

Social Justice Watch 1104

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[Amid pandemic, the long decline of in-person voting on Election Day is likely to accelerate this year](#)

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Erin Biba 
@erinbibba

My friend has been calling people in Texas to talk about Biden and it breaks my heart how many women she's spoken to that don't want their husbands to know they're not voting for Trump.

7:05 PM · 11/1/20 · Twitter Web App



WHAT'S YOUR VOTING PLAN...

Replies to [@erinbibba](#)

Yup. This is why we don't mark someone as having been talked to unless we talk to THAT person. It's why we will likely never totally give up in person voting. Sometimes the voting booth is the only safe place for people to vote their conscience.

<https://www.facebook.com/feministnews.us/photos/a.110963062584254/135843>



Ajay Verghese
@AjayVerghese

...

The year is 2020. Other nations are experimenting with universal basic income, biometrics, and ending the use of fossil fuels. America is debating voting rights.

8:43 AM · 11/1/20 · Twitter for iPhone

8 Retweets 3 Quote Tweets 43 Likes



<https://www.facebook.com/progressivesecularhumanist/photos/a.3012511165691>



Lilah Sturges
@lilah_sturges



Jesus: I am the son of God and also I am God and we are the same thing but different people and also there is a ghost who is me and is God but different too.

Christians: yes, good

Me: I was assigned male at birth but I'm actually a woman

Christians: impossible

<https://www.facebook.com/feministnews.us/photos/a.110963062584254/1358006>







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Last Thursday the Polish Constitutional Tribunal decided to invalidate the access

to abortion on the grounds of “severe and irreversible fatal defect or incurable illness that threatens the fetus’ life”, which constituted around 98% of performed abortions (in 2019).

Protestors gathered in Maastricht to express their disagreement with the instrumentalisation of the rights of women - and of everyone concerned - in the political struggle, that is happening now in Poland.

An explanation of some of the symbols used on the protestors’ placards:

A red lightning bolt has become the main symbol of the protests. It is part of the logo of Women’s Strike (Strajk Kobiet), a grassroots women’s rights initiative and the main organiser of the current demonstrations.

<https://www.facebook.com/newsmaastricht/posts/3435889433163612>



His Royal Gorgeousness
@BeautifulxAngry

Young men today grew up expecting to enjoy the benefits of patriarchy at the peak of their lives. But the women they were hoping to subjugate are fighting back.

It's why they're so anti-feminist. They feel they must enjoy life at the expense of women just like their fathers did.
@FUCK__PATRIARCHY



His Royal Gorgeousness

@BeautifulxAngry

Imagine growing up with the impression that no matter how mediocre you are, you'll still end up with a submissive wife you can control and dominate... Only to find out that women are aggressively pushing back & rejecting the idea of submission and even marriage all together.

@FUCK__PATRIARCHY



His Royal Gorgeousness
@BeautifulxAngry

The idea of equality which is gradually becoming a reality is quite different from the misogynistic status quo they were groomed in as boys and expected to thrive in as men.

Well you either put your ego aside and unlearn or die mad about it,
because this change is here to stay.
@FUCK__PATRIARCHY

<https://www.facebook.com/transarmy/photos/a.101087104719810/205737337581>

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[@Chinesetrooper](#) [@BadChinaTake](#) [link](#) [source](#)

Lausan

We can't let China apologists stop us from supporting Black Lives Matter - Lausan

The attack on Sunrise Movement's collaboration with a Hong Kong activist forwarding the claim that the entire Hong Kong movement is aligned with Trump and Republicans stems from a racist logic that strips Hong Kong protesters of their political agency.

<https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2020/10/30/a-voter-data-resource-detailed-demographic-tables-about-verified-voters-in-2016-2018/>

Pew Research Center

A voter data resource: Detailed demographic tables about verified voters in 2016, 2018

Data tables from interviews we conducted with verified voters after the 2016 and 2018 elections may help answer some election 2020 questions.

[telegra.ph/Amid-pandemic-the-long-decline-of-in-person-voting-on-Election-Day-is-likely-to-accelerate-this-year-11-03](https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2020/11/03/amid-pandemic-long-decline-in-person-voting-election-day-is-likely-accelerate-year-11-03/)

Telegraph

Amid pandemic, the long decline of in-person voting on Election Day is likely to accelerate this year

As of Monday night, more than 100 million Americans had cast their ballots in the 2020 general election – by mailing them in, dropping them off or going to a designated early-voting location. That record number, already about three-quarters of the total ballots...

I spent 6 months working on this piece, trying to figure out what it means to become an American citizen in 2020, as the country unravels.

The surprise? I wrote myself into grit and optimism.

It's time to change the American story. [link source](#)

Twitter

The Atlantic

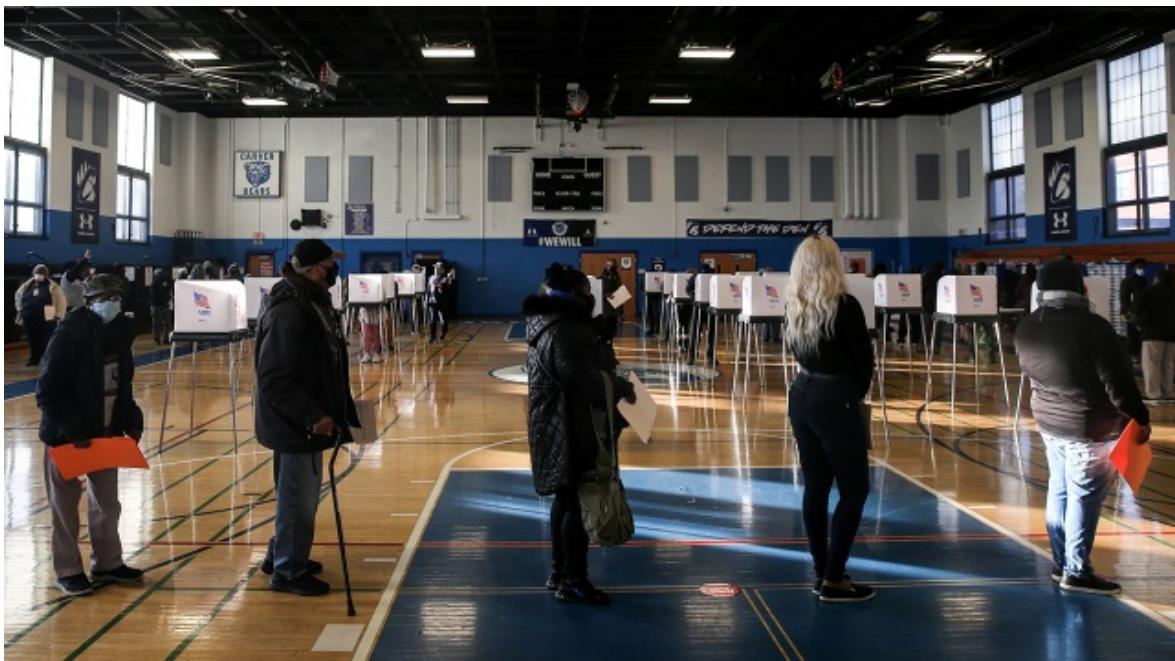
"Instead of identifying with an old notion of the American dream, new citizens like me can advance a truer story," @azhang852 writes:

<https://t.co/YBF39ck2wv>

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Amid pandemic, the long decline of in-person voting on Election Day is likely to accelerate this year

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Residents line up to cast their votes at Carver Vocational-Technical High School in Baltimore on Nov. 3, 2020. (J. Countess/Getty Images)

As of Monday night, more than 100 million Americans had cast their ballots in the 2020 general election – by mailing them in, dropping them off or going to a designated early-voting location. That record number, already about three-quarters of the *total* ballots cast in 2016, all but guarantees that, for the first time, fewer than half of all votes will be cast on Election Day itself.

Much of that is due to the COVID-19 pandemic and how states have responded to it. Most states, fearful that long lines of voters could turn Election Day into a major “superspreader” event, have made it easier to vote elsewhere and at other times by expanding mail balloting and early in-person voting.

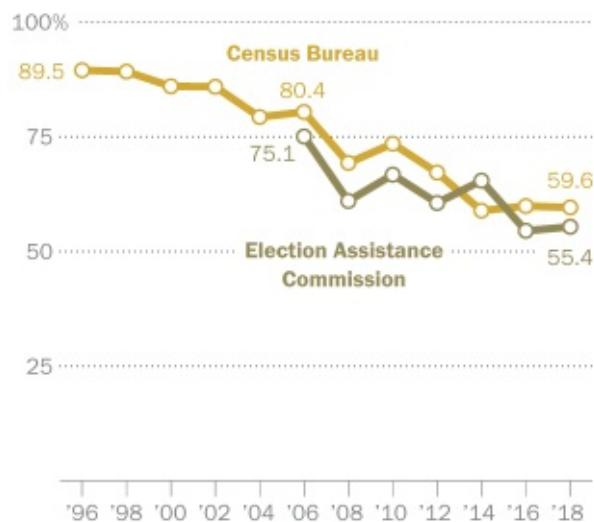
But votes cast on Election Day have grown steadily less significant over the past several election cycles as a share of total votes cast, according to a Pew Research Center analysis of two datasets.

Among its many impacts, the coronavirus pandemic has upended the tradition of going to the polls on Election Day. But even before this year, more Americans have chosen the options of voting early and using mail or absentee ballots.

To explore this trend, we analyzed the U.S. Census Bureau's biennial supplement to the Current Population Survey on voting and registration, which includes data on overall self-reported turnout and method of voting by age, sex, race, Hispanic origin and other demographic categories. We also used data available in the Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) Comprehensive Report, a biennial analysis of state-by-state data that covers various topics related to the administration of federal elections. Data on this fall's early vote came from the United States Elections Project, headed by University of Florida political science professor Michael McDonald.

The decline of voting in person on Election Day: Two surveys, one trend

% of total votes in U.S. cast in physical polling places on Election Day, according to ...



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Voting and Registration Supplement to Current Population Survey (various years); U.S. Election Assistance Commission, Election Administration and Voting Survey (various years).

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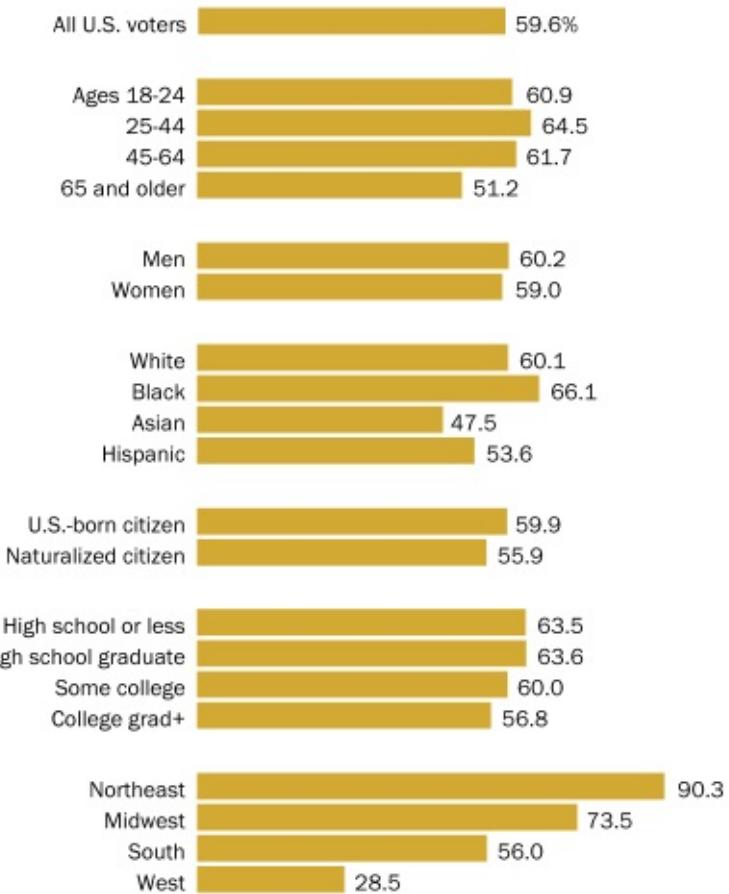
In 1996, 89.5% of voters reported voting in person on Election Day, according to the Census Bureau's post-election surveys. As recently as 2006, that share was 80.4%. But then the in-person Election Day portion of the vote began to skid, falling to below 60% each election cycle since 2014.

The trend also is evident in the biennial Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS), conducted by the U.S. Election Assistance Commission, a federal agency charged with helping states meet federal election rules. The survey, which gathers voting, registration and election-administration data from state and local officials, found that the share of votes cast at physical polling places on Election Day fell from 75.1% in 2006 to 55.4% in 2018.

Another way of tracking the erosion of Election Day voting: In 2010, votes cast on Election Day accounted for a majority of all votes in 42 states and the District of Columbia, according to that year's EAVS. In 2018, that was true in just 34 states and D.C.

U.S. voters who are most, and least, likely to line up at the polls on Election Day

% of voters in each group who said they voted in person on Election Day 2018



Note: White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are non-Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Voting and Registration Supplement to Current Population Survey, November 2018 – Table 14.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Historically, and perhaps counterintuitively, older voters have been the least likely to vote in person on Election Day, according to Census Bureau estimates. In 2018, for instance, 51.2% of voters ages 65 and older said they had cast their ballot in person, compared with 59.6% of all reported voters. The likeliest group to have queued up outside a school, firehouse or other polling place was 25- to 44-year-olds, 64.5% of whom cast their ballots in person on Election Day.

The main alternatives to casting a ballot in person on Election Day are voting in

person during a designated early-voting period and voting by absentee or mail ballot (which typically can be either mailed back or dropped off at a secure location). Early in-person voting was relatively uncommon until fairly recently. In 1992, only three states had formal early-voting periods, but the number rose steadily throughout the 1990s and 2000s. By 2016, 22 states offered early voting.

Until this year, early in-person voting has tended to be most common in the South and West. In 2018, for instance, two-thirds of all Texas votes were cast in person before Election Day. But this year, under pandemic pressure, more states have jumped on board, with 41 states and the District of Columbia offering some form of organized early voting.

Mail voting, also called absentee voting, has been a feature of U.S. elections since the Civil War, and every state offers some form of it. Once limited to those who physically could not go to their precinct polling place on Election Day, mail voting accounted for roughly a quarter of all votes cast in the 2018 federal elections, the Census Bureau has found.

In five states – Colorado, Hawaii, Oregon, Utah and Washington – mail ballots are now the default method of voting for all elections. Four other states (California, Nevada, New Jersey and Vermont) and the District of Columbia have joined them for this year’s election, sending ballots to all registered voters. Many other states have changed their laws this year to expand access to mail voting. The result so far is that voters have returned more than 65 million mail ballots, nearly twice as many as were cast in all of 2016.

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Drew DeSilver

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