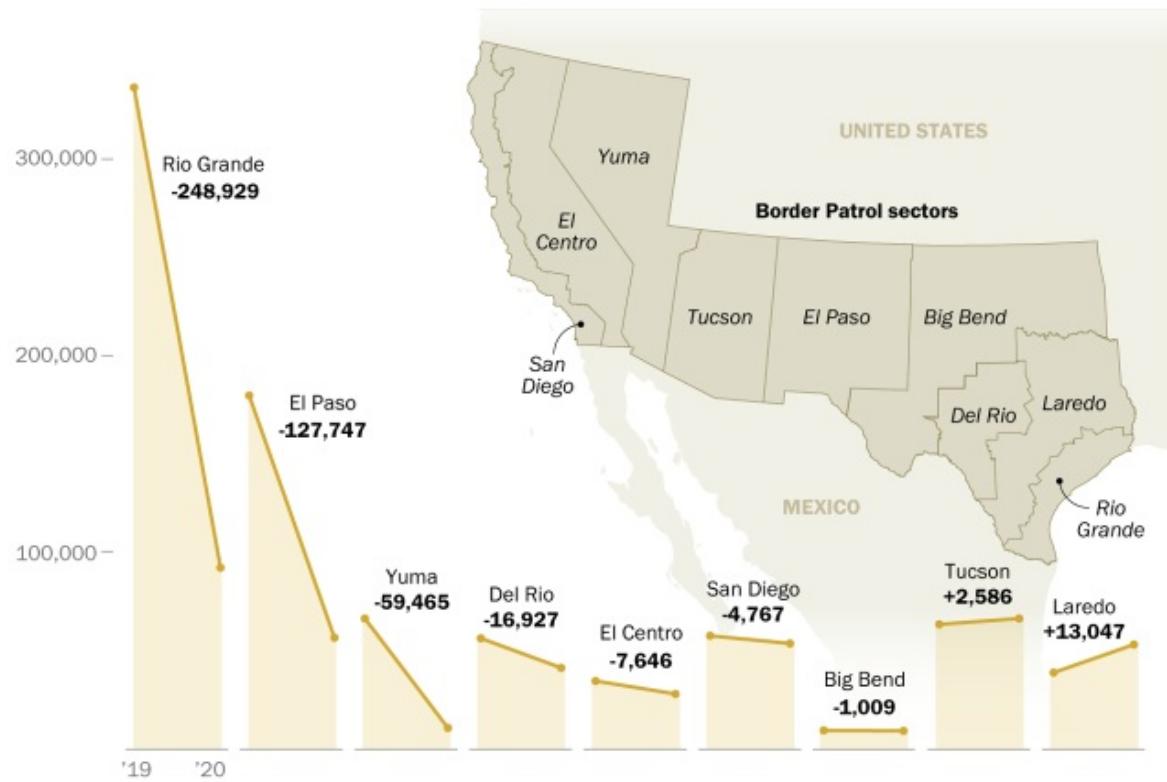
The changing profile of those being apprehended at the border follows changes in the way the U.S. government is handling border apprehensions during the coronavirus outbreak. In March, citing the pandemic, the Trump administration

issued an order allowing Border Patrol agents to swiftly expel migrants they consider health risks to their home country or their last transit country (in this case Mexico). The order covers asylum seekers and unaccompanied children. Since April, the first full month after the order, these expulsions have accounted for 91% of the Border Patrol's total apprehensions at the southwest border.

**Apprehensions fell in nearly every border sector in fiscal 2020, particularly in the Rio Grande sector.** The Rio Grande region saw a 73% drop in migrant apprehensions in fiscal 2020 compared with fiscal 2019, from 339,135 to 90,206. That was by far the largest numerical decrease of any of the nine southwest Border Patrol sectors. The El Paso sector saw a decrease of 70%, from 182,143 apprehensions to 54,396. Despite these decreases, the Rio Grande and El Paso sectors still ranked first and third, respectively, in overall apprehensions.

#### Migrant apprehensions decreased in most U.S.-Mexico border sectors in 2020

*Change in apprehensions at southwest border, fiscal 2019-2020*



Note: Beginning in March 2020, monthly totals from U.S. Border Patrol include apprehensions and expulsions and are called encounters. Prior to March 2020, monthly totals include apprehensions only.

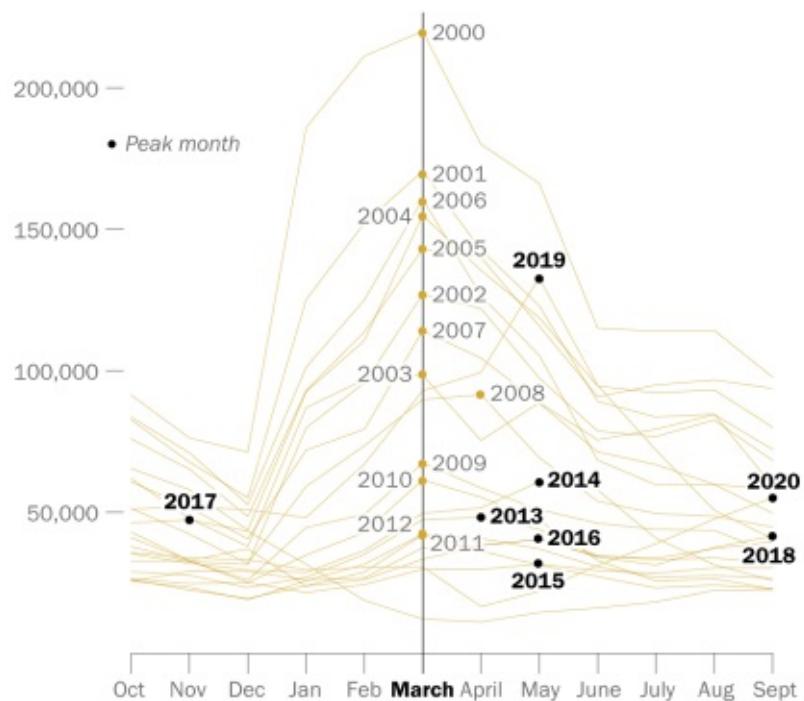
Source: U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

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## **Southwest border apprehensions have often peaked in March, but pattern has changed in recent years**

*Peak month for apprehensions at southwest border in each fiscal year*



Note: Beginning in March 2020, monthly totals from U.S. Border Patrol include apprehensions and expulsions and are called encounters. Prior to March 2020, monthly totals include apprehensions only.

Source: U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

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**Seasonal migration patterns have changed in recent years.** Since 2000, border apprehensions have typically peaked in the spring – most often in March – before declining during the hot summer months, when migration journeys become more perilous. But the pattern has changed since 2013, with the annual peak occurring in months other than March. In fiscal 2020, September was the peak month, with 54,771 apprehensions.

Following the onset of the pandemic, apprehensions fell from 30,389 in March to 16,182 in April. But they started to increase in May before peaking in the final month of the fiscal year.

*Note: This is an update to a post originally published on May 19, 2020.*

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

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