

Social Justice Watch 1208

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来源：[Social Justice Watch](#)

镜像

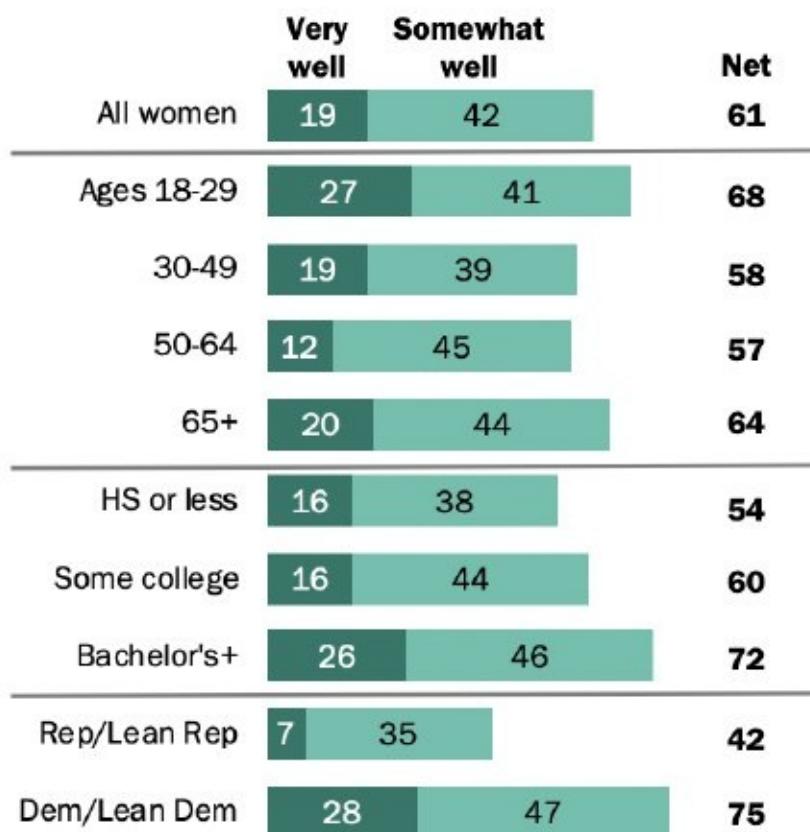
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Younger, college-educated and Democratic women most likely to say ‘feminist’ describes them very well

Among women, % saying “feminist” describes them ...



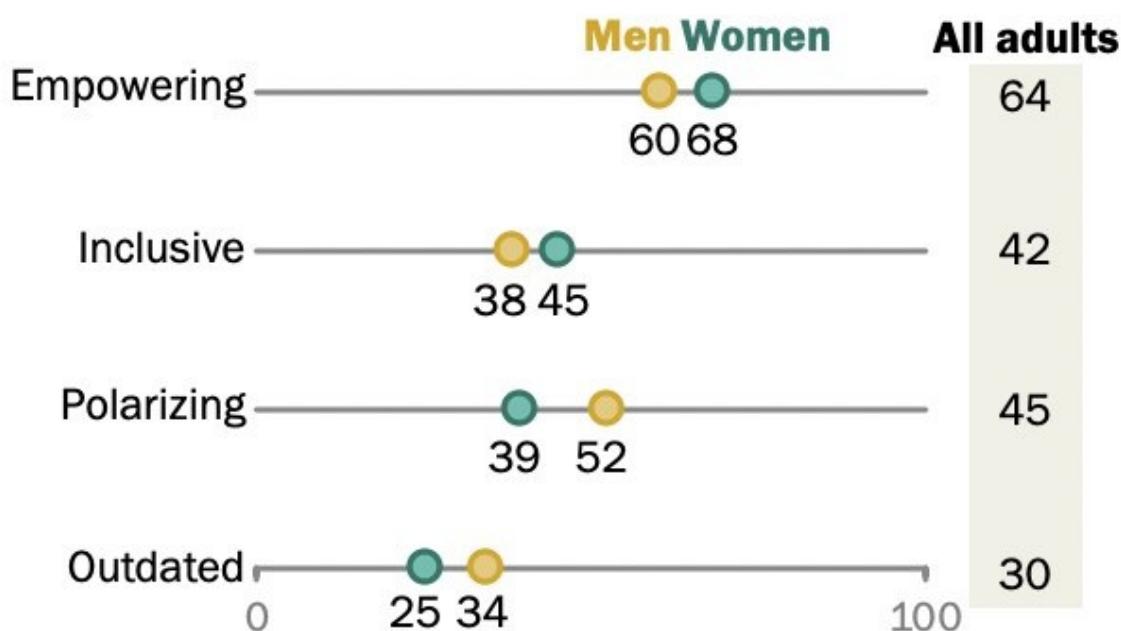
Note: Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. “Some college” includes those with an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a degree. “High school” includes those who have a high school diploma or its equivalent, such as a General Education Development (GED) certificate.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 18-April 1, 2020.

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Women more likely than men to assign positive characteristics to feminism

% saying ____ describes feminism very/somewhat well in our country today

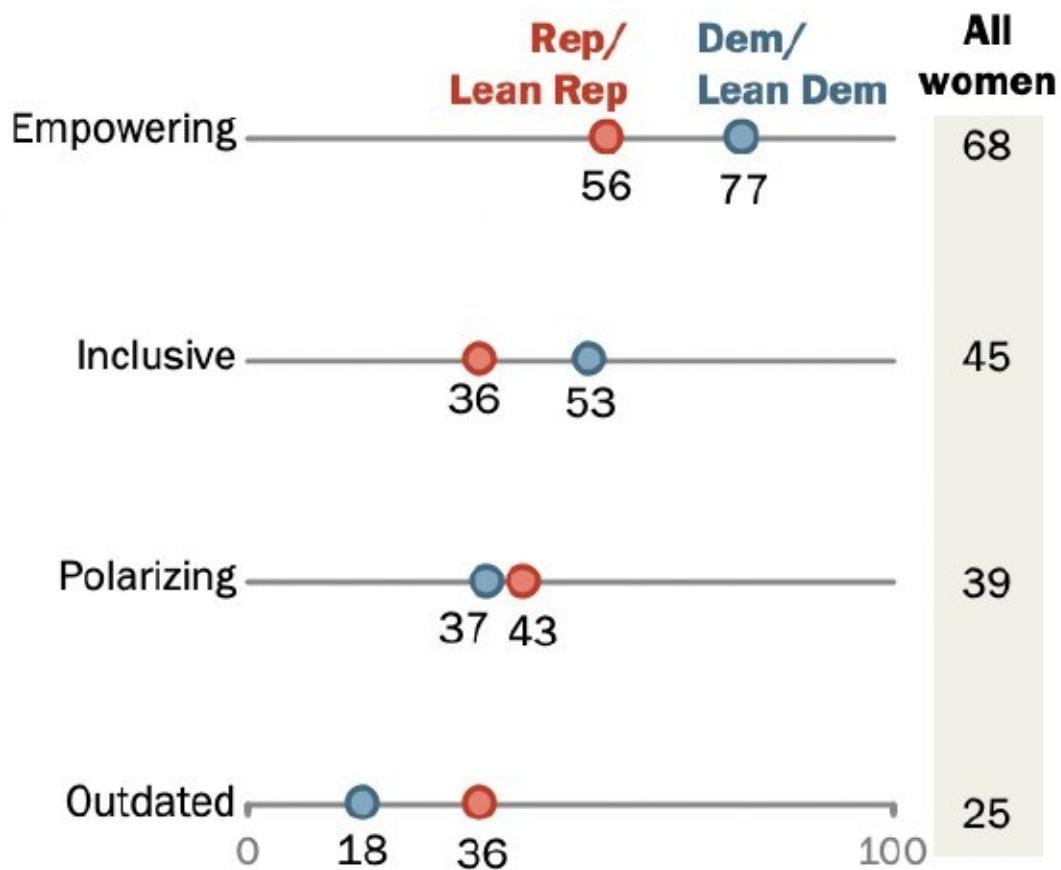


Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 18-April 1, 2020.

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Democratic women more likely than Republican women to have a positive view of feminism

Among women, % saying ____ describes feminism very/somewhat well



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 18-April 1, 2020.

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61% of U.S. women say ‘feminist’ describes them well; many see feminism as empowering, polarizing [source](#)

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telegra.ph/Guidelines-for-Guest-Bloggers-12-07

Telegraph

Guidelines for Guest Bloggers

Thank you for your interest in writing a guest post! We are excited about featuring a variety of voices on Sociological Images. Who Can Guest Post? We're happy to look at short proposals or completed posts from scholars, instructors, and graduate students...

telegra.ph/61-of-US-women-say-feminist-describes-them-well-many-see-feminism-as-empowering-polarizing-12-07

Telegraph

61% of U.S. women say ‘feminist’ describes them well; many see feminism as empowering, polarizing

Since the early days of the U.S. women’s rights movement, the term “feminist” has been a source of much debate. Even in 2020 – 100 years after the passage of the 19th Amendment, which granted women the right to vote – Americans differ over how well the term...

telegra.ph/Spring-2017-WMST-Brown-Bags-12-07

Telegraph

Spring 2017 WMST Brown Bags

Tuesday, Jan. 24 | 11:30am at WMST (MLK Week) “Evidence: A Black Feminist Archive of the Impossible” - Dr. Alexis Pauline Gumbs Dr. Alexis Pauline Gumbs is a "queer black troublemaker" who has a PhD in English, African and African-American Studies, and Women...

telegra.ph/Conflict-Brings-Us-Together-12-07

Telegraph

Conflict Brings Us Together

For a long time, political talk at the “moderate middle” has focused on a common theme that goes something like this:

telegra.ph/Worldwide-Optimism-About-Future-of-Gender-Equality-Even-as-Many-See-Advantages-for-Men-12-07

Telegraph

Worldwide Optimism About Future of Gender Equality, Even as Many See Advantages for Men

This report explores cross-national perceptions of gender equality, including the opportunities available to men and women and the power they wield in family decisions. It also examines expectations for the future of gender equality across countries. For...

telegra.ph/Americans-Trust-in-Government-Each-Other-Leaders-12-07

Telegraph

Americans' Trust in Government, Each Other, Leaders

BY LEE RAINIE, SCOTT KEETER AND ANDREW PERRIN Trust is an essential elixir for public life and neighborly relations, and when Americans think about trust these days, they worry. Two-thirds of adults think other Americans have little or no confidence in the...

telegra.ph/Public-Highly-Critical-of-State-of-Political-Discourse-in-the-US-12-07

Telegraph

Public Highly Critical of State of Political Discourse in the U.S.

The public renders a harsh judgment on the state of political discourse in this country. And for many Americans, their own conversations about politics have become stressful experiences that they prefer to avoid. Large majorities say the tone and nature of...

telegra.ph/Is-Knowing-Half-the-Battle-12-07

Telegraph

Is Knowing Half the Battle?

We seem to have been struggling with science for the past few...well...decades.

The CDC just updated what we know about COVID-19 in the air, misinformation about trendy “wellness products” abounds, and then there’s the whole climate crisis. This is an interesting...

telegra.ph/Survivors-or-Victims-12-08

Telegraph

Survivors or Victims?

The #MeToo movement that began in 2017 has reignited a long debate about how to name people who have had traumatic experiences. Do we call individuals who have experienced war, cancer, crime, or sexual violence “victims”? Or should we call them “survivor...

telegra.ph/The-Public-the-Political-System-and-American-Democracy-12-08

Telegraph

The Public, the Political System and American Democracy

Survey Report At a time of growing stress on democracy around the world, Americans generally agree on democratic ideals and values that are important for the United States. But for the most part, they see the country falling well short in living up to these...

telegra.ph/US-Public-Wary-About-Use-of-Biomedical-Technology-for-Human-Enhancement-12-08

Telegraph

U.S. Public Wary About Use of Biomedical Technology for Human Enhancement

11/2/2016: This report has been revised to include updated data in categorizing white Protestants into the “white evangelical Protestant” and “white mainline Protestant” categories. Originally, the report relied partly on data from a previous wave of the...

telegra.ph/Intent-to-Get-a-COVID-19-Vaccine-Rises-to-60-as-Confidence-in-Research-and-Development-Process-Increases-12-08

Telegraph

Intent to Get a COVID-19 Vaccine Rises to 60% as Confidence in Research and Development Process Increases

Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand how Americans are continuing to respond to the coronavirus outbreak. For this analysis, we surveyed 12,648 U.S. adults from Nov. 18 to 29, 2020. Everyone who took part in the survey is a member of Pew...

telegra.ph/Americans-and-Germans-Diverge-in-Views-of-Transatlantic-Alliance-Heading-into-2021-12-08

Telegraph

Americans and Germans Diverge in Views of Transatlantic Alliance Heading into 2021

In 2017, Pew Research Center and Körber-Stiftung began collaborating on joint public opinion surveys to gauge the state of relations between the United States and Germany. The questions were developed together, and each organization fielded a survey within...

telegra.ph/Majorities-in-European-Union-Have-Favorable-Views-of-the-Bloc-12-08

Telegraph

Majorities in European Union Have Favorable Views of the Bloc

This analysis focuses on cross-national views of the European Union, key European leaders and European political parties. The work builds on previous studies about views of global leaders – including German Chancellor Angela Merkel – and views of the economy....

[telegra.ph/Sharp-Divisions-on-Vote-Counts-as-Biden-Gets-High-Marks-for-His-Post-Election-Conduct-12-08](https://www.telegraph.co.uk/politics/2020/12/08/telegraph-sharp-divisions-on-vote-counts-as-biden-gets-high-marks-for-his-post-election-conduct-12-08/)

Telegraph

Sharp Divisions on Vote Counts, as Biden Gets High Marks for His Post-Election Conduct

Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand how Americans view the 2020 presidential election and the voting process. For this analysis, we surveyed 11,818 U.S. adults in November 2020, including 10,399 U.S. citizens who reported having voted in...

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61% of U.S. women say ‘feminist’ describes them well; many see feminism as empowering, polarizing

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Since the early days of the U.S. women’s rights movement, the term “feminist” has been a source of much debate. Even in 2020 – 100 years after the passage of the 19th Amendment, which granted women the right to vote – Americans differ over how well the term describes them and how they see the movement, according to a new Pew Research Center survey.

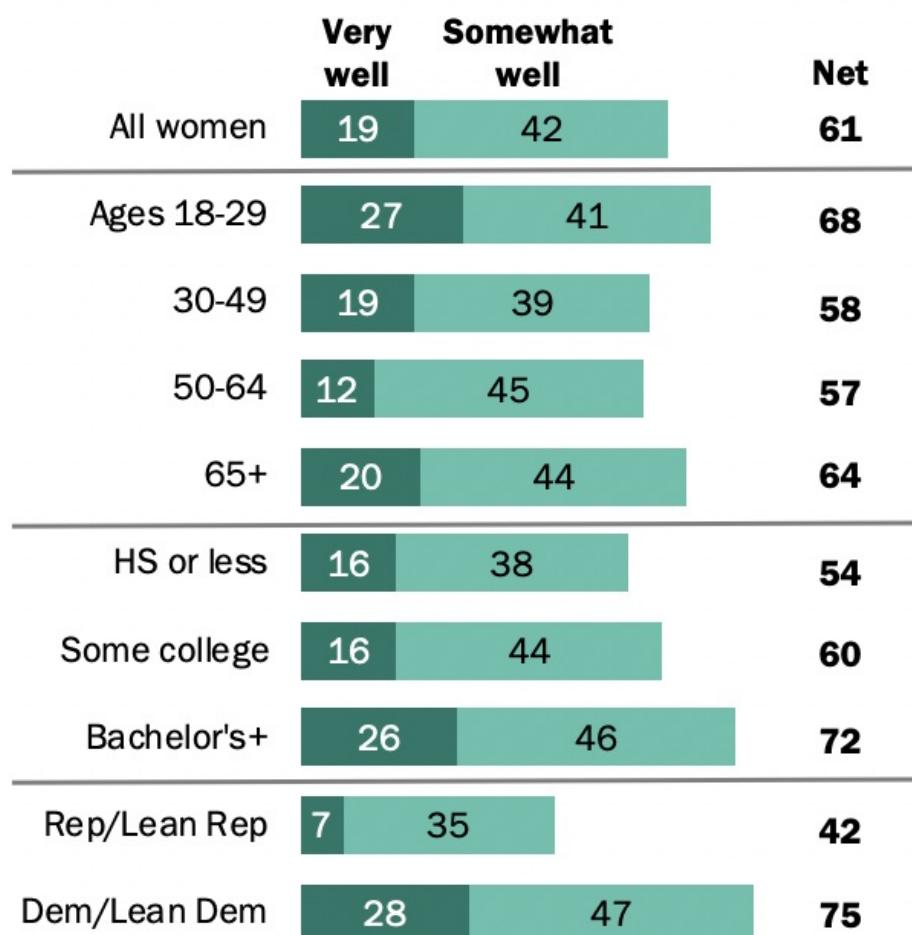
Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand Americans’ views on feminism around the 100th anniversary of women getting the right to vote. For this analysis, we surveyed 3,143 U.S. adults in March and April 2020, including an oversample of Black and Hispanic respondents. The adults surveyed are members of Ipsos Public Affairs’ KnowledgePanel, an online survey panel that is recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses and landline and cellphone numbers. KnowledgePanel provides internet access for

those who do not have it and, if needed, a device to access the internet when they join the panel. To ensure that the results of this survey reflect a balanced cross section of the nation, the data is weighted to match the U.S. adult population by gender, age, education, race and ethnicity and other categories. The survey was conducted in English and Spanish.

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

Younger, college-educated and Democratic women most likely to say ‘feminist’ describes them very well

Among women, % saying “feminist” describes them ...



Note: Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. “Some college” includes those with an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a degree. “High school” includes those who have a high school diploma or its equivalent, such as a General Education Development (GED) certificate.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 18-April 1, 2020.

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About six-in-ten U.S. women today say “feminist” describes them very (19%) or somewhat (42%) well. But the degree to which women consider themselves feminist differs substantially by age, education and political party, according to the survey.

Majorities of women across age groups say “feminist” describes them at least somewhat well, but those ages 50 to 64 are the least likely to say it describes them *very* well. Only 12% in this age group say this, compared with 27% of women ages 18 to 29, 19% of women ages 30 to 49 and 20% of women 65 and older.

About seven-in-ten women with at least a bachelor’s degree (72%) say the term feminist describes them very or somewhat well, compared with 56% of women with less education.

There are sharp partisan divides among women as well. Three-quarters of Democratic and Democratic-leaning women say the term feminist describes them very or somewhat well, compared with 42% of Republican and Republican-leaning women.

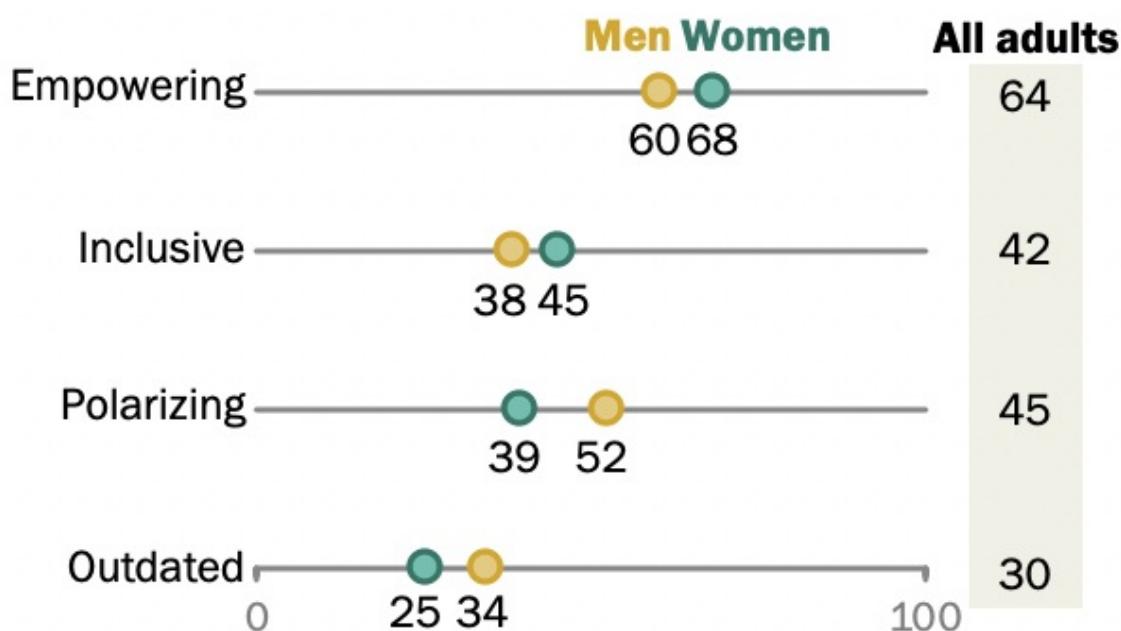
Among Democratic women, those with a bachelor’s degree or higher are more likely than those with less education to say feminist describes them well. In fact, 37% say the term describes them *very* well. Among Republican women, those with at least a bachelor’s degree are no more likely than those with less education to consider themselves feminists.

Women are not the only ones who identify with the term feminist. Four-in-ten men in the United States say this term describes them at least somewhat well. Democratic men are more than twice as likely as their Republican counterparts to say feminist describes them well (54% vs. 26%). And, like women, men with a bachelor’s degree or higher are more likely than those with less education to say the term describes them at least somewhat well (46% vs. 37%).

Most Americans say feminism is empowering, but many also see it as polarizing

Women more likely than men to assign positive characteristics to feminism

% saying ____ describes feminism very/somewhat well in our country today



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 18-April 1, 2020.

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Overall, the public says the feminist movement has contributed to the advancement of women's rights in the U.S.: 22% say it's done a great deal and 48% say it's done a fair amount. But the public has mixed views on what feminism looks like today. A majority of Americans (64%) say feminism is empowering and 42% see it as inclusive. At the same time, 45% say it is polarizing and 30% say it's outdated.

Notably, many of those who identify as feminist are critical of the feminist movement. For example, 43% of adults who say feminism describes them very

or somewhat well also say feminism is polarizing, and 45% would not describe it as inclusive.

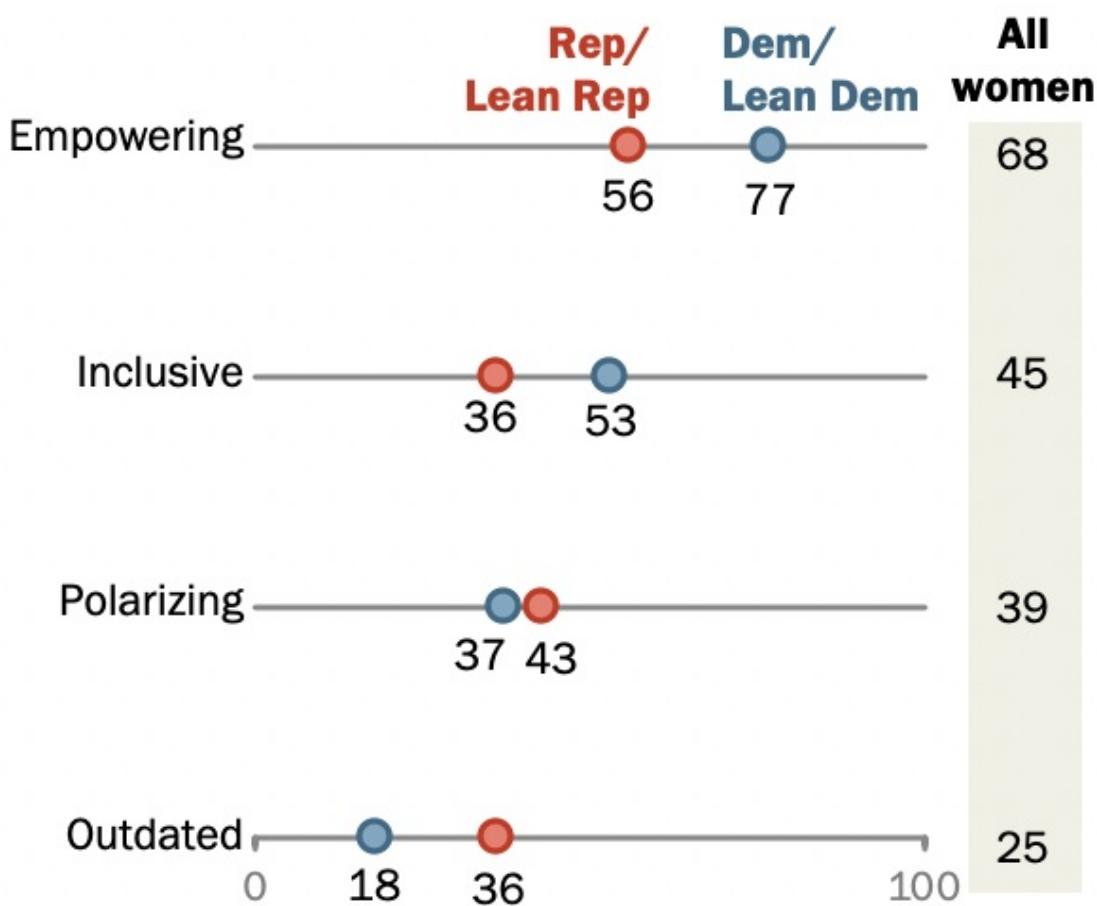
Women are more likely than men to associate feminism with positive attributes like empowering and inclusive, while men are more likely than women to see feminism as polarizing and outdated. Even so, six-in-ten men say feminism is empowering.

Among women, there are some key differences across demographic groups. Women younger than 50 are more likely than their older counterparts to say feminism is empowering (73% vs. 63%). Women younger than 30 stand out for being the most likely to say feminism is inclusive (56% say it is) and the least likely to say it's outdated (only 17% say it is).

Women with a college degree have somewhat different views on feminism than women with less education. Those with a bachelor's degree or more education are more likely to say feminism is empowering (76% vs. 64% of those with some college education or less) and inclusive (54% vs. 41%), but they're also more likely to see it as polarizing (50% vs. 34%).

Democratic women more likely than Republican women to have a positive view of feminism

Among women, % saying ____ describes feminism very/somewhat well



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 18-April 1, 2020.

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There are large partisan gaps in views about feminism, too. While 76% of Democrats say feminism is empowering, only 49% of Republicans say the same.

Similarly, Democrats are more likely than Republicans to say feminism is inclusive (51% vs. 32%). For their part, Republicans are more likely than their Democratic counterparts to say feminism is polarizing (51% vs. 40%) and about twice as likely to say it's outdated (42% vs. 20%).

These partisan patterns play out similarly among women and men. Democratic women are much more likely than Republican women to see feminism as empowering (77% vs. 56%) and inclusive (53% vs. 36%). Republican women are twice as likely as Democratic women to say feminism is outdated (36% vs. 18%).

There are racial and ethnic differences, too, in how people view feminism. White adults are more likely than Black and Hispanic adults to associate feminism with negative characteristics. Roughly half of white adults (49%) say feminism is polarizing, compared with 34% of Black and 36% of Hispanic adults. Similarly, while about a third (32%) of whites say feminism is outdated, roughly one-in-four Black (24%) and Hispanic (26%) adults say the same. When accounting for both race and gender, similar patterns remain.

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

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Amanda Barroso

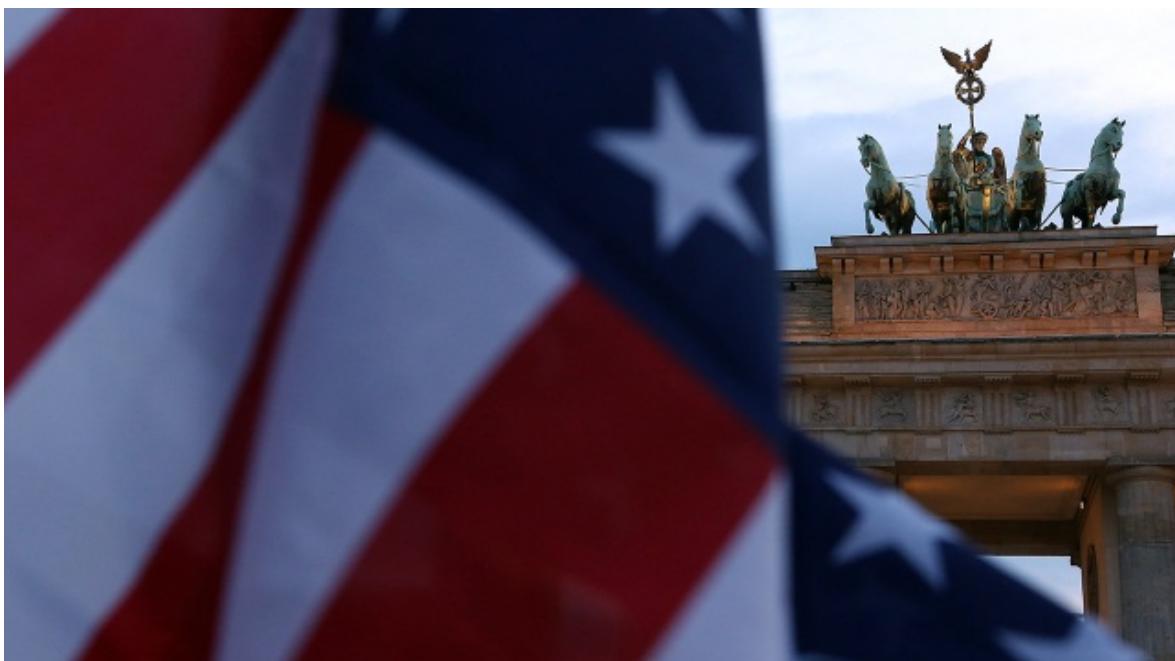
is a writer/editor focusing on social trends at Pew Research Center. POSTS BIO EMAIL

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Americans and Germans Diverge in Views of Transatlantic Alliance Heading into 2021

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In 2017, Pew Research Center and Körber-Stiftung began collaborating on joint public opinion surveys to gauge the state of relations between the United States and Germany. The questions were developed together, and each organization fielded a survey within its own country starting that year. Some of the questions have been repeated annually to allow both organizations to track attitudes over time. Topics include relations with other countries, the state of the transatlantic partnership on a variety of foreign policy issues, views of China, Russia and the state of international relations. This year, questions about the coronavirus pandemic were also asked.

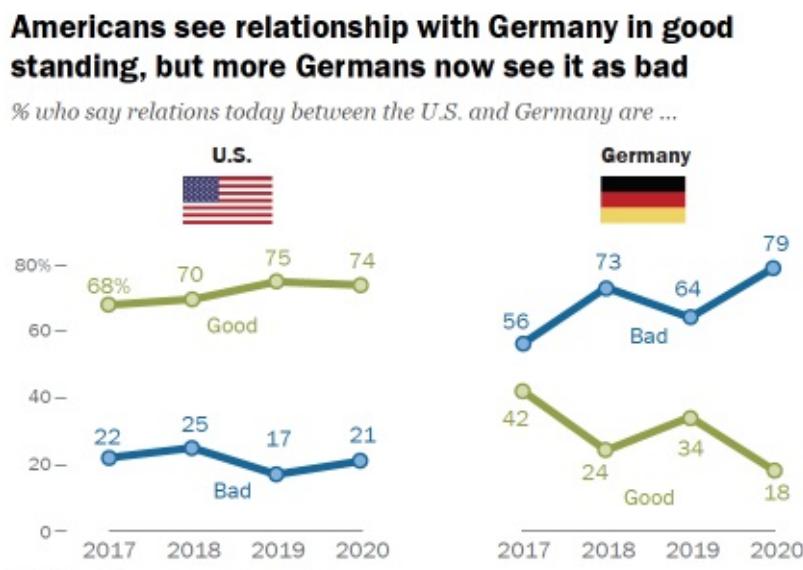
The results have been published in both countries, and the previous reports from Pew Research Center can be found here for May 2020, March 2020, 2019 and 2018.

The Körber-Stiftung findings are contained within their larger “Berlin Pulse” report and can be found here for 2020, 2019 and 2018.

The September 2020 findings come from a Pew Research Center survey conducted by SSRS in the U.S. from September 22-28 among 1,007 respondents and a Körber-Stiftung survey conducted by Kantar in Germany from September 10-17 among 1,005 respondents.

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

As the United States and Germany prepare to gain new leadership in 2021, their current relationship remains unbalanced in the minds of their citizenries. In surveys conducted by Pew Research Center and Körber-Stiftung before the U.S. presidential election, an overwhelming majority of Americans continue to say that relations between the two countries are good.



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Pew Research Center survey conducted in the U.S. Sept. 22-28, 2020. Q2. German results from Körber-Stiftung survey conducted Sept. 10-17, 2020.

“Americans and Germans Head Into 2021 With Divergent Opinions on Transatlantic Alliance”

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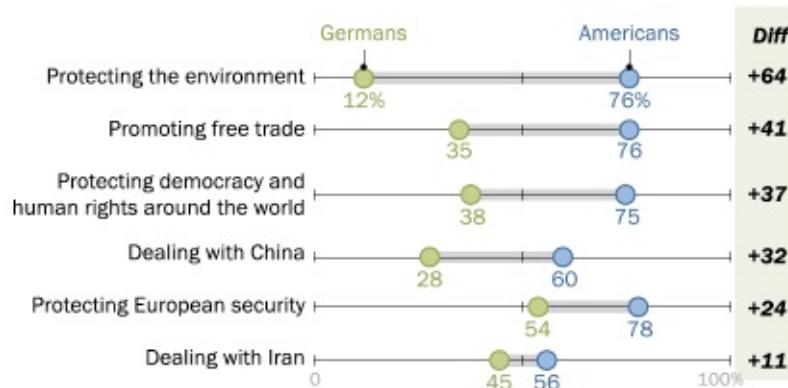
At the same time, almost eight-in-ten Germans say the relationship is in poor shape. Since 2017, the proportion of Germans saying that relations with the U.S. are bad has increased 23 percentage points, while Americans’ views of the

relationship have remained relatively steady. These findings are in line with previous research, which found that Germans rated the U.S. at a 20-year low, said the U.S. had handled the coronavirus outbreak poorly and held little confidence in President Donald Trump.

Americans continue to most commonly name the United Kingdom as the most important foreign policy partner, while Germans name France as their most important partner. Only one-in-ten Americans name Germany as their most important foreign policy partner. An equal percentage of Germans named the U.S. as their most important partner before the U.S. presidential election. But in a survey conducted after Election Day, 23% of Germans named the U.S. as their most important partner, an increase of 13 percentage points.

Americans view Germany as a partner on key issues, but Germans do not see the U.S. in the same light

% of ___ who say that the U.S./Germany is a partner on ...



Source: Pew Research Center survey conducted in the U.S. Sept. 22-28, 2020. Q5af.

German results from Körber-Stiftung survey conducted Sept. 10-17, 2020.

"Americans and Germans Head Into 2021 With Divergent Opinions on Transatlantic Alliance"

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In addition, Americans tend to see Germany as a partner on key issues, such as protecting the environment, promoting free trade, democracy and human rights, ensuring European security, and dealing with China and Iran. But few Germans see the U.S. as a partner on most of these pressing issues.

For example, only 12% of Germans say that the U.S. is a partner on protecting the environment, compared with 76% of Americans who say the same about Germany. Clear majorities in Germany do not see the U.S. as a partner on

protecting free trade, democracy and human rights, nor on dealing with China.

However, 54% of Germans say the U.S. is a partner on protecting European security, despite President Trump's announcing the removal of 12,000 troops from Germany. And 45% of Germans say the U.S. is a partner on dealing with Iran, relatively close to the 56% of Americans who say the same.

There is some agreement on the respective countries' relationship with China. Majorities in each country say the U.S.-Germany relationship is more important than their relationship with China. And compared with a survey in April 2020, more Americans and Germans now prioritize the bilateral relationship over one with China. Surveys conducted in 2020 show a sharp uptick in negative views of China in both the U.S. and Germany, as well as elsewhere around the world.

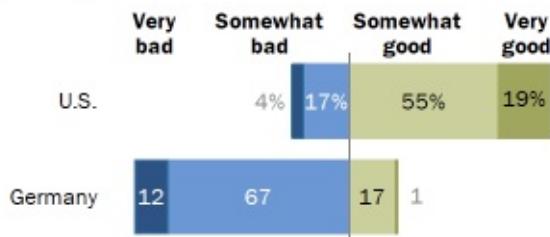
Looking toward the future, most Americans view a Cold War-type conflict between the U.S. and China as likely, while Germans are almost equally divided on this prospect. Americans are also fragmented on the state of international cooperation after the coronavirus pandemic, with roughly equal numbers saying that countries will cooperate more (30%), countries will focus more on their national interests (35%) and international cooperation will not change (33%). A plurality of Germans (46%) think countries will cooperate more after COVID-19.

These are among the findings from a Pew Research Center survey of 1,007 adults conducted in the U.S. from Sept. 22-28, 2020, as well as one Körber-Stiftung survey of 1,005 adults conducted in Germany from Sept. 10-17 and another of 1,058 adults from Nov. 6-10, 2020. For additional results from the German surveys, access the newly released Berlin Pulse publication.

The American-German bilateral relationship

Germans see poor relationship with U.S.; Americans see relations as good

% who say relations today between the U.S. and Germany are ...



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Pew Research Center survey conducted in the U.S. Sept. 22-28, 2020. Q2. German results from Körber-Stiftung survey conducted Sept. 10-17, 2020.

["Americans and Germans Head Into 2021 With Divergent Opinions on Transatlantic Alliance"](#)

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Americans' and Germans' views of the relationship between their two countries remain sharply divergent. Americans continue to be rosy in their views of their country's relationship with Germany, with nearly three-quarters saying that relations are good. Nearly two-in-ten Americans say that the relationship is very good (19%), the largest share in four years of polling and up 6 percentage points from 2019.

Among Germans, 79% say that the relationship with the U.S. is bad, a 15 percentage point increase in those saying this since 2019 and the highest negative sentiment in four years of surveys. The share of Germans who say that relations with the U.S. are good is at a mere 18%, the lowest point measured over the same time.

As was the case in previous surveys, younger Germans are more likely to have a positive view of the U.S.-Germany relationship. Still, only 29% of people ages 18 to 34 in Germany say that the relationship with the U.S. is good, compared with even fewer – 14% – among those 50 and older.

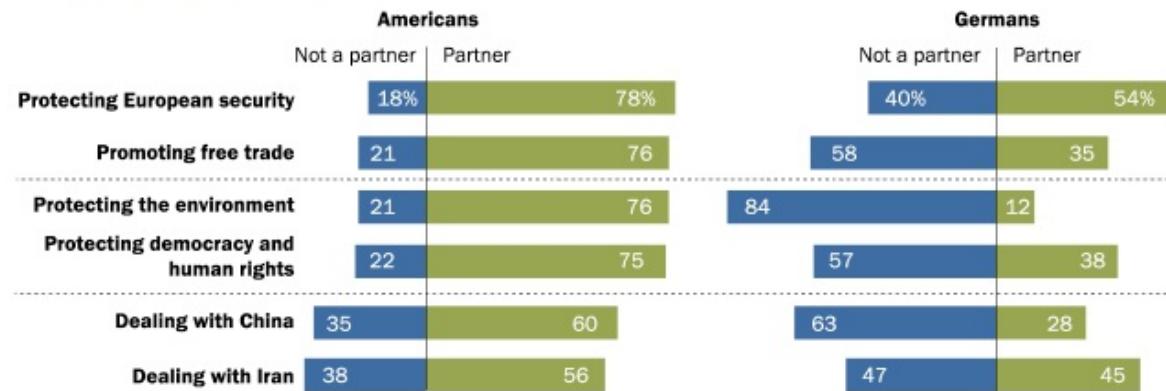
Germans do not see the U.S. as a partner on key issues, but Americans do see Germany as one

When asked about partnering on key issues, a majority of Germans say that the

U.S. is *not* a partner on nearly every issue tested. Fewer than four-in-ten say that the U.S. is a partner on dealing with China, promoting free trade, protecting democracy and human rights, and protecting the environment. In fact, a mere 12% of Germans say the U.S. is a partner on the environment.

Germans less likely than Americans to see other country as a partner on key issues

% who say Germany/U.S. is (a) ___ on ...



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Pew Research Center survey conducted in the U.S. Sept. 22-28, 2020. Q5a-f. German results from Körber-Stiftung survey conducted Sept. 10-17, 2020.

"Americans and Germans Head Into 2021 With Divergent Opinions on Transatlantic Alliance"

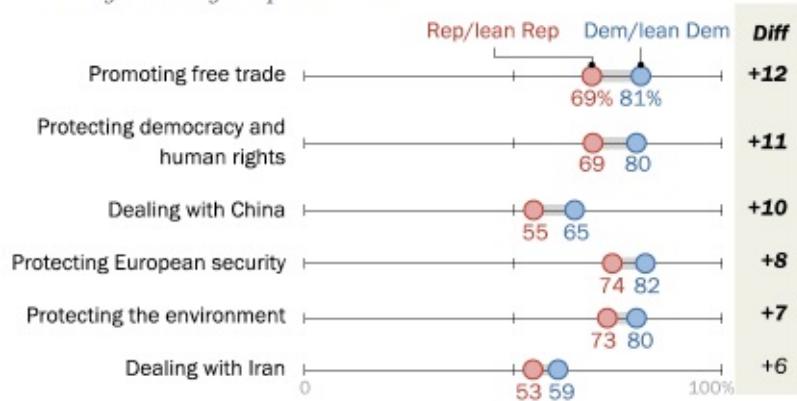
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Only on protecting European security do more than half of Germans say that the U.S. is a partner, despite the Trump administration's announcement in July 2020 that it would withdraw 12,000 troops from Germany. And, while Merkel urged the U.S. to rejoin the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) after Trump withdrew from it in 2018, the German public remains nearly even on whether or not the U.S. is a partner when it comes to dealing with Iran.

Americans' views of the partnership with Germany are in stark contrast to those of Germans. For each issue polled, a majority of Americans say that Germany is a partner. This includes three-quarters or more who say Germany is a partner on protecting EU security and the environment, as well as promoting free trade, democracy and human rights. When it comes to dealing with China and Iran, majorities of Americans still say Germany is a partner, even as a little over a third disagree.

Democrats more likely than Republicans to see Germany as a partner on key issues

% who say Germany is a partner on ...



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

Source: Pew Research Center survey conducted in the U.S. Sept. 22-28, 2020. Q5a-f.

"Americans and Germans Head Into 2021 With Divergent Opinions on Transatlantic Alliance"

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While Germans of all ages do not see the U.S. as a partner on these issues, a majority of younger Germans (ages 18 to 34) say that the U.S. is a partner when it comes to dealing with Iran and protecting European security. This compares with only a third of those 65 and older who say the same about Iran. In the U.S., younger Americans are more likely to see Germany as a partner on dealing with the environment and China.

German sentiment on whether or not the U.S. is a partner on these issues is mostly in line with the findings of a 2019 survey that found Germans disapproved of Trump's signature foreign policies.

Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents are more likely than their Republican counterparts to say that Germany is a partner on each issue tested, except on dealing with Iran. The differences are largest on questions about the traditional American foreign policy goals of promoting free trade and protecting democracy and human rights.

Americans' and Germans' perceptions of foreign policy partners

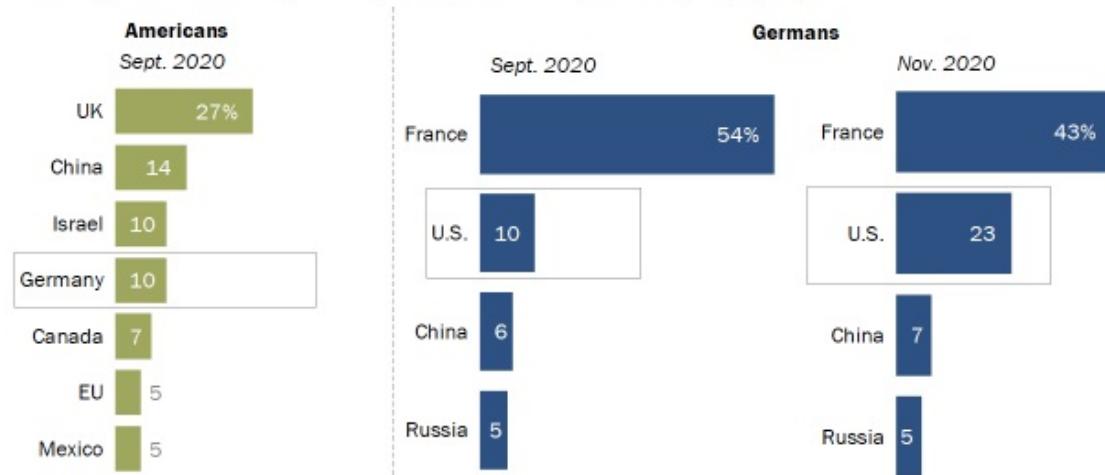
In both the U.S. and Germany, just one-in-ten name the other country as their own nation's most important foreign policy partner. And Germans and

Americans differ sharply when it comes to which country is their preferred partner.

Americans by and large say that the United Kingdom is the preeminent foreign partner, with 27% mentioning the UK as the most important foreign policy partner. A further 14% of Americans name China and 10% say Israel.

One-in-ten Americans see Germany as the most important foreign policy partner, but more Germans see U.S. as preeminent partner after presidential election

% who say ___ is the most important partner for American/German foreign policy



Note: Only countries with 5% or more mentions listed.

Source: Pew Research Center survey conducted in the U.S. Sept. 22-28, 2020. Q1. German results from separate Körber-Stiftung surveys conducted Sept. 10-17 and Nov. 6-10, 2020.

"Americans and Germans Head Into 2021 With Divergent Opinions on Transatlantic Alliance"

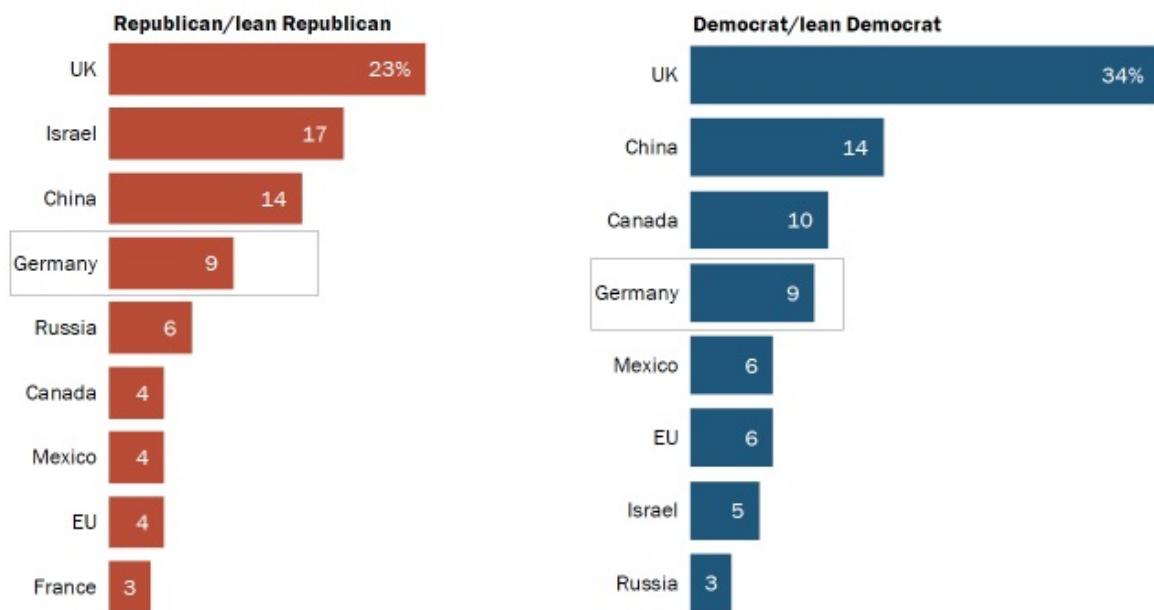
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Before the U.S. presidential election, more than half of Germans (54%) named France as their most important partner, while 10% said it was the U.S. But in a follow-up survey conducted among Germans after Election Day, nearly a quarter named the U.S. as the most important foreign policy partner, a 13 percentage point increase from September. Almost all that change came at the expense of France, although a clear plurality of Germans continue to see France as their most important partner (43%).

In the U.S., both Republicans and Democrats name the UK as their most trusted partner, although Democrats are more likely to say this. Republicans are also more likely to name Israel as the preeminent partner than are Democrats. But equal shares from both parties see Germany as a top partner, and the same can be said of China.

Democrats are as likely as Republicans to name Germany and China as most important partner, but Republicans keener on Israel than Democrats

% who say ___ is the most important partner for American foreign policy



Note: Only countries with 3% or more mentions listed.

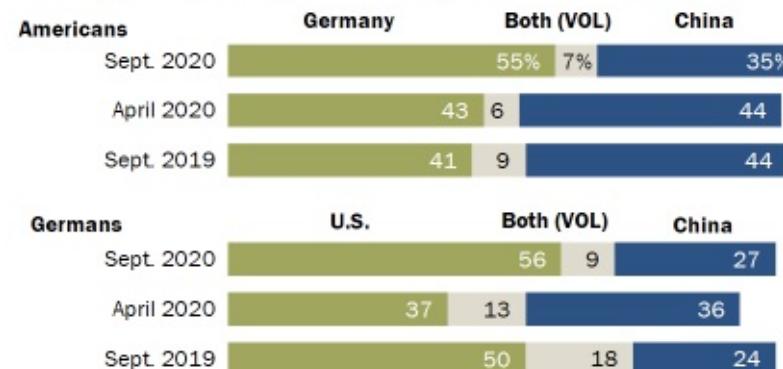
Source: Pew Research Center survey conducted in the U.S. Sept. 22-28, 2020. Q1.

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Americans and Germans see bilateral relationship as more important than close relations with China

% who say it is important for their country to have a close relationship to ...



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Pew Research Center survey conducted in the U.S. Sept. 22-28, 2020. Q3b.

German results from Körber-Stiftung survey conducted Sept. 10-17, 2020.

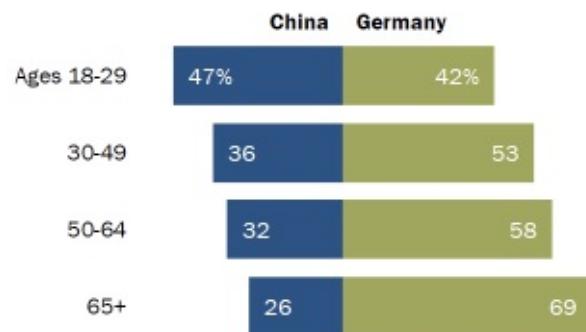
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While many Americans and Germans name China as the most important partner, negative attitudes toward the Asian superpower have increased in both countries over the past year. The two publics have also become more likely to prioritize U.S.-German ties over relations with China. In the September 2020 survey, 55% of Americans prefer to have a close relationship with Germany rather than China (35%). This is a significant change from just April of this year, when 44% wanted a close relationship with Germany and 43% wanted the same with China.

Younger Americans are more likely to prioritize relations with China over relations with Germany

% who say it is important for the U.S. to have a close relationship to ...



Note: Don't know and "both" volunteered responses not shown.
Source: Pew Research Center survey conducted in the U.S. Sept. 22-28, 2020. Q3b.

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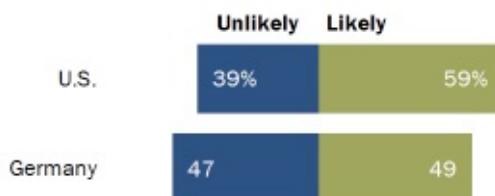
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A similar shift is seen in Germany. In April, nearly equal numbers wanted to have a close relationship with China (36%) as said the U.S. (37%). But now, a majority of Germans say they prefer the U.S. (55%) over China (27%), similar to sentiment in late 2019, before the pandemic.

Despite the overall sentiment in the U.S. that favors a stronger relationship with Germany, younger Americans are more divided. About four-in-ten of those ages 18 to 29 say it is more important to have a close relationship with Germany, compared with 47% who say the same about China. Older Americans are much more likely to prefer Germany over China. In general, various Pew Research Center surveys have shown older people in the U.S., Germany and elsewhere across advanced economies have more negative views of China.

Americans more likely to say conflict akin to the Cold War will occur between China and the U.S.

% who say that it is ___ that the current rivalry between China and the U.S. will escalate to a confrontation resembling the Cold War



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Pew Research Center survey conducted in the U.S. Sept. 22-28, 2020. Q4. German results from Körber-Stiftung survey conducted Sept. 10-17, 2020.

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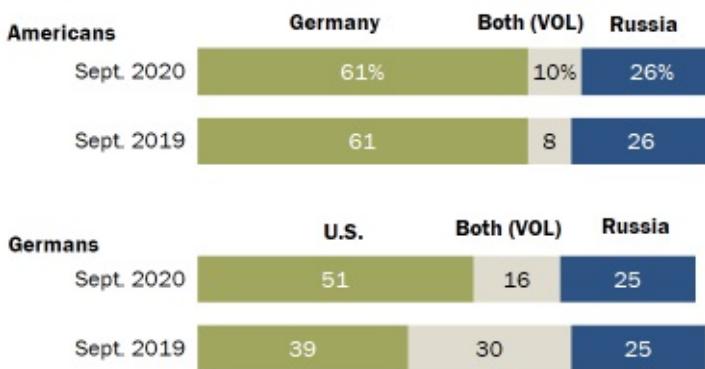
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When it comes to the current rivalry between the U.S. and China, Germans and Americans are in slight disagreement on whether a conflict akin to the Cold War will occur. A majority of Americans (59%) think the U.S.-China rivalry will escalate into something like the Cold War between the U.S. and the Soviet Union that dominated geopolitics from the end of World War II until the collapse of the USSR in the early 1990s. Around four-in-ten Americans say this is unlikely.

Germans are almost equally divided on this hypothetical scenario. About half (49%) say a Cold War-like confrontation is likely, while 47% say it is unlikely.

Americans and Germans prioritize bilateral relationship over Russian relationship

% who say it is important for their country to have a close relationship to ...



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Pew Research Center survey conducted in the U.S. Sept. 22-28, 2020. Q3a. German results from Körber-Stiftung survey conducted Sept. 10-17, 2020.

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When it comes to each country's relationship with Russia, both Americans and Germans agree it is better to maintain the bilateral relationship than to be close with Russia. But compared with 2019, more Germans express a desire to be closer with the U.S. than with Russia, when roughly four-in-ten chose the U.S. and three-in-ten volunteered "both."

On this question, older Americans are again more sanguine toward Germany than younger generations. Republicans and Republican-leaning independents are slightly more likely to want better relations with Russia than Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents (28% vs. 21%). Democrats, meanwhile, are slightly more positive on the German relationship than Republicans (67% and 58%, respectively). And those in the former East Germany are more likely to want closer relations with Russia (38%) than those in the former West (21%).

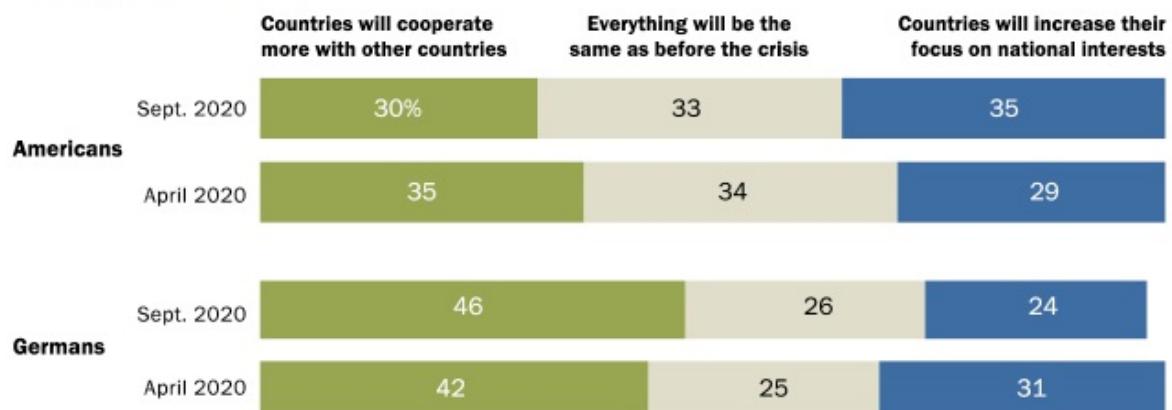
Germans say international cooperation will increase after coronavirus, Americans split

Prior to "lockdown light" in Germany and coronavirus cases soaring past records in early November in the U.S., Germans were more likely than Americans to say that countries will cooperate more with other countries once the coronavirus crisis is over. In a slight increase from April, near the beginning of the outbreak,

46% of Germans say that they expect countries will cooperate more with one another, while the share who say that countries will increase their focus on national interests declined 7 percentage points.

Germans more likely than Americans to say countries will cooperate more after coronavirus crisis ends

% who say once the coronavirus crisis is over ...



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Pew Research Center survey conducted in the U.S. Sept. 22-28, 2020. Q6. German results from Körber-Stiftung survey conducted Sept. 10-17, 2020.

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On the other hand, the belief that countries will become more insular is slightly up among Americans, rising to 35% from 29%.

In the U.S., Republicans (40%) are more likely than Democrats (29%) to say that international relations will remain the same once the crisis is over. The opposite is true when it comes to cooperation, with 24% of Republicans saying they expect greater cooperation between countries, while 34% of Democrats say this.

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Americans' Trust in Government, Each Other, Leaders

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BY LEE RAINIE, SCOTT KEETER AND ANDREW PERRIN



Trust is an essential elixir for public life and neighborly relations, and when Americans think about trust these days, they worry. Two-thirds of adults think other Americans have little or no confidence in the federal government. Majorities believe the public's confidence in the U.S. government and in each other is shrinking, and most believe a shortage of trust in government and in other citizens makes it harder to solve some of the nation's key problems.

As a result, many think it is necessary to clean up the trust environment: 68% say it is very important to repair the public's level of confidence in the federal government, and 58% say the same about improving confidence in fellow Americans.

Americans think their distrust of the federal government and each other is a problem that gets in the way of solving issues

% of U.S. adults who believe ...



Source: Survey conducted Nov. 27-Dec. 10, 2018.

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Moreover, some see fading trust as a sign of cultural sickness and national decline. Some also tie it to what they perceive to be increased loneliness and excessive individualism. About half of Americans (49%) link the decline in interpersonal trust to a belief that people are not as reliable as they used to be. Many ascribe shrinking trust to a political culture they believe is broken and spawns suspicion, even cynicism, about the ability of others to distinguish fact from fiction.

In a comment typical of the views expressed by many people of different political leanings, ages and educational backgrounds, one participant in a new Pew Research Center survey said: "Many people no longer think the federal government can actually be a force for good or change in their lives. This kind of apathy and disengagement will lead to an even worse and less representative government." Another addressed the issue of fading interpersonal trust: "As a democracy founded on the principle of E Pluribus Unum, the fact that we are divided and can't trust sound facts means we have lost our confidence in each other."

Even as they express doleful views about the state of trust today, many Americans believe the situation can be turned around. Fully 84% believe the level of confidence Americans have in the federal government can be improved, and 86% think improvement is possible when it comes to the confidence Americans have in each other. Among the solutions they offer in their open-ended comments: muffle political partisanship and group-centered tribalism, refocus news coverage away from insult-ridden talk shows and sensationalist

stories, stop giving so much attention to digital screens and spend more time with people, and practice empathy. Some believe their neighborhoods are a key place where interpersonal trust can be rebuilt if people work together on local projects, in turn radiating trust out to other sectors of the culture.

The new survey of 10,618 U.S. adults, conducted Nov. 27-Dec. 10, 2018, using the Center's nationally representative American Trends Panel, covers a wide range of trust-related issues and adds context to debates about the state of trust and distrust in the nation. The margin of sampling error for the full sample is plus or minus 1.5 percentage points.

In addition to asking traditional questions about whether Americans have confidence in institutions and other human beings, the survey explores links between institutional trust and interpersonal trust and examines the degree to which the public thinks the nation is shackled by these issues. This research is part of the Center's extensive and ongoing focus on issues tied to trust, facts and democracy and the interplay among them.

Here are some of the main findings.

Personal trust ranges across a spectrum, with differences in levels of trust tied to race and ethnicity, age, education and household income

% of U.S. adults who fall into different trust groups

	Low trusters	Medium trusters	High trusters
All adults	35%	41%	22%
White	31	41	27
Black	44	41	13
Hispanic	46	40	12
Ages 18-29	46	42	11
30-49	39	41	18
50-64	31	41	25
65+	19	40	37
High school or less	43	40	15
Some college	37	39	22
Bachelor's degree	24	46	29
Postgraduate	20	44	33
Under \$30K	45	40	13
\$30K-\$74,999	36	40	22
\$75K or more	25	44	30

Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown. The trust scale is built on questions about people's general trust or distrust in others; their sense of the exploitative tendencies or fairness of others; and their assessment of the overall helpfulness or selfishness of others. For details, see Chapter 2 subsection "People sort along a continuum of personal trust." Whites and blacks only include non-Hispanics. Hispanics are of any race.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 27-Dec. 10, 2018.

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Levels of personal trust are associated with race and ethnicity, age, education and household income. To explore these connections, we asked questions about people's general trust or distrust in others, their sense of the exploitative tendencies or fairness of others, and their assessment of the overall helpfulness or selfishness of others. Then, we built a scale of personal trust and distributed people along a spectrum from least trusting to most trusting. About a fifth of adults (22%) display consistently trustful attitudes on these questions, and roughly a third (35%) express consistently wary or distrustful views. Some

41% hold mixed views on core personal trust questions.

There are some notable demographic variations in levels of personal trust, which, even in these new contexts, follow historic trends captured by the Center and other researchers. The share of whites who show high levels of trust (27%) is twice as high as the share of blacks (13%) and Hispanics (12%). The older a person is, the more likely they are to tilt toward more trustful answers. The more education Americans have, and the greater their household income, the greater the likelihood they are high on the personal trust spectrum. Those with less income and education are markedly more likely to be low trusters.

In other words, personal trust turns out to be like many other personal attributes and goods that are arrayed unequally in society, following the same overall pattern as home ownership and wealth, for example. Americans who might feel disadvantaged are less likely to express generalized trust in other people.

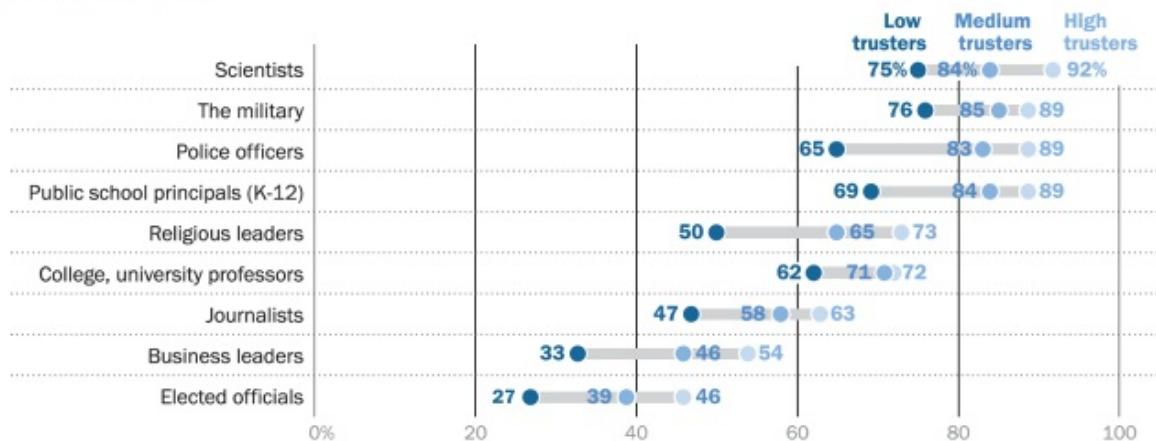
Strikingly, nearly half of young adults (46%) are in the low trust group – a significantly higher share than among older adults. Also, there are no noteworthy partisan differences in levels of personal trust: Republicans and Democrats distribute the same way across the scale.

It is worth noting, of course, that while social trust is seen as a virtue and a societal bonding agent, too much trust can be a serious liability. Indiscriminate trusters can be victimized in any number of ways, so wariness and doubt have their place in a well-functioning community.

Levels of personal trust tend to be linked with people's broader views on institutions and civic life. The disposition of U.S. adults to trust, or not to trust, each other is connected with their thinking about all manner of issues. For instance, those who are less trusting in the interpersonal sphere also tend to be less trusting of institutions, less sure their fellow citizens will act in ways that are good for civic life and less confident that trust levels can rise in the future.

Those with high personal trust have higher confidence in key leadership groups

% of U.S. adults in each group who have a great deal/fair amount of confidence that _____ will act in the best interests of the public



Note: The trust scale is built on questions about people's general trust or distrust in others; their sense of the exploitative tendencies or fairness of others; and their assessment of the overall helpfulness or selfishness of others. For details, see Chapter 2 subsection "People sort along a continuum of personal trust."

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 27-Dec. 10, 2018.

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Also, Americans' views on interpersonal trust provide strong clues to how they think their fellow citizens will react in a variety of civic circumstances; their confidence in groups ranging from the military to scientists, college professors and religious leaders; and the strategies they embrace for dealing with others. For example, low trusters are much more likely than high trusters to say that skepticism is the best mindset for most situations (63% of low trusters say this vs. 33% of high trusters). They also are more likely than high trusters to say that being self-reliant is a better choice than working together with others (33% vs. 24%).

When Americans perceive that trust in the federal government has been shrinking, they are right. Long-running surveys show that public confidence in the government fell precipitously in the 1960s and '70s, recovered somewhat in the '80s and early 2000s, and is near historic lows today. Although there is a widespread perception that trust in other people also has plummeted, whether that truly has happened is not as clear, partly because surveys have asked questions about personal trust less frequently or consistently.

By and large, Americans think the current low level of trust in government is justified. Just one-in-four (24%) say the federal government deserves more

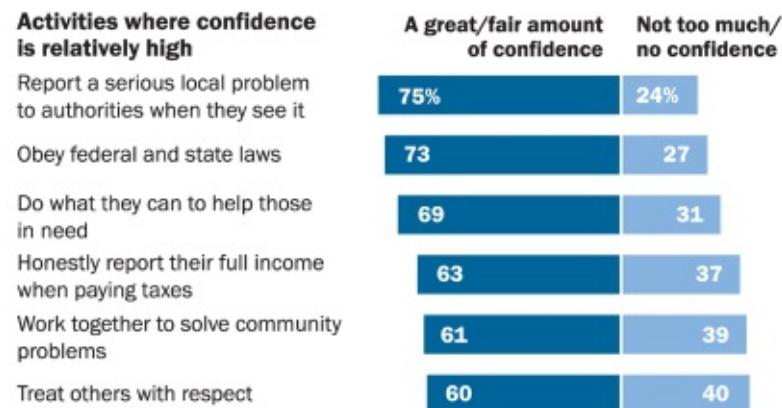
public confidence than it gets, while 75% say that it does *not* deserve any more public confidence than it gets. Similarly, among U.S. adults who perceive that confidence in each other has dropped, many think there is good reason for it: More than twice as many say Americans have lost confidence in each other “because people are not as reliable as they used to be” (49% support that statement) than take the opposite view, saying Americans have lost confidence in each other “even though people are as reliable as they have always been” (21% say that).

The trust landscape isn’t entirely bleak: Most Americans have confidence others will uphold key civic virtues, though not in every case. Clear majorities of Americans are confident their fellow citizens will act in a number of important pro-civic ways. This includes reporting serious local problems to authorities, obeying federal and state laws, doing what they can to help those in need and honestly reporting their income when paying taxes.

However, this level of confidence does not extend across all civic activities. It seems to plunge as soon as politics enter the picture. U.S. adults render a split verdict on whether they can count on fellow Americans to accept election results regardless of who wins: 53% express “a fair amount” or “a great deal” of confidence that others will accept the results, while 47% say they have “not too much” or “no confidence at all” that others will accept the election outcome. Americans also are split on whether they can rely on others to reconsider their views after learning new information (49% have at least some confidence, 50% little or none), stay informed about important issues and events (49% vs. 51%) and respect the rights of people who are not like them (48% vs. 52%).

Many Americans have confidence in others to do the right thing in civic life at times, but not always

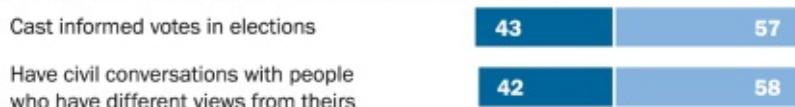
% of U.S. adults who have _____ in the American people to ...



Activities where the verdict is split



Activities where people are relatively not confident



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 27-Dec. 10, 2018.

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Moreover, in some areas Americans do *not* expect others to act in civically helpful ways. Some 58% of adults are not confident that others can hold civil conversations with people who have different views, and 57% are not confident others will cast informed votes in elections.

One notable pro-trust finding is that, at least in principle, more adults embrace collaboration than individualism. Asked about the best way to navigate life, 71% say it is better in most situations for people to work together with others, compared with 29% who say it is better to be self-reliant.

Additionally, the inclination of Americans to express different levels of trust depending on the circumstances is reflected in their views on various institutions and kinds of leaders. The military enjoys “a great deal” or “fair amount” of confidence among 83% of U.S. adults, as do scientists (83%). Not far behind are principals of K-12 public schools (80%) and police officers (78%). Confidence in journalists stands at 55%.

These supportive views stand in contrast to the public’s overall lack of confidence in elected officials and corporate leaders: 63% express little confidence in elected officials, and 56% take a similarly skeptical view of business leaders.

Democrats and Republicans think differently about trust, but both groups wish it would rise. Although supporters of the country’s two main political parties hold similar levels of personal trust, Democrats and those who lean Democratic are more likely than Republicans and Republican leaners to express worry about the state of trust in America. For example, Democratic partisans are more likely to say that trust in the federal government is shrinking (82% vs. 66%) and that low trust in the federal government makes it harder to solve many of the country’s problems (70% vs. 57%).

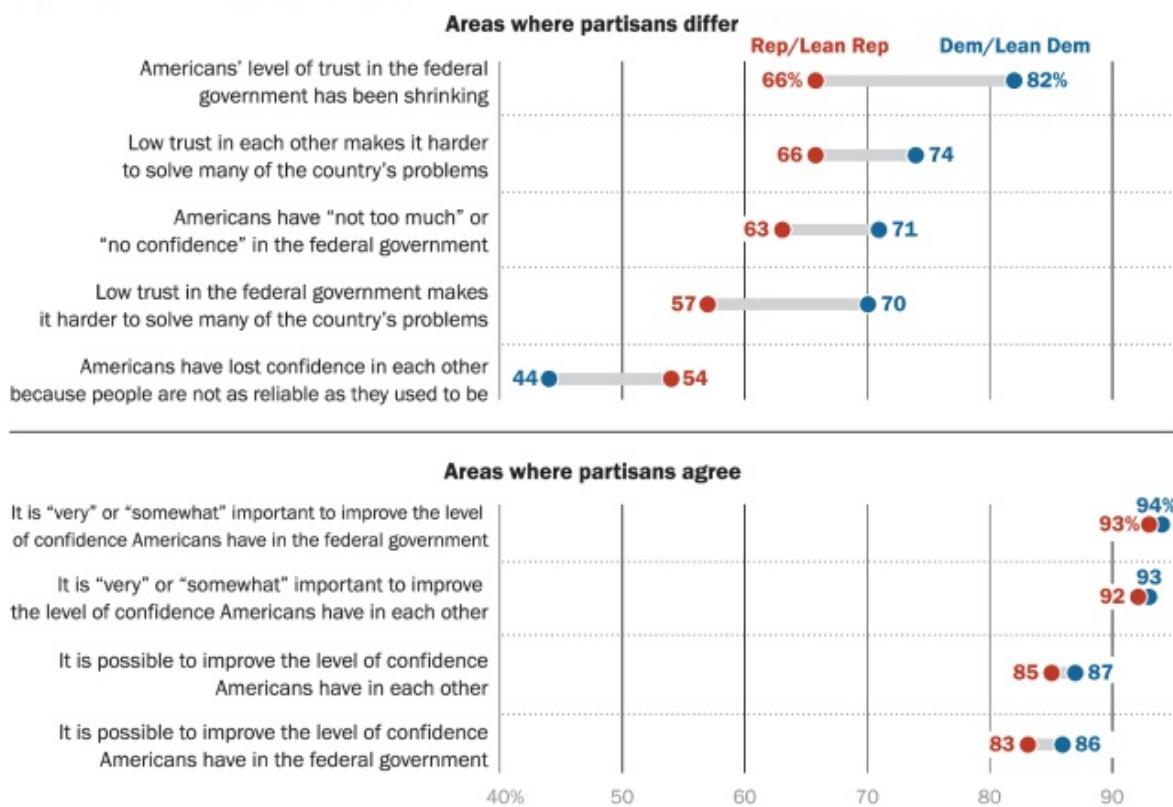
At the same time, there is bipartisan agreement that it is important to improve trust in both the federal government and in fellow Americans, as well as that there are ways to do so.

There are some partisan differences, too, when it comes to confidence in Americans to act in some civically beneficial ways. For instance, 76% of Republicans and 63% of Democrats (including independents who lean toward each party) have confidence people would do what they can to help those in need. Similarly, 56% of Republicans and 42% of Democrats have confidence the American people respect the rights of people who are not like them.

Partisan differences also show up in the levels of trust extended toward various kinds of leaders, including the military, religious leaders and business leaders (groups toward whom Republicans are more favorable than Democrats) as well as scientists, public school principals, college professors and journalists (groups that generally enjoy more confidence among Democrats than among Republicans).

In some key areas, Democrats tend to worry more about trust-related issues, but members in both parties agree it is important to improve the situation

% of U.S. adults in each group who believe ...



Source: Survey conducted Nov. 27-Dec. 10, 2018.
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There is a generation gap in levels of trust. Young adults are much more pessimistic than older adults about some trust issues. For example, young adults are about half as hopeful as their elders when they are asked how confident they are in the American people to respect the rights of those who are not like them: About one-third (35%) of those ages 18 to 29 are confident Americans have that respect, compared with two-thirds (67%) of those 65 and older.

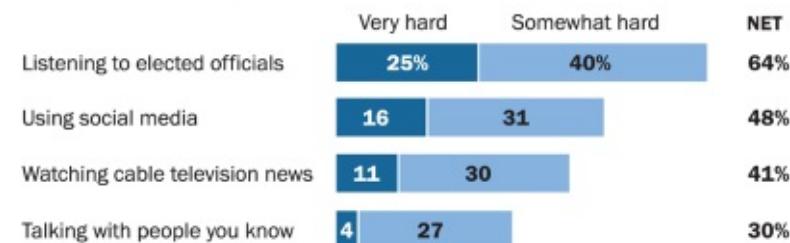
There is also a gap when it comes to confidence that Americans will do what they can to help others in need. More than four-in-ten young adults (44%) are confident the American people will accept election results no matter who wins, compared with 66% of older adults who believe that's the case.

At the same time, older Americans are more likely to believe Americans have lost confidence in each other because people are not as reliable as they used to

be: 54% of those ages 65 and older take this position, compared with 44% of those 18 to 29.

Nearly two-thirds of adults find it hard to tell what's true when elected officials speak

% of U.S. adults who say it is ____ to tell the difference between what's true and what's not true when ...



Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding. Respondents who gave other answers or no answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 27-Dec. 10, 2018.
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Majorities believe the federal government and news media withhold important and useful information. And notable numbers say they struggle to know what's true or not when listening to elected officials. People's confidence in key institutions is associated with their views about how those institutions handle important information. About two-thirds (69%) of Americans say the federal government intentionally withholds important information from the public that it could safely release, and about six-in-ten (61%) say the news media intentionally ignores stories that are important to the public. Those who hold these views that information is being withheld are more likely than others to have greater concerns about the state of trust.

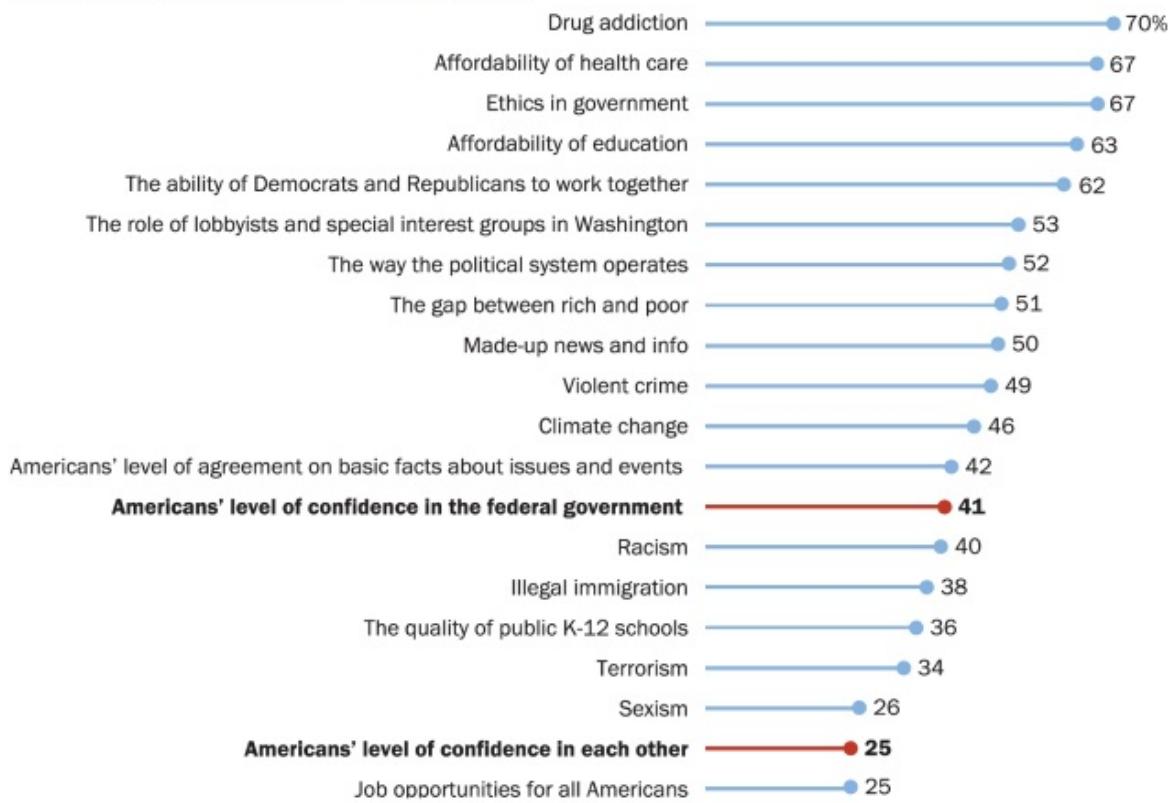
Significant shares also assert they face challenges separating the truth from false information when they are listening to elected officials and using social media. Some 64% say it is hard to tell the difference between what is true and not true when they hear elected officials; 48% say the same thing about information they encounter on social media.

On a grand scale of national issues, trust-related issues are not near the top of the list of Americans' concerns. But people link distrust to the major problems they see, such as concerns about ethics in government and the role of lobbyists and special interests. The Center has asked questions in multiple

surveys about how Americans judge the severity of some key issues. This poll finds that 41% of adults think the public's level of confidence in the federal government is a "very big problem," putting it roughly on par with their assessment of the size of the problems caused by racism and illegal immigration – and above terrorism and sexism. Some 25% say Americans' level of confidence in each other is a very big problem, which is low in comparison with a broad array of other issues that Americans perceive as major problems.

Americans' confidence in government, each other are not seen as top-tier problems

% of U.S. adults who say each is a "very big problem"



Note: This material combines findings from three separate surveys. Respondents who gave other answers or no answer are not shown.

Source: Surveys conducted Sept. 24-Oct. 7, 2018, Nov. 27-Dec. 10, 2018, Feb. 19-March 4, 2019.

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It is important to note, though, that some Americans see distrust as a factor inciting or amplifying other issues they consider crucial. For example, in their open-ended written answers to questions, numbers of Americans say they think there are direct connections between rising distrust and other trends they perceived as major problems, such as partisan paralysis in government, the outsize influence of lobbyists and moneyed interests, confusion arising from

made-up news and information, declining ethics in government, the intractability of immigration and climate debates, rising health care costs and a widening gap between the rich and the poor.

Many of the answers in the open-ended written responses reflect judgments similar to this one from a 38-year-old man: “Trust is the glue that binds humans together. Without it, we cooperate with one another less, and variables in our overall quality of life are affected (e.g., health and life satisfaction).”

Americans offer a range of insights about what has happened to trust, the consequences of distrust and how to repair these problems. The open-ended survey questions invited respondents to write, in their own words, why they think trust in the U.S. government and in fellow Americans has eroded, what impact rising distrust has on government performance and personal relations, and whether there are ways trust might be restored. Some of the main findings:

Why trust in the federal government has deteriorated in the past generation: Some 76% of Americans believe trust in the federal government has declined in the past 20 years. When asked what happened, the respondents to this question offer a wide range of diagnoses, some of which are more commonly cited by Republicans, others of which are Democrat-dominated. Overall, 36% cite something related to how the U.S. government is performing – whether it is doing too much, too little, the wrong things or nothing at all – including how money has corrupted it, how corporations control it and general references to “the swamp.” President Donald Trump and his administration are cited in 14% of answers, and the performance of the news media comes up in 10% of responses. Additionally, 9% of these respondents say distrust in government arises from big social forces that have swept the culture, such as rising inequality and the spread of individualism. Others mention the intractability of problems like climate change or illegal immigration, as well as increasing polarization among the public and its leaders.

Republicans and those who lean Republican are more likely than Democrats and those who lean that way to mention government performance problems and corruption (31% vs. 24%). But Democrats are more likely to cite Trump’s performance as a contributor to problems related to trust in the federal government (24% vs. 3%).

“People are jaded in this day and age. Elected officials cannot be trusted. There

is a huge divide between Democrats and Republicans. Social media allows people to air dirty laundry. People are not as friendly and neighborly as they were years ago. Society has drastically changed!” Woman, 46

Why Americans’ trust in each other has deteriorated in the past 20 years: Some 71% think that interpersonal trust has declined. Those who take this position were asked why, eliciting a laundry list of societal and political problems: 11% believe Americans on the whole have become more lazy, greedy and dishonest. Some 16% of respondents make a connection between what they think is poor government performance – especially gridlock in Washington – and the toll it has taken on their fellow citizens’ hearts. About one-in-ten of these respondents say they blame the news media and its focus on divisive and sensational coverage.

“Cultural shift away from close-knit communities. Viewing everything through hyperpartisan political lenses. Lost the art of compromise. Empathy as well as generally attempting to understand and to help each other are all at disturbingly low levels. People are quick to attack and to vilify others, even without clear proof, solely on the basis of accusations or along partisan lines.” Man, 44

What would improve the public’s level of confidence in the federal government: Some 84% of Americans believe it is possible to improve the level of confidence people have in the government. Their written responses urge various political reforms, starting with more disclosure of what the government is doing, as well as term limits and restrictions on the role of money in politics. Some 15% of those who answered this question point to a need for better political leadership, including greater honesty and cooperation among those in the political class. A small share believes confidence will rise when Trump is out of office. Additionally, some offer specific roadmaps for rebuilding trust, often starting with local community-based solutions that rise upward to regional and national levels.

“1. If members of each party would be less concerned about their power and the next election and more concerned with how they can serve their people. Term limits a possibility. 2. Rules about lobbyists/corporate money influencing politicians. 3. Importance of ethics laws and follow through for violators. 4. Promoting fact-based legislation. 5. Better relations among both parties and leaders; this is not a war.” Woman, 63

What would improve Americans' level of confidence in each other: Fully 86% believe it is possible to improve interpersonal confidence across the nation, and a number of their answers focus on how local communities can be laboratories for trust-building to confront partisan tensions and overcome tribal divisions. One-in-ten make the case that better leaders could inspire greater trust between individuals. Some suggest that a different approach to news reporting – one that emphasizes the ways people cooperate to solve problems – would have a tonic effect.

"Get to know your local community. Take small steps towards improving daily life, even if it's just a trash pick-up. If people feel engaged with their environment and with each other, and they can work together even in a small way, I think that builds a foundation for working together on more weighty issues." Woman, 32

Why Americans' low public confidence in each other and in the federal government is a "very big" problem: Some 25% think this, and the majority of those who explain their views cite their distress over broad social issues, including the shriveling trust neighbors have in each other, the toll political partisanship and tribalism take on interpersonal relations, a rise in selfishness, or a decline in civility and moral behavior. Some mention political leaders.

"Everything is impacted by the lack of trust – and the driver of the declining trust is the head of the federal government. Trust cannot be repaired without truth – which is in short supply." Woman, 56

The issues that cannot be effectively addressed because Americans do not trust the federal government: Nearly two-thirds (64%) say that low trust in the federal government makes it harder to solve many of the country's problems. About four-in-ten of those who then give follow-up answers (39%) cite social issues topped by issues in immigration and the border, health care and insurance, racism and race relations, or guns and gun violence. Some also cite environmental issues, tax and budget matters, or political processes like voting rights and gerrymandering.

*"The *entire* general functioning of society. Trust in the federal government is low due to, in my opinion, unqualified people running it who are often dishonest. When you can't trust elected and appointed officials, it impedes essentially everything in the government's purview from working properly."* Man, 30

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Conflict Brings Us Together

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For a long time, political talk at the “moderate middle” has focused on a common theme that goes something like this:

There is too much political polarization and conflict. It’s tearing us apart. People aren’t treating each other with compassion. We need to come together, set aside our differences, and really listen to each other.

I have heard countless versions of this argument in my personal life and in public forums. It is hard to disagree with them at first. Who can be against seeking common ground?

But as a political sociologist, I am also skeptical of this argument because we have good research showing how it keeps people and organizations from working through important disagreements. When we try to avoid conflict above all, we often end up avoiding politics altogether. It is easy to confuse common ground with occupied territory — social spaces where legitimate problems and grievances are ignored in the name of some kind of pleasant consensus.

A really powerful sociological image popped up in my Twitter feed that makes the point beautifully. We actually did find some common ground this week through a trend that united the country across red states and blue states:

It is tempting to focus on protests as a story about conflict alone, and conflict certainly is there. But it is also important to realize that this week’s protests represent a historic level of social consensus. The science of cooperation and social movements reminds us that getting collective action started is *hard*. And yet, across the country, we see people not only stepping up, but self-organizing groups to handle everything from communication to community safety and cleanup. In this way, the protests also represent a remarkable amount of

agreement that the current state of policing in this country is simply neither just nor tenable.

I was struck by this image because I don't think nationwide protests are the kind of thing people have in mind when they call for everyone to come together, but right now protesting itself seems like one of the most unifying trends we've got. That's the funny thing about social cohesion and cultural consensus. It is very easy to call for setting aside our differences and working together when you assume everyone will be rallying around your particular way of life. But social cohesion is a group process, one that emerges out of many different interactions, and so none of us ever have that much control over when and where it actually happens.

Evan Stewart is an assistant professor of sociology at University of Massachusetts Boston. You can follow him on Twitter.



Guidelines for Guest Bloggers

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Thank you for your interest in writing a guest post! We are excited about featuring a variety of voices on Sociological Images.

Who Can Guest Post? We're happy to look at short proposals or completed posts from scholars, instructors, and graduate students in sociology or related fields. We also consider guest posts from non-academics.

What Should Posts Look Like? SocImages aims to keep sociology accessible and enjoyable. Posts should be:

- Short (generally between 100 and 500 words)
- As jargon-free as possible (many of our readers are non-academics)
- Illustrated (with a graph, figure, photograph, advertisement, video clip, or other visual)
- With just a few take-home points (between one and three is ideal)

We always ask ourselves two questions:

- What is the unique idea that sociology is contributing to this conversation?
- How can we highlight great scholarship in our field for a general audience?

What Should I Be Prepared For?

- **Editing!** I look closely at our guest posts and often offer suggestions and feedback.
- **Reach:** We promote posts on our Facebook and Twitter pages, which each have a high number of followers. Your post may get a lot of attention, or a little. It's hard to predict. The golden rule of social media that you can lead a reader to content, but you can't make them click.

What Do I Own/Will I Get Paid? SocImages operates under Creative Commons Licensing. You own your post, and you're welcome to repost it anywhere you like (we don't "own" it). In turn, however, it can be crossposted from our site and we do not pay authors. With the exception of occasional technological help from The Society Pages, 100% of the labor behind this blog has been unpaid. Join us!

How Are Comments on My Post Moderated? Comments are not approved before posting, nor monitored. Readers can flag comments for deletion and those will be reviewed at the earliest possible time. Because our primary goal is to stimulate the most productive discussion possible, and unpopular and fallacious comments often trigger excellent responses, we delete only comments that are hateful or threatening toward other commenters or that are mean-spirited toward particular social groups. We close comments only in extremely rare circumstances and typically only for a 24-hour window.

What is the Process? Submitting to Sociological Images is similar to submitting to an academic journal. Dr. Evan Stewart, the principal editor, will ensure that the post is of proper quality and, if needed, help you work it into a form suitable for the venue and our audience. You can reach Evan at Evan.Stewart [at] umb [dot] edu, or via DM on Twitter.

Thank you again for your interest in making Sociological Images as fascinating as sociology itself!



Intent to Get a COVID-19 Vaccine Rises to 60% as Confidence in Research and Development Process Increases

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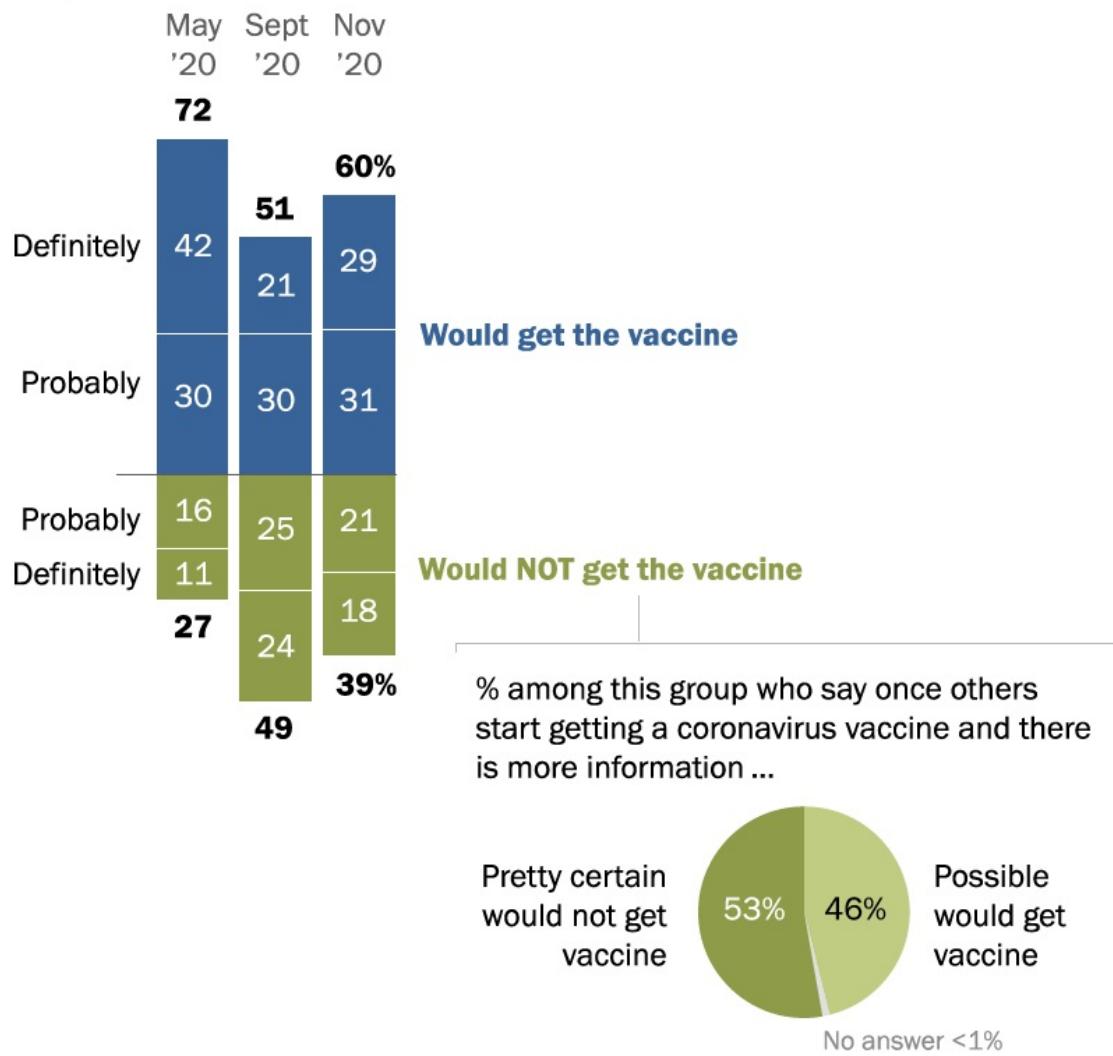
Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand how Americans are continuing to respond to the coronavirus outbreak. For this analysis, we surveyed 12,648 U.S. adults from Nov. 18 to 29, 2020.

Everyone who took part in the 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.

See here to read more about the questions used for this report, along with responses, and its methodology.

Majority of Americans now say they would get a vaccine for the coronavirus

% of U.S. adults who say if a vaccine to prevent COVID-19 were available today, they ...



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 18-29, 2020.

"Intent to Get a COVID-19 Vaccine Rises to 60% as Confidence in Research and Development Process Increases"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

As vaccines for the coronavirus enter review for emergency use by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, the share of Americans who say they plan to get

vaccinated has increased as the public has grown more confident that the development process will deliver a safe and effective vaccine. Still, the U.S. public is far from uniform in views about a vaccine. A majority says they would be uncomfortable being among the first to take it, and a sizable minority appear certain to pass on getting vaccinated.

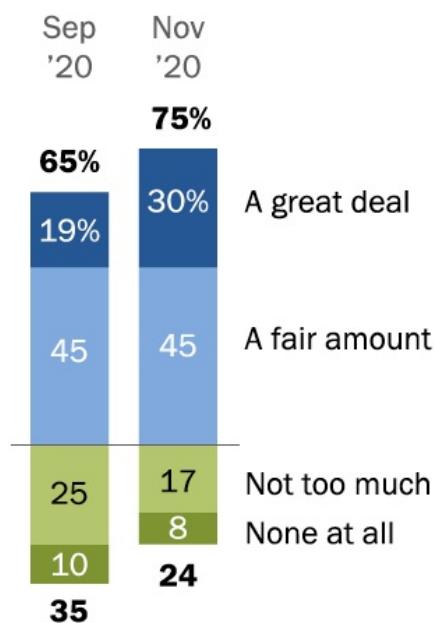
Overall, 60% of Americans say they would definitely or probably get a vaccine for the coronavirus, if one were available today, up from 51% who said this in September. About four-in-ten (39%) say they definitely or probably would *not* get a coronavirus vaccine, though about half of this group – or 18% of U.S. adults – says it’s possible they would decide to get vaccinated once people start getting a vaccine and more information becomes available.

Yet, 21% of U.S. adults do not intend to get vaccinated and are “pretty certain” more information will not change their mind.

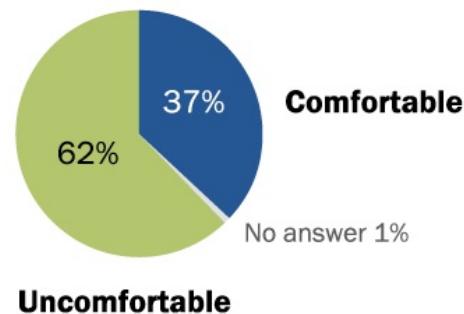
Rising confidence in the vaccine R&D process but only 37% comfortable being among first to get it

% of U.S. adults who say that ...

They have __ of confidence that the research and development process in the U.S. will produce a safe and effective vaccine for COVID-19



They would be __ being one of the first groups of people to get the vaccine



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 18-29, 2020.

"Intent to Get a COVID-19 Vaccine Rises to 60% as Confidence in Research and Development Process Increases"

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Public confidence has grown that the research and development process will yield a safe and effective vaccine for COVID-19: 75% have at least a fair amount of confidence in the development process today, compared with 65% who said this in September.

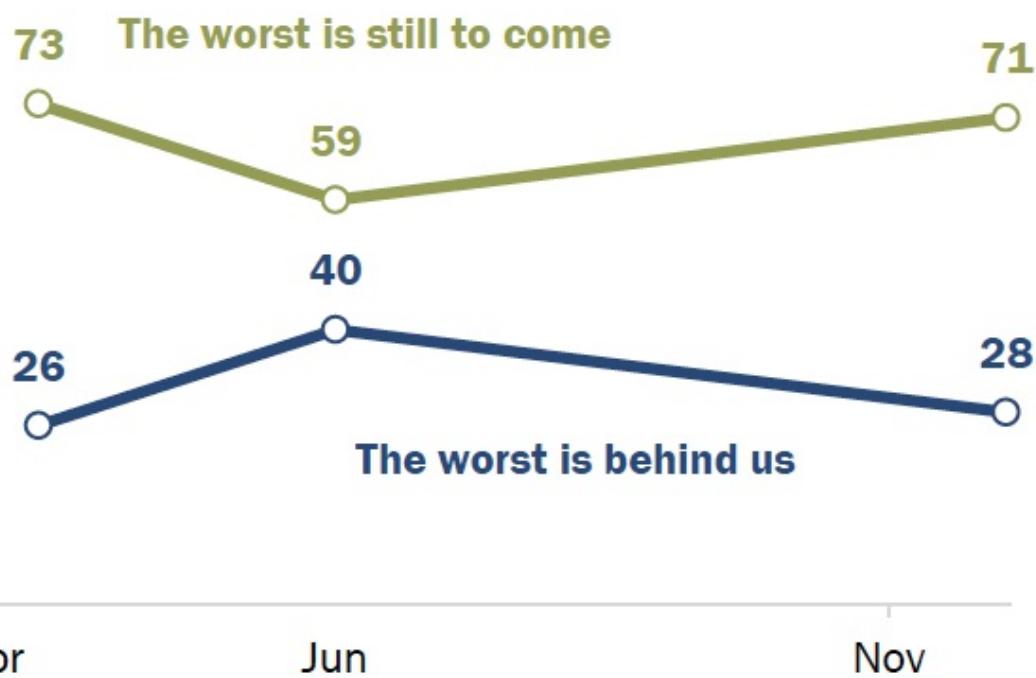
These findings come on the heels of preliminary analysis from two separate clinical trials that have produced vaccines that are over 90% effective; the FDA is expected to issue decisions about the emergency authorization of these

vaccines in the coming weeks.

While public intent to get a vaccine and confidence in the vaccine development process are up, there's considerable wariness about being among the first to get a vaccine: 62% of the public says they would be uncomfortable doing this. Just 37% would be comfortable.

71% of Americans say the worst of the coronavirus outbreak is ‘still to come’

% of U.S. adults who say, in thinking about the problems the country is facing from the coronavirus outbreak ...



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 18-29, 2020.

“Intent to Get a COVID-19 Vaccine Rises to 60% as Confidence in Research and Development Process Increases”

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The new national survey by Pew Research Center, conducted Nov. 18 to 29 among 12,648 U.S. adults, finds that amid a rising number of COVID-19 cases in the U.S., the public’s outlook for the country has darkened: 71% say they think the worst of the outbreak is still to come, up from 59% who said this in June.

And while the public continues to give hospitals and medical centers high marks for how they've responded to the outbreak, about half of Americans (52%) think hospitals in their area will struggle to handle the number of people seeking treatment for the coronavirus in the coming months; slightly fewer (47%) think their local medical providers will be able to handle the number of patients.

The toll of the pandemic is starkly illustrated by the 54% of Americans who say they know someone personally who has been hospitalized or died due to the coronavirus. Among Black Americans, 71% know someone who has been hospitalized or died because of COVID-19.

The survey sheds light on the complex and interrelated factors that shape intent to get a vaccine for COVID-19, chief among them are:

- *Personal concern* about getting a case of COVID-19 that would require hospitalization. Those most concerned about getting a serious case of the coronavirus indicate a higher likelihood of getting a vaccine. Those who see little personal need by this metric are closely divided over whether they would get vaccinated.
- *Trust* in the vaccine development process. Expressing confidence that the research and development process will yield a safe and effective vaccine is tied to higher levels of intent to get vaccinated.
- *Personal practices* when it comes to other vaccines. Those who say they get a flu shot yearly are much more likely than those who rarely or never do so to say they would get a vaccine for the coronavirus if one were available.

Partisanship plays a role in many of these beliefs and practices. Overall, there's a 19-point gap between the shares of Democrats and those who lean to the Democratic Party (69%) and Republicans and Republican leaners (50%) who currently say they would get vaccinated for the coronavirus.

These are among the principal findings from the Pew Research Center's latest report on the coronavirus outbreak and Americans' views of a COVID-19 vaccine. The survey also finds:

Most are ‘bothered’ when people around them in public do not wear masks; few are bothered by stores that require face-coverings. About seven-in-ten (72%) say it bothers them a lot or some when people around them in public do not wear masks. Far fewer (28%) say it bothers them at least some when stores

require customers to wear a mask for service.

Americans comfortable going to the grocery but not a crowded party.

Three-quarters of adults say they're comfortable going to the grocery store given the current situation with the coronavirus, but views are more mixed when it comes to a restaurant or hair salon, and most would be uncomfortable attending a crowded party. One key factor tied to people's comfort level is a personal concern with contracting a serious case of COVID-19: Those most concerned are the least comfortable going out.

Republicans remain less likely than Democrats to see outbreak as major threat to public health. Overall, 84% of Democrats and 43% of Republicans say the coronavirus outbreak is a major threat to the U.S. population as a whole. The partisan gap on this measure remains about as wide as at any point during the outbreak and stands in contrast to the large shares of both Republicans (83%) and Democrats (86%) who say the outbreak is a major threat to the U.S. economy.

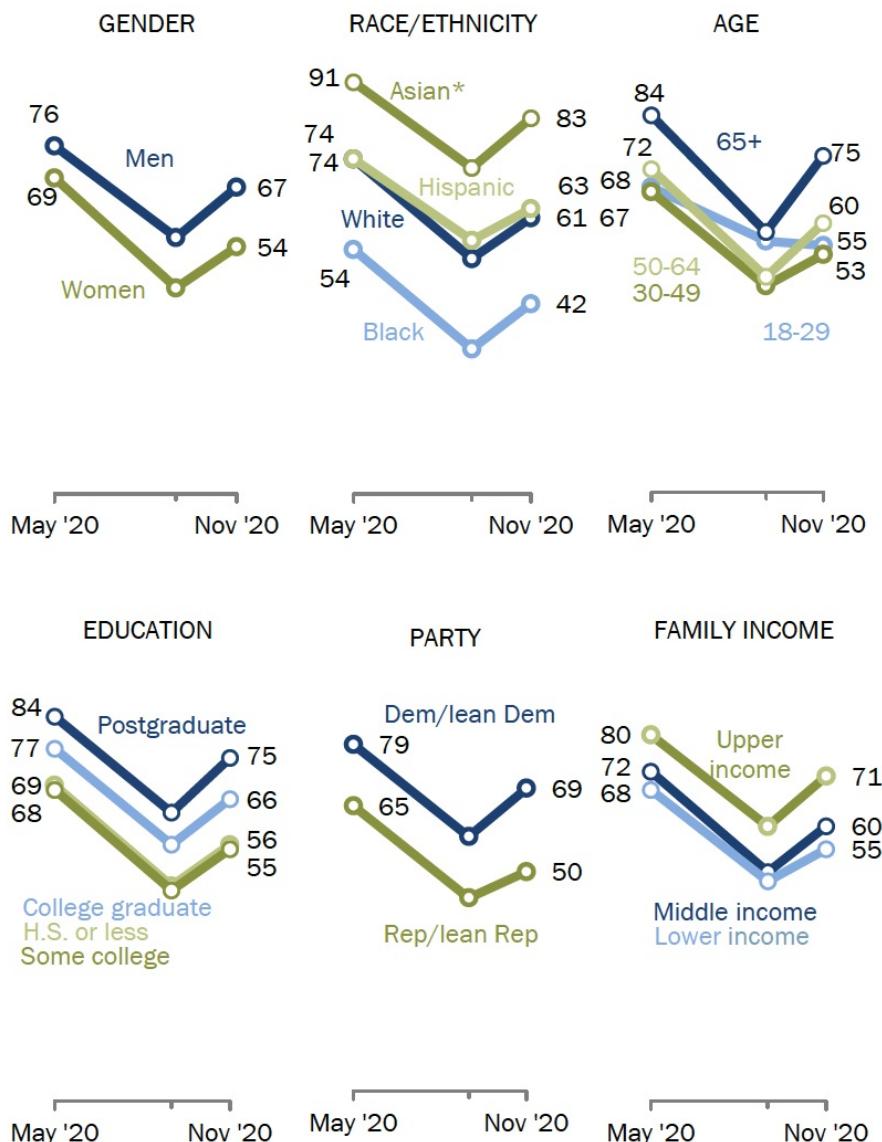
Confidence in scientists remains slightly higher than before the pandemic.

With scientists and their work in the spotlight, 39% of Americans say they have a great deal of confidence in scientists to act in the public's best interest, an uptick from 35% who said this before the pandemic took hold. Most Americans have at least a fair amount of confidence in scientists. However, ratings of scientists are now more partisan than at any point since Pew Research Center first asked this question in 2016: 55% of Democrats now say they have a great deal of confidence in scientists, compared with just 22% of Republicans who say the same.

Intention to be vaccinated for COVID-19 rises across the board

Growing share intend to get a COVID-19 vaccine, though fewer than half of Black adults say they would

% of U.S. adults who say they would definitely/probably get a vaccine for COVID-19 if one were available today



* Asian adults were interviewed in English only.

Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown. White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race. Family income tiers are based on adjusted 2019 earnings.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 18-29, 2020.

"Intent to Get a COVID-19 Vaccine Rises to 60% as Confidence in Research and Development Process Increases"

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Six-in-ten Americans say they would definitely or probably get a coronavirus vaccine if it were available today, up 9 percentage points from 51% in September.

While the uptick in intent to get a vaccine for COVID-19 has been broad based, there remain sizable differences among key demographic groups.

Black Americans continue to stand out as less inclined to get vaccinated than other racial and ethnic groups: 42% would do so, compared with 63% of Hispanic and 61% of White adults. English-speaking Asian Americans are even more likely to say they would definitely or probably get vaccinated (83%).

The coronavirus is thought to be a particular health risk for older adults, who are more likely to have complicating preexisting conditions and weaker immune systems to combat the disease. Three-quarters of adults ages 65 and older say they would definitely or probably get vaccinated, compared with 55% of those under age 30.

Many of those who would not get a COVID-19 vaccine say they could change their mind

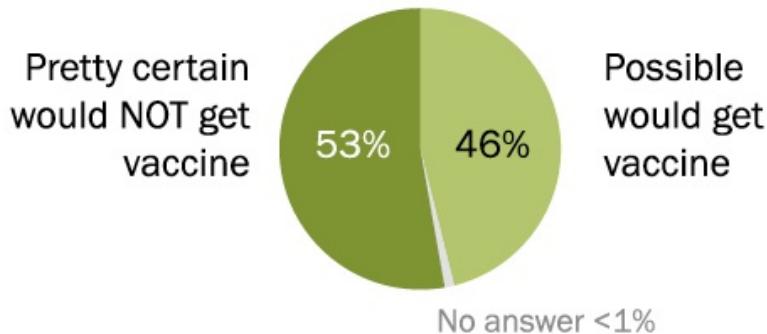
If a vaccine to prevent COVID-19 were available today, % of U.S. adults who say ...



**They would NOT
get the vaccine**
39%

**They would get
the vaccine**

% among this group who say once others start getting a coronavirus vaccine and there is more information ...



Notes: Based on those who would probably or definitely NOT get a coronavirus vaccine if one were available today.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 18-29, 2020.

“Intent to Get a COVID-19 Vaccine Rises to 60% as Confidence in Research and Development Process Increases”

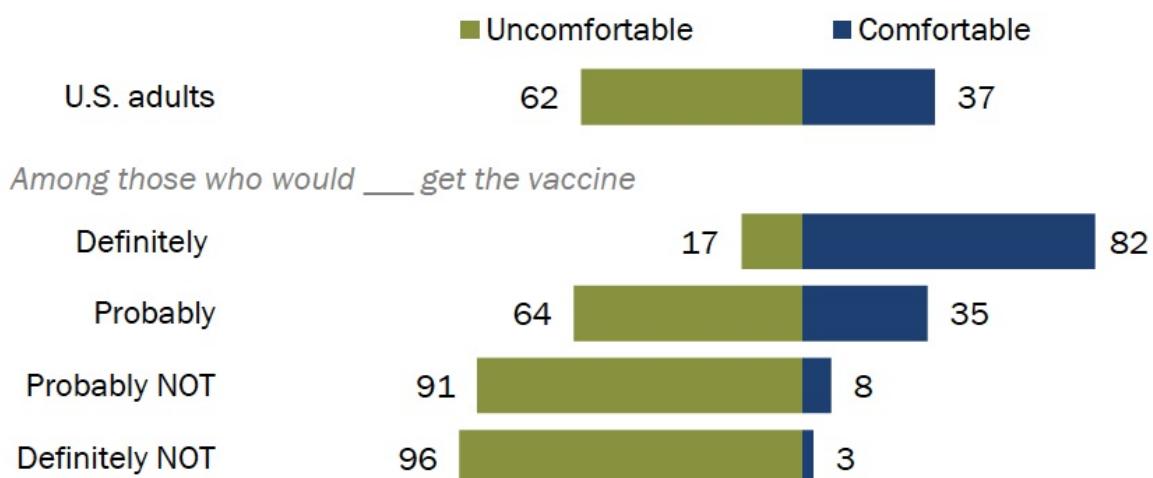
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Those with higher family incomes, adjusted for cost of living and household size, are more likely than those with middle or lower incomes to say they would get immunized. (See the Appendix for more on these and other groups' intentions to get a coronavirus vaccine.)

People's views on getting a coronavirus vaccine that is not yet available to the general public remain fluid. Among the roughly four-in-ten Americans who say they would *not* get the vaccine today, 46% says it's possible they would do so once others start getting vaccinated and more information becomes available. Still, 53% of those not currently planning to get vaccinated (21% of all Americans) say they are pretty certain that they won't get a vaccine even with more information.

Majority of Americans say they would be uncomfortable being among the first to get vaccine

% of U.S. adults who say they would be ___ being one of the first groups of people to get a coronavirus vaccine



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 18-29, 2020.

"Intent to Get a COVID-19 Vaccine Rises to 60% as Confidence in Research and Development Process Increases"

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Regardless of people's intention to get vaccinated, 62% of Americans report

they would be uncomfortable being among the first to do so. Roughly two-thirds of those who say they would “probably” be vaccinated are uncomfortable being among the first as are nearly all of those who say they would not be vaccinated if a vaccine were available today. The exception comes from the roughly three-in-ten U.S. adults (29%) who say they would definitely be vaccinated; 82% of this group say they would be comfortable being in the first groups to be immunized against coronavirus.

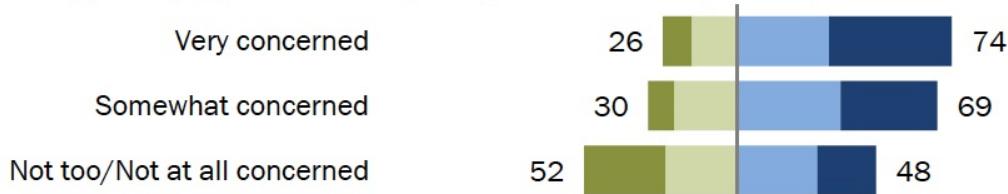
Those who would not get a coronavirus vaccine are skeptical of the vaccine R&D process and have less personal concern about getting a serious case of COVID-19

Intent to get COVID-19 vaccine higher for those concerned about getting serious case of the disease

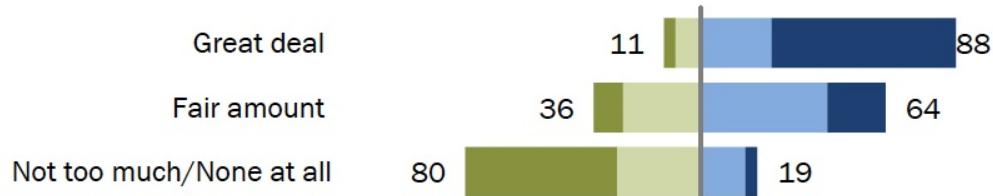
% of U.S. adults who say if a vaccine to prevent COVID-19 were available today, they would ___ get the vaccine

■ Definitely NOT ■ Probably NOT ■ Probably ■ Definitely

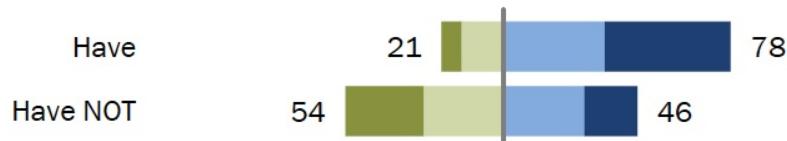
Among those ___ concerned they will get COVID and require hospitalization



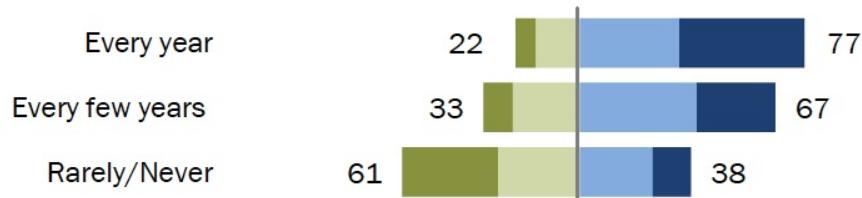
Among those with ___ confidence in vaccine R&D process



Among those who say they ___ gotten a flu shot since August of this year



Among those who typically get a flu shot ...



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 18-29, 2020.

"Intent to Get a COVID-19 Vaccine Rises to 60% as Confidence in Research and Development Process Increases"

A key question for public health going forward is whether enough Americans will be immunized against the coronavirus to bring collective health benefits known as herd immunity. As of now, it is unclear what threshold will be needed to slow the spread of the coronavirus. The threshold of immunization is specific to each disease, ranging between roughly 70% and 90% of the population.

About four-in-ten Americans (39%) say they would likely opt out of a coronavirus vaccine.

One factor in people's intention to be vaccinated is their assessment of their own need for the vaccine. About half of Americans who see themselves as being at little or no risk of getting a case of COVID-19 that would require hospitalization say they would *not* get vaccinated (52%).

Public confidence in the vaccine development process also plays a role in people's intention to be vaccinated. The share of Americans with a great deal of confidence in the research and development process for a coronavirus vaccine has gone up in tandem with the share of those who say they would be vaccinated. In the latest Center survey, three-in-ten (30%) have a great deal of confidence in the R&D process, up from 19% in September; three-quarters of Americans now have at least a fair amount of confidence in the process.

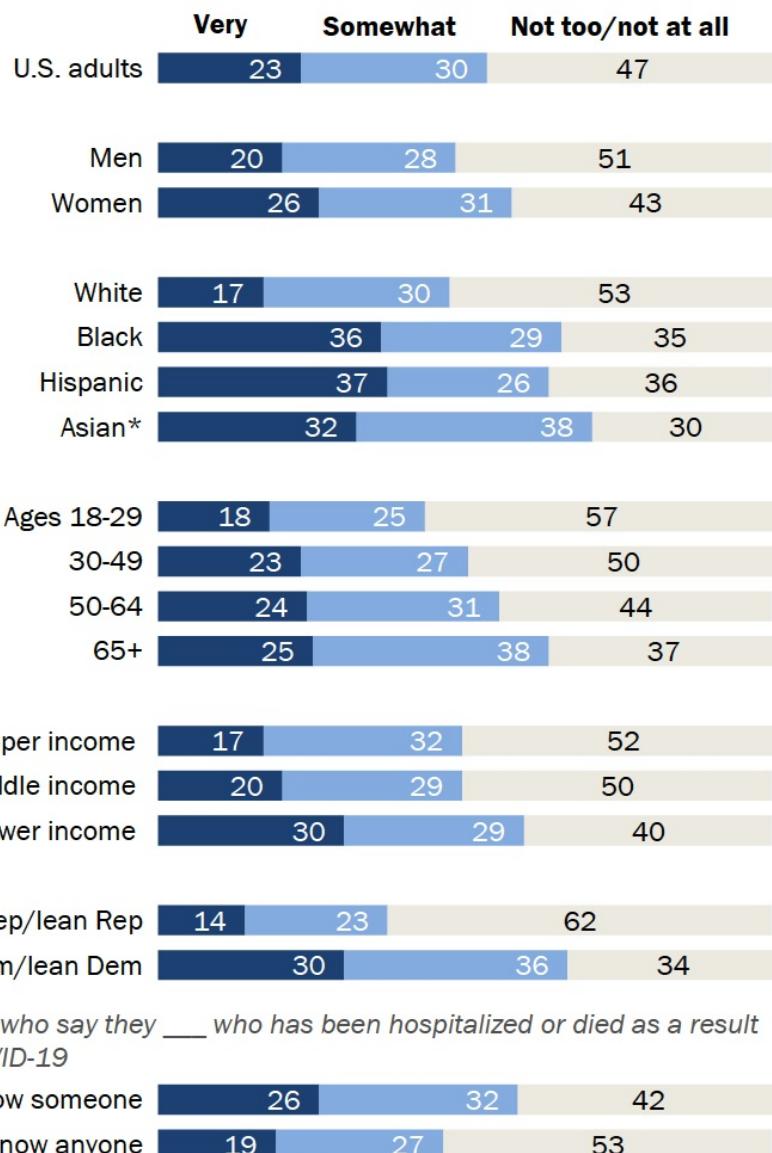
But the roughly quarter of Americans with little or no confidence in this process are disinclined to be vaccinated against COVID-19. In this group, 19% say they would get vaccinated, while 80% would not.

People's habits and practices related to the seasonal flu vaccine also link with their intention to be vaccinated against the coronavirus. Nearly eight-in-ten Americans (78%) who have received a flu shot so far this season, say they would get a coronavirus vaccine, as do most of those who say they typically get a flu shot each year (77%). By contrast, 61% of Americans who report that they rarely or never get the seasonal flu vaccine say they would pass on a coronavirus vaccine if it were available today.

Divide over mask wearing, comfort with activities align with people's degree of concern about getting a serious case of COVID-19

About a quarter of U.S. adults are very concerned about getting a serious case of COVID-19

% of U.S. adults who are ___ concerned that they will get COVID-19 and require hospitalization



* Asian adults were interviewed in English only.

Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown. White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race. Family income tiers are based on adjusted 2019 earnings.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 18-29, 2020.

“Intent to Get a COVID-19 Vaccine Rises to 60% as Confidence in Research and Development Process Increases”

Level of concern over getting a serious case of the coronavirus is tied to a range of other views about the outbreak, including attitudes about others not wearing masks in public and comfort with a variety of activities, such as eating out at a restaurant.

Overall, slightly more than half of Americans say they are very (23%) or somewhat (30%) concerned that they will get the coronavirus and require hospitalization; 47% say they are not too or not at all concerned about this.

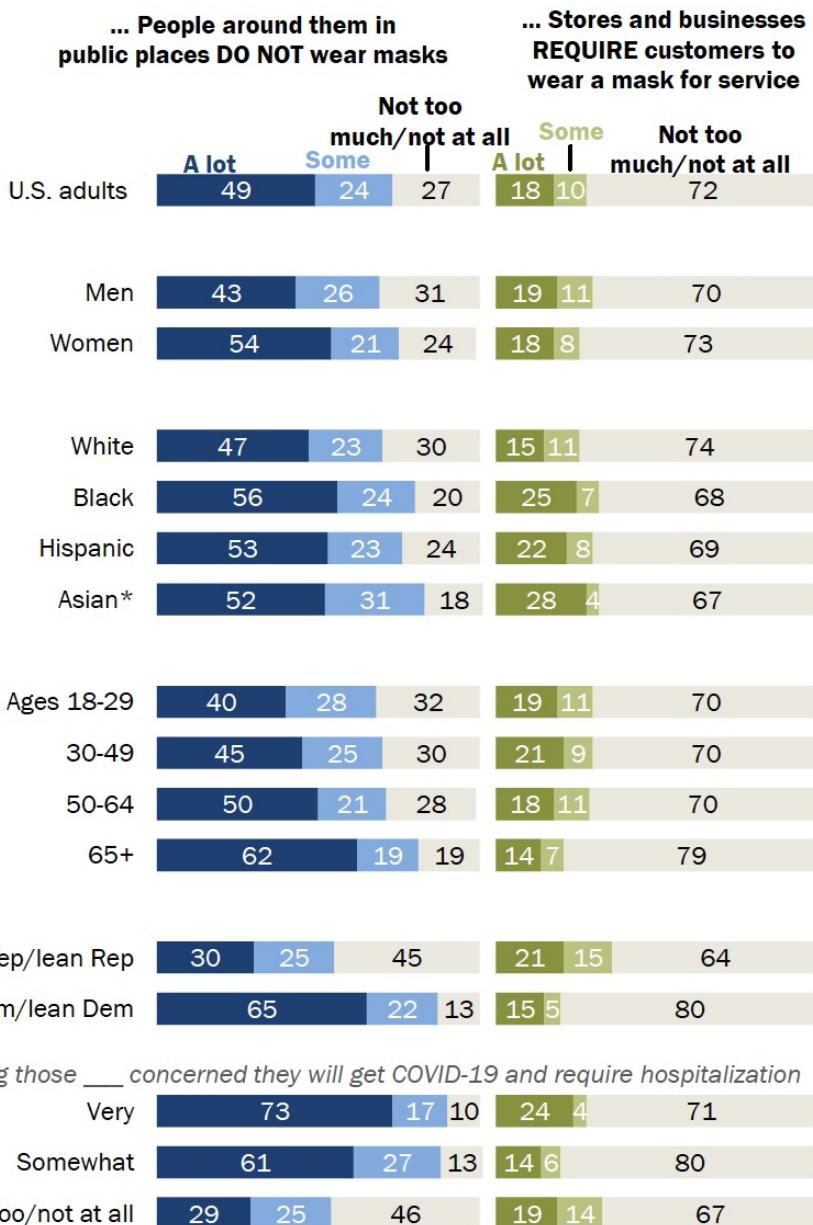
Personal concern about getting a serious case of COVID-19 is lower among White adults than those in other racial and ethnic groups. Personal concern is also lower among adults ages 18 to 29 than those in older age groups.

Three-in-ten of those with lower family incomes say they are very concerned about getting a case of COVID-19 that would require hospitalization. People with lower family incomes are more worried about getting a serious case of COVID-19 than those in middle- or upper-income tiers.

Personal concern about getting the coronavirus also is linked with partisanship. A majority (66%) of Democrats say they are very (30%) or somewhat (36%) concerned about getting a serious case of COVID-19. Some 37% of Republicans say they are very or somewhat concerned about getting the coronavirus and requiring hospitalization, while 62% say they are not too or not at all concerned about this.

Far larger shares of Americans bothered by people not wearing masks in public than by store requirements

% of U.S. adults who say it bothers them ___ when ...



* Asian adults were interviewed in English only.

Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown. White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 18-29, 2020.

"Intent to Get a COVID-19 Vaccine Rises to 60% as Confidence in Research and Development Process Increases"

Wearing a mask or face covering is recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and is one of the most visible steps people have taken to limit the spread of the disease.

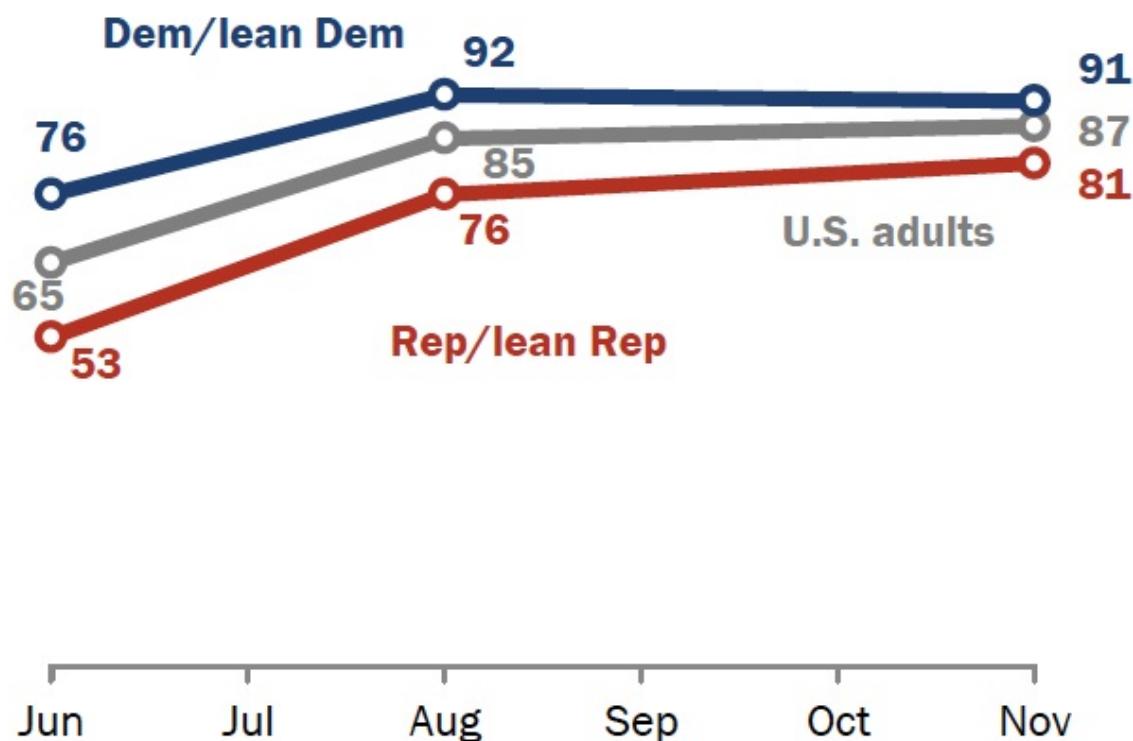
Americans are much more likely to say they are bothered by people *not* wearing masks in public than by stores and businesses requiring masks for service.

About seven-in-ten Americans (72%) say they are bothered a lot (49%) or some (24%) when they are around people in public places who are not wearing masks. By contrast, just 28% say they are bothered at least some by stores and businesses that require customers to wear a mask. Far more (72%) say such a requirement does not bother them much or at all.

Those who are very (73%) or somewhat (61%) concerned about getting a serious case of COVID-19 are far more likely to say it bothers them a lot when people around them do not wear masks than those who are not too or not at all concerned about getting the coronavirus (29%).

Americans report widespread mask use when visiting stores, businesses

% who say they have worn a mask or face covering all or most of the time in stores or businesses over the past month



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 18-29, 2020.

“Intent to Get a COVID-19 Vaccine Rises to 60% as Confidence in Research and Development Process Increases”

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Similarly, adults ages 65 and older (62%) along with Democrats (65%) are more

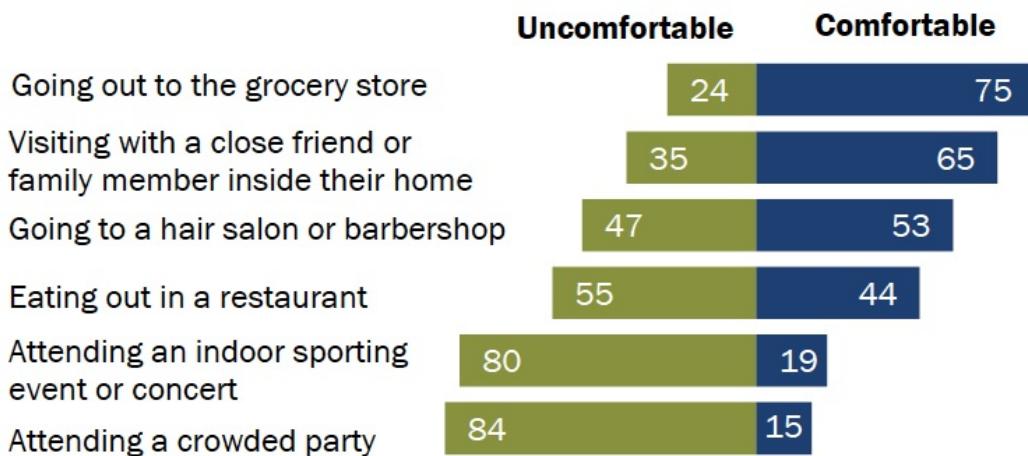
likely to say they are bothered a lot when people around them do not wear masks in public.

Majorities across all major demographic groups say they are not too or not at all bothered by stores and businesses requiring a face-covering. Republicans are relatively more likely to say they are bothered by this than Democrats. Still, just 36% of Republicans are bothered a lot or some by such requirements, compared with 64% who say the requirements don't bother them much or at all.

Large shares of Americans across groups report wearing a mask when out in public. Nearly nine-in-ten (87%) adults say they have worn a mask or face covering all or most of the time when in stores and businesses over the past month, including 91% of Democrats and 81% of Republicans. While a slightly larger majority of Democrats than Republicans reports wearing a mask in stores, the partisan gap is much smaller than it was in June (23 points).

Three-quarters say they're comfortable going to the grocery store; few comfortable attending a party

% of U.S. adults who say, given the current situation with the coronavirus outbreak, they feel ____ doing each of the following



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 18-29, 2020.

“Intent to Get a COVID-19 Vaccine Rises to 60% as Confidence in Research and Development Process Increases”

Americans draw clear distinctions between the activities they feel comfortable and uncomfortable doing during the outbreak.

A majority (75%) says they feel comfortable going to the grocery store given the current situation with the coronavirus outbreak, and about two-thirds (65%) say they are comfortable visiting with a close friend or family member inside their home. Just over half (53%) are comfortable going to a hair salon or barbershop.

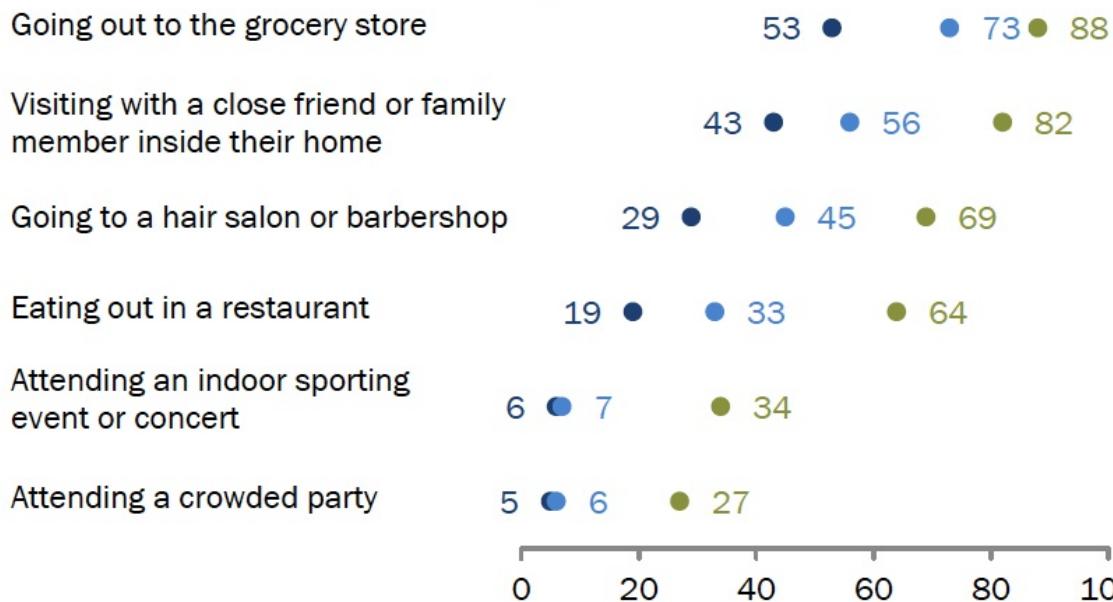
By contrast, more say they would be uncomfortable eating in a restaurant than say they would be comfortable (55% vs. 44%), and large majorities would be uncomfortable attending an indoor sporting event or concert (80%) or attending a crowded party (84%).

Those most concerned about getting a serious case of COVID-19 least comfortable with range of activities

% of U.S. adults who would be comfortable doing each of the following

Among those ___ concerned they will get COVID-19 and require hospitalization

● Very ● Somewhat ● Not too/Not at all



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 18-29, 2020.

“Intent to Get a COVID-19 Vaccine Rises to 60% as Confidence in Research and Development Process Increases”

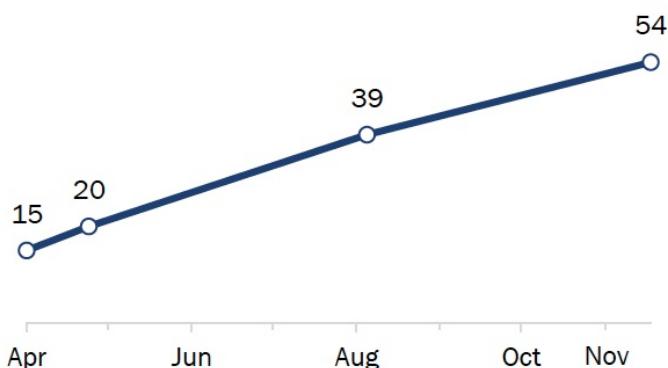
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People’s degree of personal concern over getting a serious case of COVID-19 is strongly linked with their comfort level with a range of activities.

For instance, 53% of those who are very concerned about getting a serious case of the coronavirus say they are comfortable going to the grocery store compared with far larger shares of those who are somewhat concerned (73%) or not too or not at all concerned about getting a serious case of the coronavirus (88%).

54% of U.S. adults now know someone hospitalized or who died from COVID-19

% of U.S. adults who say they personally know someone who has been hospitalized or died as a result of having COVID-19



% of U.S. adults who say they personally know someone who has been hospitalized or died as a result of having COVID-19 as of November 2020



* Asian adults were interviewed in English only.

Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown. White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 18-29, 2020.

“Intent to Get a COVID-19 Vaccine Rises to 60% as Confidence in Research and Development Process Increases”

Other activities illustrate a similar pattern, including visiting with a close friend or family member in their home and going to a hair salon or barbershop.

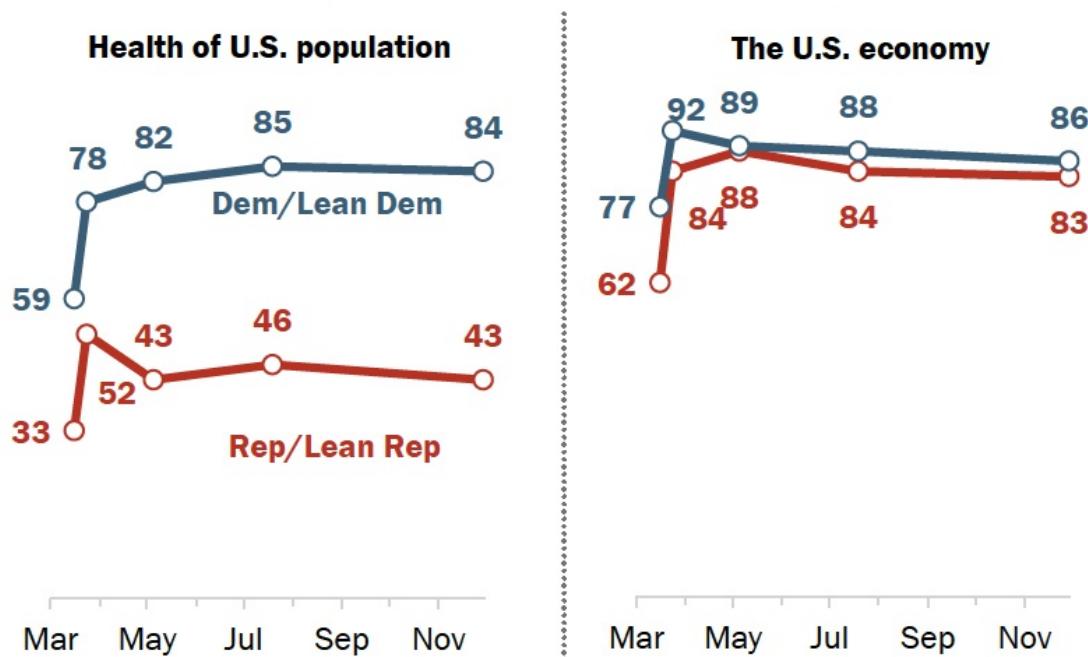
Reflecting the mounting toll the coronavirus has had on the country, just over half of Americans (54%) now say they personally know someone who has been hospitalized or has died as a result of having COVID-19. The share who say this has risen in each Pew Research Center survey conducted since April.

Black Americans are especially likely to say they know someone who has been hospitalized or died as a result of having the coronavirus: 71% say this, compared with smaller shares of Hispanic (61%), White (49%) and Asian American (48%) adults.

Republicans and Democrats differ over outbreak's threat to public health

Democrats nearly twice as likely as Republicans to view COVID-19 as a major threat to public health

% of U.S. adults who say the coronavirus outbreak is a major threat to ...



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.
Source: Survey conducted Nov. 18-29, 2020.

"Intent to Get a COVID-19 Vaccine Rises to 60% as Confidence in Research and Development Process Increases"

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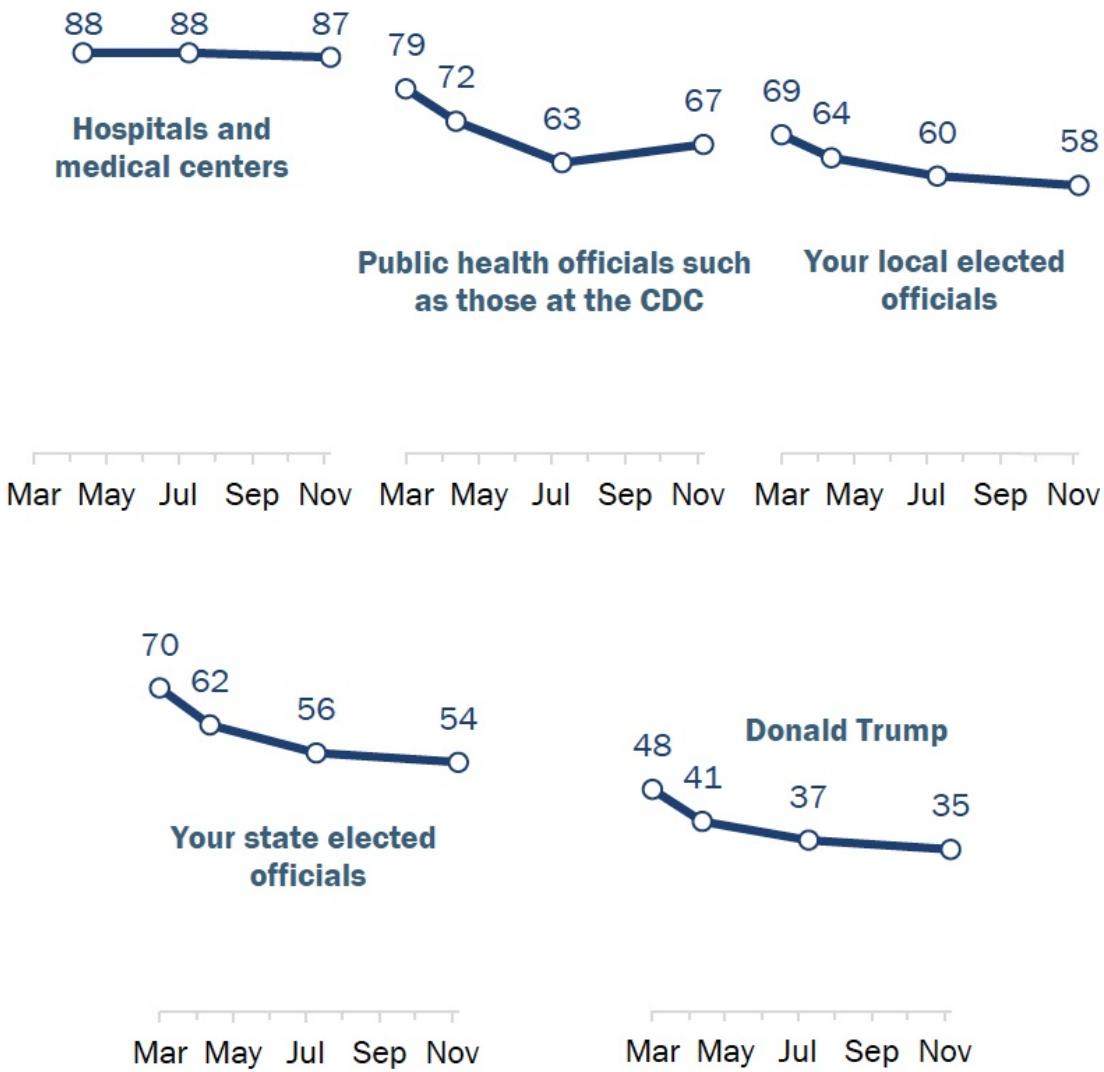
A large majority of Americans (84%) continue to view the coronavirus outbreak as a major threat to the U.S. economy, and about two-thirds (65%) view it as a major threat to the health of the U.S. population as a whole. Public concern about the outbreak's impact on the economy and public health have held steady in surveys conducted since late March.

Democrats remain far more likely than Republicans to say the outbreak is a major threat to public health: 84% of Democrats and those who lean toward the Democratic Party say this, compared with 43% of Republicans and Republican leaners. The partisan gap on this question remains about as wide as it has been at any point during the outbreak.

By contrast, large shares of both Democrats (86%) and Republicans (83%) say the outbreak is a major threat to the U.S. economy, consistent with Center surveys conducted over the past seven months.

Public continues to give very high marks to hospitals and medical centers for their COVID-19 response

% of U.S. adults who rate ___ as doing an excellent/good job responding to the coronavirus outbreak



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.
Source: Survey conducted Nov. 18-29, 2020.

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When it comes to how key groups and officials have responded to the outbreak,

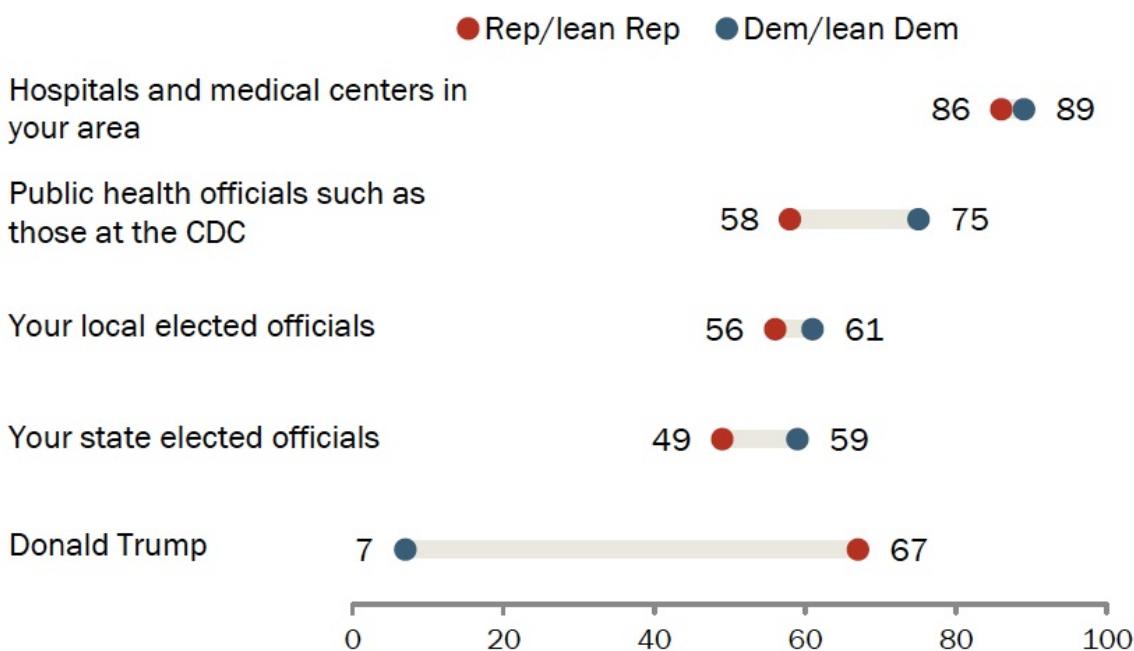
the public continues to rate the job done by hospitals and medical centers very highly. Nearly nine-in-ten (87%) say they have done an excellent or good job responding to the outbreak.

About two-thirds (67%) say public health officials, such as those at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, have done an excellent or good job responding to the coronavirus outbreak. This rating is slightly higher than last assessed in July. Narrow majorities rate the responses by local (58%) and state elected officials (54%) positively; both groups have seen their ratings decline since the early stages of the outbreak in the U.S.

The public is largely critical of how President Donald Trump has responded. More say Trump has done an only fair or poor job than say he has done an excellent or good job (65% vs. 36%) responding to the outbreak. Ratings of Trump are similar to those from July.

Partisans share positive assessments of hospital performance, differ over health officials, Trump

% who rate ___ as doing an **excellent/good job** responding to the coronavirus outbreak



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 18-29, 2020.

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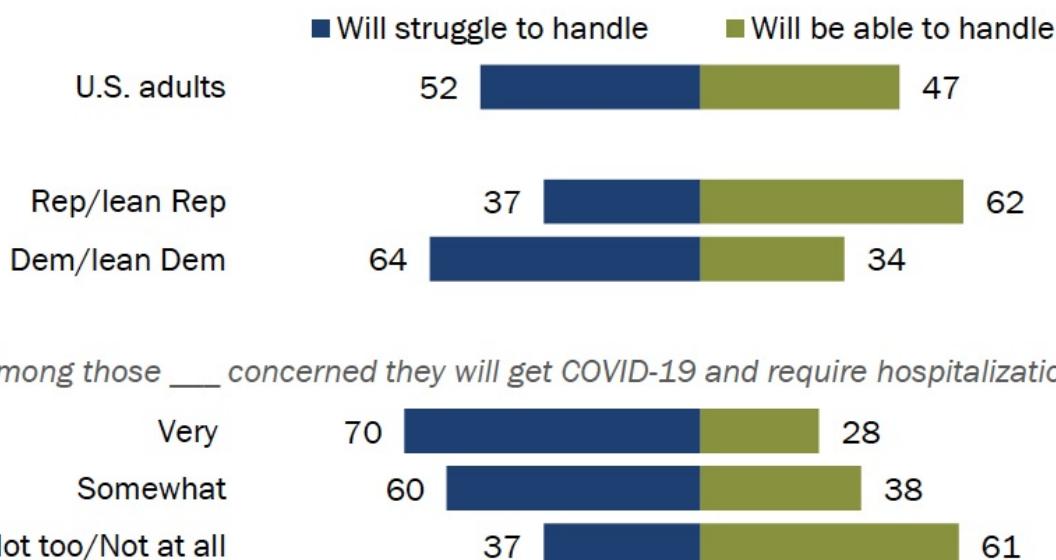
Republicans are much more likely than Democrats to say Trump has done an excellent or good job responding to the coronavirus outbreak (67% vs. 7%). Still, Trump’s ratings among Republicans have moved lower over the course of the outbreak: 83% rated his performance positively in late March and 73% said the same in late July.

A larger majority of Democrats (75%) than Republicans (58%) say public health officials have done an excellent or good job responding to coronavirus outbreak. Democrats’ ratings of health officials have been consistently high in surveys since March, while Republicans’ ratings have been lower in comparison.

Partisans are aligned in their highly positive ratings of the response by hospitals and medical centers: 89% of Democrats and 86% of Republicans say they have done an excellent or good job responding to the outbreak.

About half of Americans think local hospitals will struggle to handle number of COVID-19 patients

% of U.S. adults who say when thinking about hospitals and medical centers in their area, over the next few months they ___ the number of people seeking treatment for coronavirus



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 18-29, 2020.

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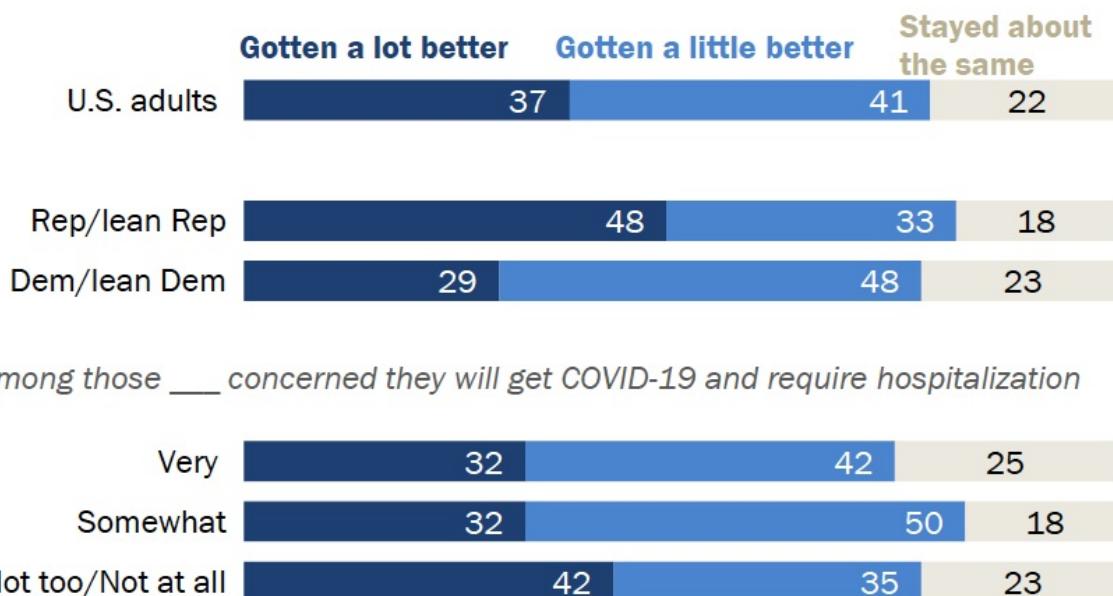
Though most give positive marks to hospitals and medical centers for their handling of the outbreak, 52% of U.S. adults think the hospitals in their area will struggle to handle the number of people seeking treatment for the coronavirus over the next few months; 47% think they will be able to handle the number of patients.

Republicans are less concerned than Democrats that hospitals will struggle to handle coronavirus caseloads, a finding in keeping with wide political

differences over the degree to which the coronavirus poses a major threat to public health.

Most Americans see some improvement in available treatments for COVID-19

% who say compared with the early stages of the outbreak, effectiveness of treatments and drugs for people with the coronavirus has ...



Among those ___ concerned they will get COVID-19 and require hospitalization

Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 18-29, 2020.

"Intent to Get a COVID-19 Vaccine Rises to 60% as Confidence in Research and Development Process Increases"

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Seven-in-ten of those who are very concerned about getting a case of COVID-19 that would require hospitalization believe hospitals in their area will struggle to handle patient needs over the next few months.

Americans think the effectiveness of treatments for the coronavirus have improved since the early stages of the outbreak: Nearly eight-in-ten (78%) say treatments and drugs for people with COVID-19 have gotten a lot (37%) or a little (41%) better.

There are growing political divides over trust in scientists since

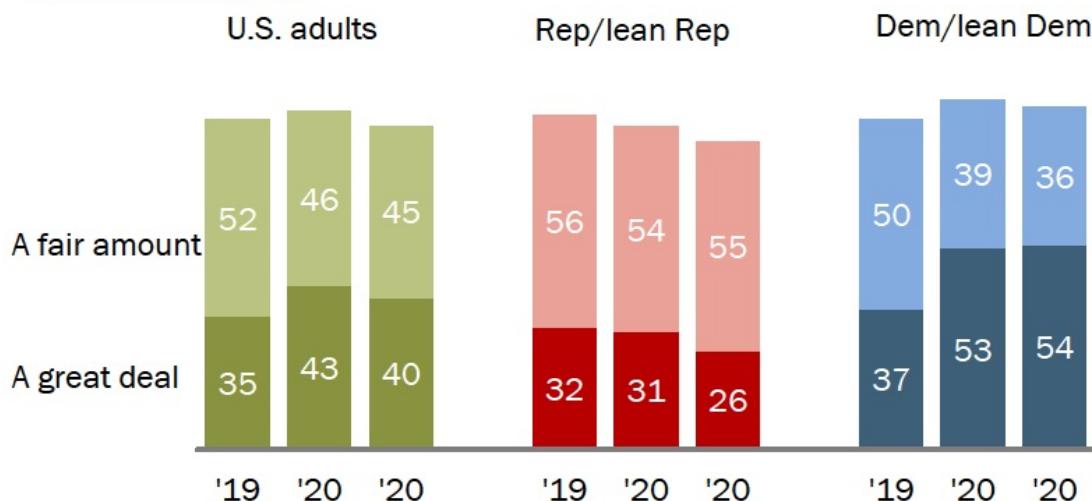
the start of the coronavirus outbreak

Amid a global crisis that puts scientists and their work in a central role advising government leaders on measures to address the spread of the coronavirus and leading efforts to develop new treatments and a vaccine to prevent it, the Center finds public confidence in scientists stable since last measured in April and thus modestly higher than before the outbreak fully took hold.

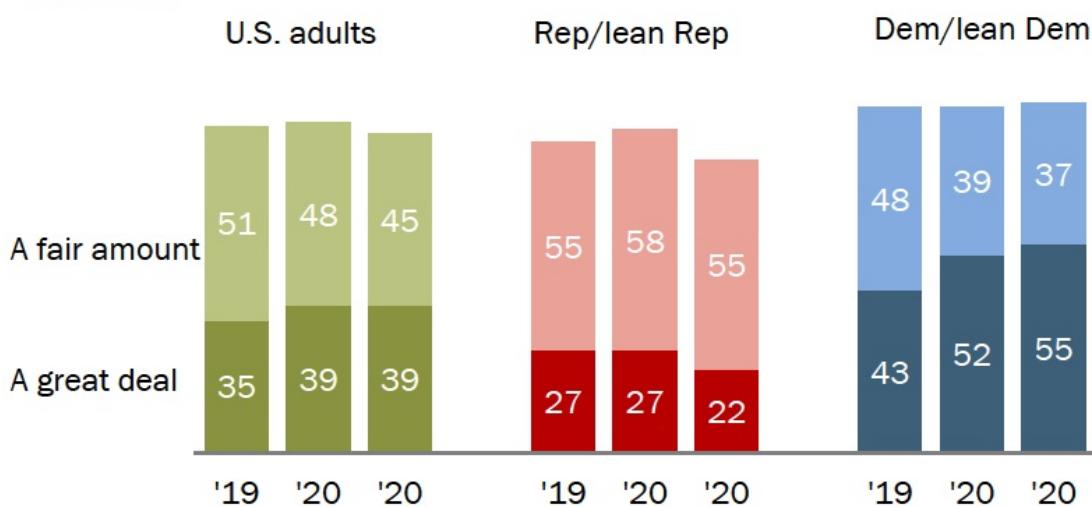
Trust in scientists remains higher than before the outbreak, but political differences widen

% of U.S. adults who have ___ of confidence in the following groups to act in the best interests of the public

Medical scientists



Scientists



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.
Source: Survey conducted November 18-29, 2020.

"Intent to Get a COVID-19 Vaccine Rises to 60% as Confidence in Research and Development Process Increases"

About four-in-ten (39%) U.S. adults say they have a great deal of confidence in scientists to act in the public's best interest, the same as in April and up from 35% in January 2019.

Similarly, four-in-ten U.S. adults (40%) say they have a great deal of confidence in *medical scientists* to act in the public interest, compared with 35% who said this before the pandemic and roughly the same as in April 2020. (Half of survey respondents were randomly assigned to rate their confidence in medical scientists and half to rate their confidence in scientists).

Large shares of the U.S. public have at least a fair amount of confidence in both groups to act in the best interests of the public. Very few say they have not too much or no confidence at all in scientists or medical scientists (15% and 14%, respectively).

But these generally positive overall levels of trust in scientists are not universally shared among Americans. Democrats' trust in scientists has risen since January 2019 while that of Republicans has dropped modestly over the same time period. As a result, political differences over this assessment have widened.

In the new survey, 55% of Democrats and those who lean to the Democratic Party say they have a great deal of confidence in scientists, roughly the same as in April and up from 43% in January 2019. The share of Republicans with this strongest level of confidence in scientists to act in the public interest has gone down over the same time period, from 27% in January 2019 and April 2020 to 22% in the new survey. Democrats are now 33 percentage points more likely than Republicans to say they have a great deal of confidence in scientists, a partisan gap that is much larger than it was in January of 2019 (16 points). When the Center first measured public confidence in scientists in June 2016, Democrats were 11 points more likely than Republicans to express a great deal of confidence in scientists.

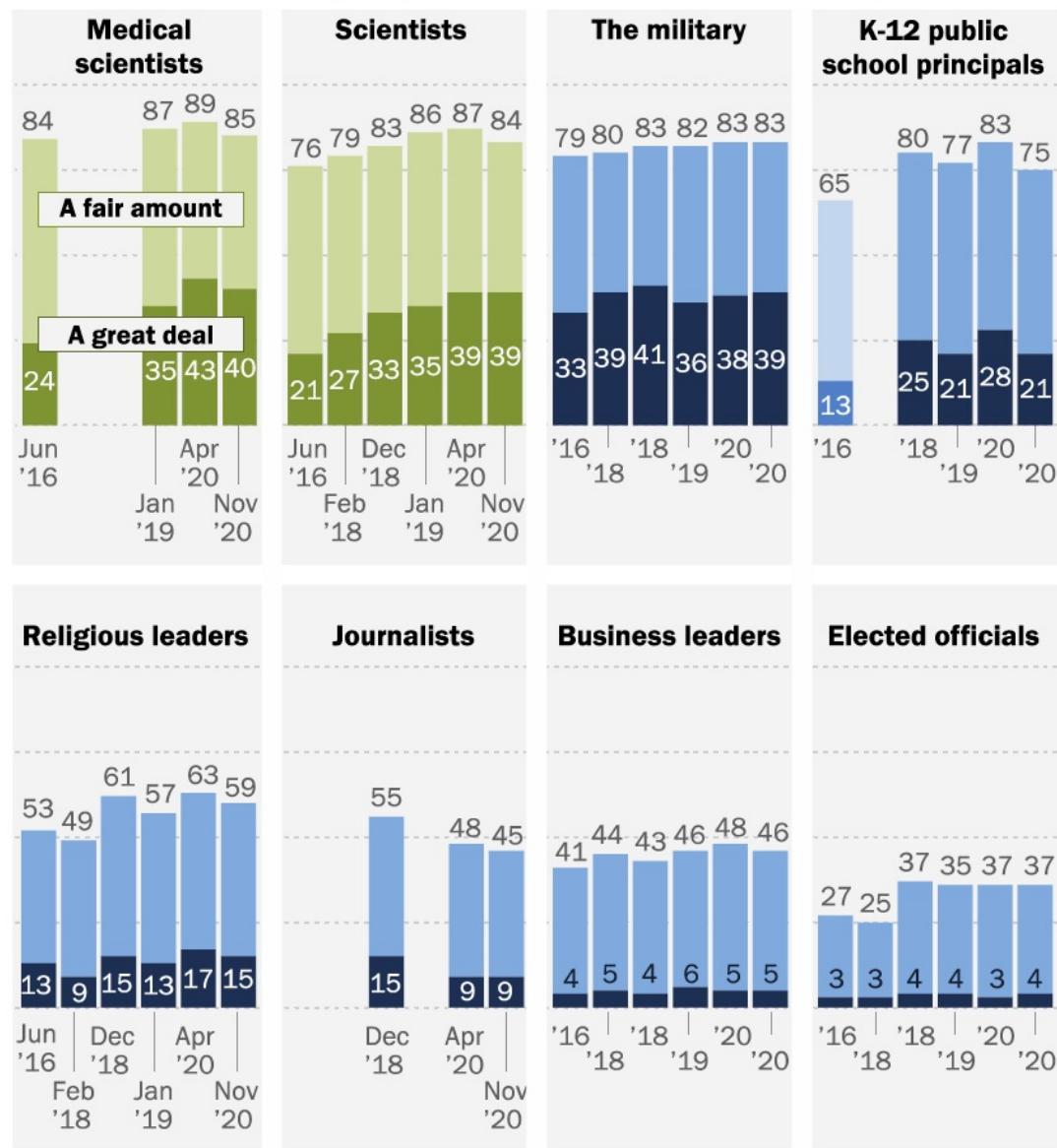
There is now a similarly large partisan divide in confidence in medical scientists to act in the public interest, in contrast with public assessments before the coronavirus outbreak. In the new survey, 54% of Democrats including leaners have a great deal of confidence in medical scientists to act in the best interests of the public, about the same as in April (53%) and up from 37% in January 2019. Among Republicans and Republican leaners, 26% have a great deal of confidence in medical scientists, down slightly since April, when 31% said this.

The partisan gap in this assessment is now 28 percentage points, up from a statistically nonsignificant 5 percentage points before the coronavirus outbreak spread widely in the U.S.

There are also long-standing differences across racial and ethnic groups when it comes to trust in scientists and medical scientists to act in the best interests of the public. For example, White Americans (43%) are more likely than either Black (33%) or Hispanic (30%) Americans to say they have a great deal of confidence in medical scientists. (See Appendix for details.)

About four-in-ten Americans have a great deal of confidence in medical scientists, scientists

% of U.S. adults who say they have a great deal or fair amount of confidence in each of the following groups to act in the best interests of the public



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or who did not give an answer are not shown. In 2016, the question asked about K-12 public school principals and superintendents.

Source: Survey conducted November 18-29, 2020.

"Intent to Get a COVID-19 Vaccine Rises to 60% as Confidence in Research and Development Process Increases"

Public trust in scientists and medical scientists is roughly on par with trust in the military. About four-in-ten U.S. adults (39%) have a great deal of confidence in the military to act in the public interest, 44% have a fair amount of confidence in the military and just 17% have not too much or no confidence in the military at all. Republicans remain more likely than Democrats to hold a high level of trust in the military (51% vs. 28%).

Public confidence in other groups is far lower. About two-in-ten U.S. adults (21%) have a great deal of confidence in K-12 public school principals, down from 28% in April but on par with January 2019.

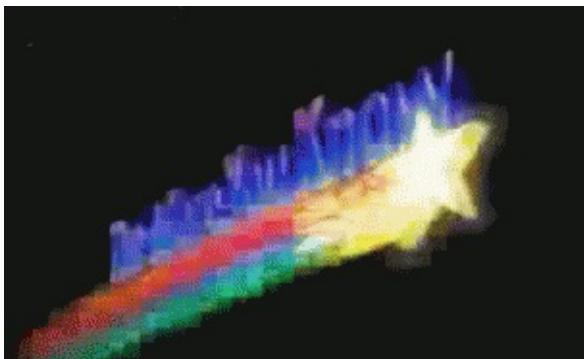
The uptick in public confidence for scientists (as well as for medical scientists) since January 2019 is not seen in ratings of other groups and institutions. For instance, the shares with the strongest level of confidence in the military and religious leaders has stayed about the same since January of 2019, and strong confidence in elected officials remains mired in the single digits. The public is less likely to say they have a great deal of confidence in journalists today than they were in December 2018 (9% vs. 15%) and assessments are the same now as they were in April.

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Is Knowing Half the Battle?

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We seem to have been struggling with science for the past few...well...decades. The CDC just updated what we know about COVID-19 in the air, misinformation about trendy “wellness products” abounds, and then there’s the whole climate crisis.

This is an interesting pattern because many public science advocates put a lot of work into convincing us that knowing more science is the route to a more fulfilling life. Icons like Carl Sagan and Neil deGrasse Tyson, as well as modern secular movements, talk about the sense of profound wonder that comes along with learning about the world. Even GI Joe PSAs told us that knowing was half the battle.

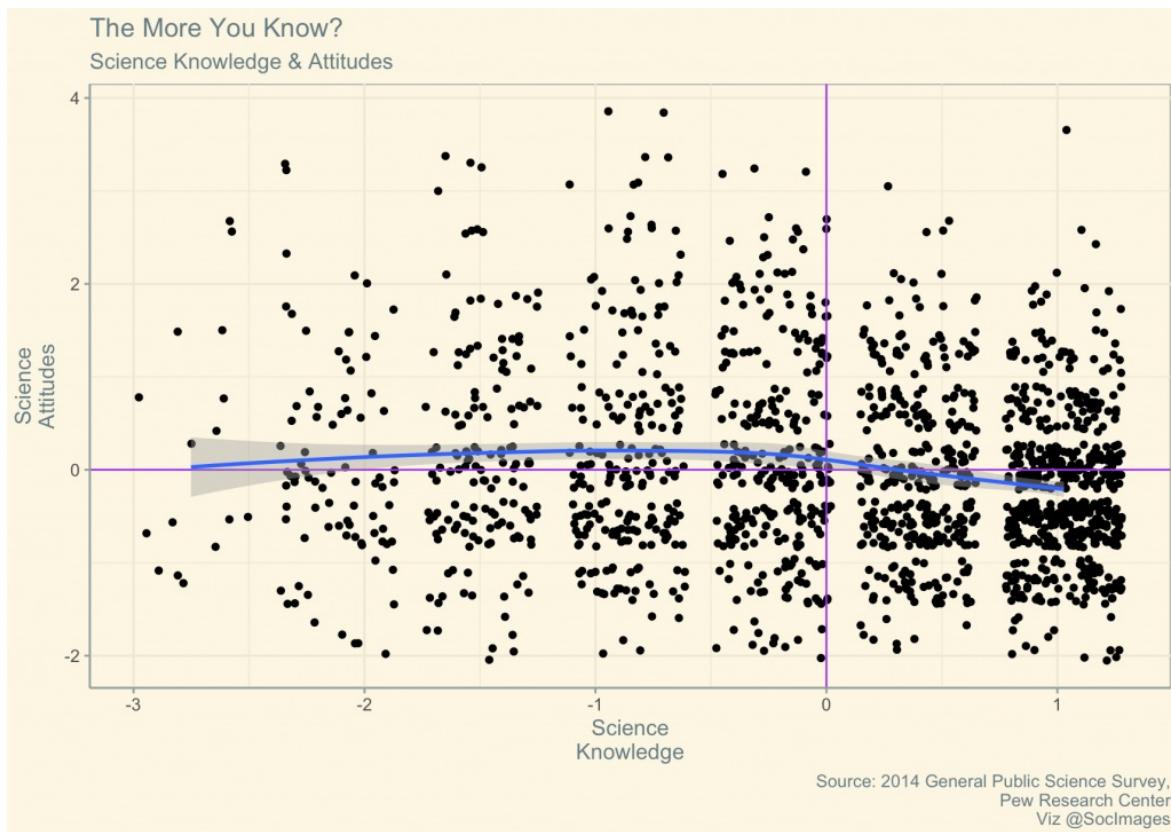
The problem is that we can be too quick to think that knowing more will automatically make us better at addressing social problems. That claim is based on two assumptions: one, that learning things feels good and motivates us to action, and two, that knowing more about a topic makes people more likely to appreciate and respect that topic. Both *can* be true, but they are not always true.

The first is a little hasty. Sure, learning *can* feel good, but research on teaching and learning shows that it doesn’t always feel good, and I think we often risk losing students’ interest because they assume that if a topic is a struggle, they are not meant to be studying it.

The second is often wrong, because having more information does not always

empower us to make better choices. Research shows us that knowing more about a topic can fuel all kinds of other biases, and partisan identification is increasingly linked with attitudes toward science.

To see this in action, I took a look at some survey data collected by the Pew Research Center in 2014. The survey had seven questions checking attitudes about science – like whether people kept up with science or felt positively about it – and six questions checking basic knowledge about things like lasers and red blood cells. I totaled up these items into separate scales so that each person has a score for how much they knew and how positively or negatively they thought about science in general. These scales are standardized, so people with average scores are closer to zero. Plotting out these scores shows us a really interesting null finding documented by other research – there isn't a strong relationship between knowing more and feeling better about science.



The purple lines mark average scores in each scale, and the relationship between science knowledge and science attitudes is fairly flat.

Here, both people who are a full standard deviation above the mean and multiple

standard deviations below the mean on their knowledge score still hold pretty average attitudes about science. We might expect an upward sloping line, where more knowledge associates with more positive attitudes, but we don't see that. Instead, attitudes about science, whether positive or negative, get more diffuse among people who get fewer answers correct. The higher the knowledge, the more tightly attitudes cluster around average.

This is an important point that bears repeating for people who want to change public policy or national debate on any science-based issue. It is helpful to inform people about these serious issues, but shifting their *attitudes* is not simply a matter of adding more information. To really change minds, we have to do the work to put that information into conversation with other meaning systems, emotions, and moral assumptions.

Evan Stewart is an assistant professor of sociology at University of Massachusetts Boston. You can follow him on Twitter.

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Majorities in European Union Have Favorable Views of the Bloc

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This analysis focuses on cross-national views of the European Union, key European leaders and European political parties. The work builds on previous studies about views of global leaders – including German Chancellor Angela Merkel – and views of the economy.

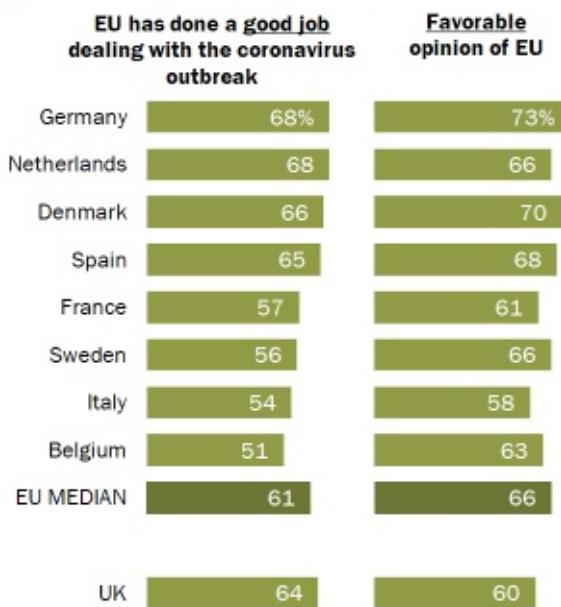
The analysis also includes views of how the EU handled the coronavirus outbreak. For this measure – as well as all others in the report – data is drawn from nationally representative surveys conducted June 10 to Aug. 3, 2020, in 14 advanced economies. Notably, the pandemic in Europe has worsened substantially since these surveys were conducted and thus this report focuses primarily on public attitudes and experiences during the summer, as well as how views of how the EU had handled COVID-19 at the time relate, more broadly, to views of the European Union.

This study was conducted in countries where nationally representative telephone

surveys are feasible. Due to the coronavirus outbreak, face-to-face interviewing is not currently possible in many parts of the world. For this report, we use data from nationally representative surveys of 14,276 adults conducted over the phone with adults in the U.S., Canada, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, the UK, Australia, Japan and South Korea.

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

In the summer, most had positive views of the EU and its response to COVID-19



Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q8d & 10d.

"Majorities in the European Union Have Favorable Views of the Bloc"

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Outside of China, Europe was home to some of the first major coronavirus hotspots – as well as some of the most stringent early national quarantine requirements to curb the spread. Results of a summer survey – conducted before a second surge in cases began, in earnest, in September – indicate that people in most European Union nations approved not only of their national governments' response to COVID-19, but also of how the EU had handled the outbreak.

Across the eight EU member nations surveyed between June and August 2020, a median of 61% said the EU had done a good job dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic. Approval was highest in Germany and the Netherlands, where 68% in each country applauded the bloc’s efforts. At least half or more in every EU country surveyed approved of the EU’s response.

The state of the pandemic in Europe during the summer 2020 survey period

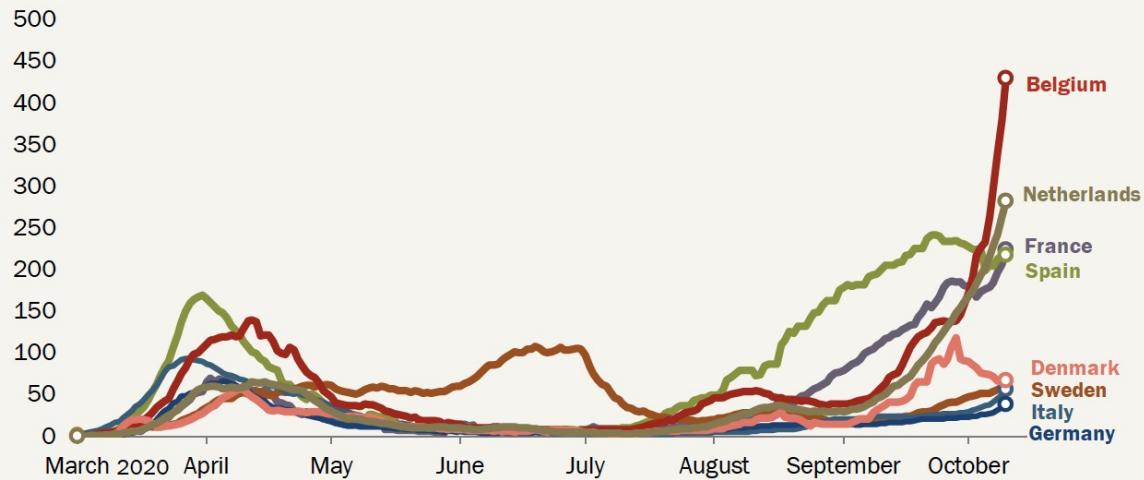
On Oct. 29, the World Health Organization’s Europe director declared, “Europe is at the epicenter of this pandemic again.” His concerns came as the region reached a new weekly record for confirmed coronavirus cases (more than 1.5 million the week before his announcement); hospitalizations rose to levels unseen since the spring, when Europe had been the epicenter of the disease; and test positivity rates once again ran high. As of early November, multiple European governments have imposed new and stringent lockdown procedures, and protests against these measures have broken out in some countries.

Pew Research Center’s survey, conducted June 10 to Aug. 3, 2020, not only preceded this major spike in cases, but it took place at a time when new COVID-19 cases were relatively contained in the European Union. At the time of the survey, these EU countries were recording fewer new cases per day – especially compared with some of the previous spikes in April. For example, Italy had a total of 117 new cases per million people between July 1 and Aug. 1, while part of the survey was fielding – down precipitously from a total of 1,716 new cases per million between April 1 and May 1.

The limited number of new cases over the summer months – and the cessation of some travel restrictions and lockdowns – may have contributed to the relatively positive views most European Union residents had toward the EU’s handling of COVID-19 when polled. These views may have shifted since then, and they may continue to evolve as the pandemic does. Nevertheless, the relationships discussed in this report, such as how views of the EU’s response to COVID-19 are related to overall opinion of the EU, are important to understand. As this report indicates, views of the European Union are related to people’s assessments of its response to the pandemic, as well as people’s economic attitudes.

COVID-19 cases have risen quickly in some EU countries after plateauing in summer

Total confirmed, daily COVID-19 cases per million people (7-day smoothed)



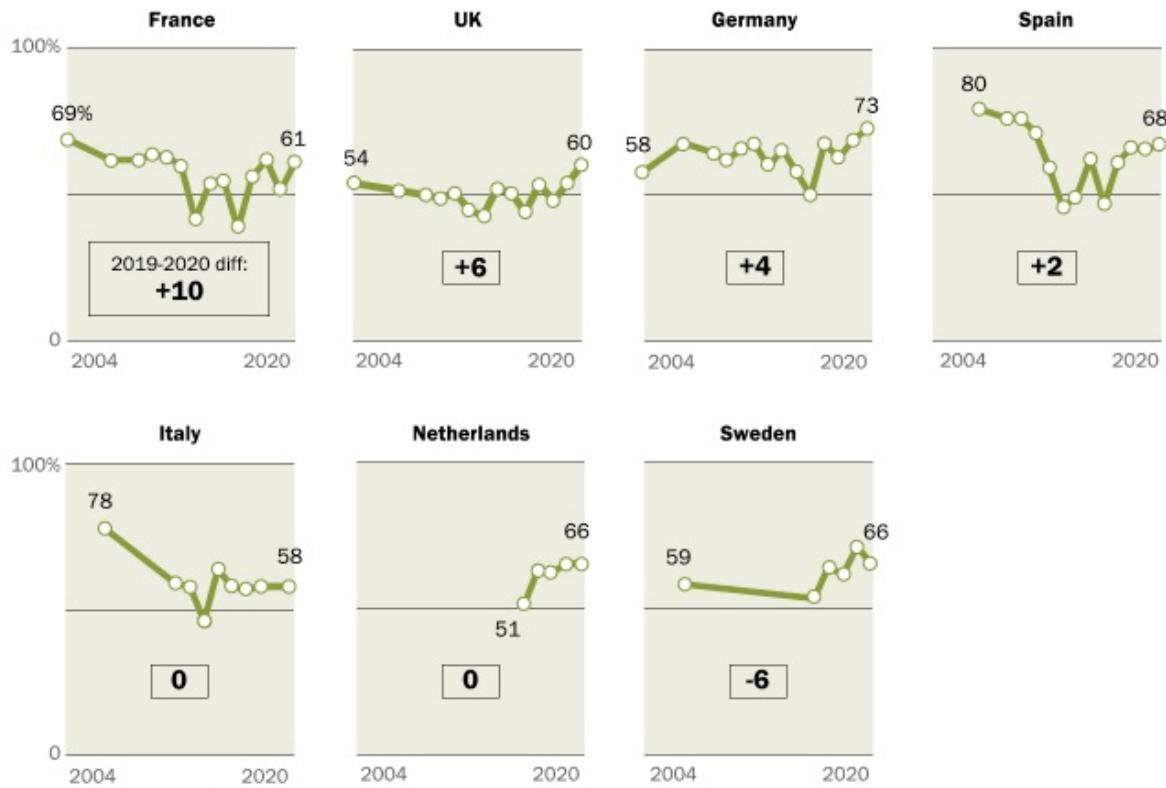
Source: European CDC, accessed via Our World in Data on Oct. 21, 2020.

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These positive evaluations also extended to the Brussels-based institution, more broadly, which a median of 66% rated favorably this summer. In Germany, EU favorability reached a record high in the more than 15 years Pew Research Center has been surveying on the topic, with 73% of Germans offering positive assessments of the bloc. In most other EU member states surveyed, ratings largely held steady or improved since last year. In the United Kingdom – in the Center’s first survey of the country since it formally left the EU on Jan. 31, 2020 – the 60% who said they had positive views of the EU is also a historic high, and up 6 percentage points since last year.

Approval of the EU has fluctuated over time but rose in some European countries over the last year

% who have a favorable opinion of the EU



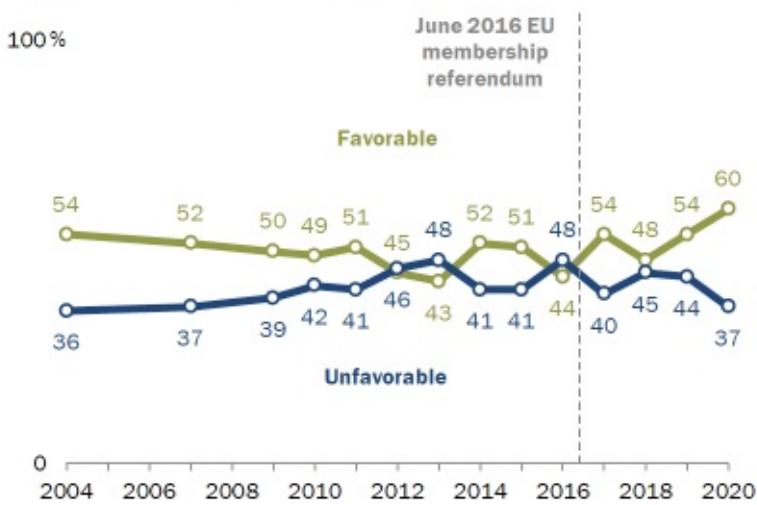
Note: Belgium and Denmark not surveyed prior to 2020. In Italy, 2020 data from telephone surveys; prior data from face-to-face surveys.
Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q8d.

"Majorities in the European Union Have Favorable Views of the Bloc"

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British views of the EU reached a historic high

% of Britons who have a(n) __ opinion of the EU



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-July 28, 2020. Q8d.

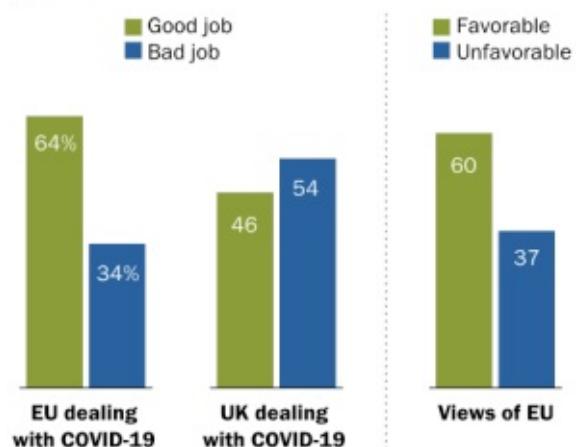
"Majorities in the European Union Have Favorable Views of the Bloc"

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The United Kingdom is the only European country included in this survey that is not a member of the European Union, having left the EU on Jan. 31, 2020, three and a half years after the June 2016 Brexit referendum. But, in this first Pew Research Center survey since the country formally left the bloc, views of the European Union climbed to a new historic high, with 60% saying they had a favorable view of the Brussels-based organization.

More Britons said EU handled COVID-19 well than said the same of UK

% of Britons who say the EU or UK has done a ___ dealing with the coronavirus outbreak/have a ___ view of the EU



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-July 28, 2020. Q8d, Q10c-d.

"Majorities in the European Union Have Favorable Views of the Bloc"

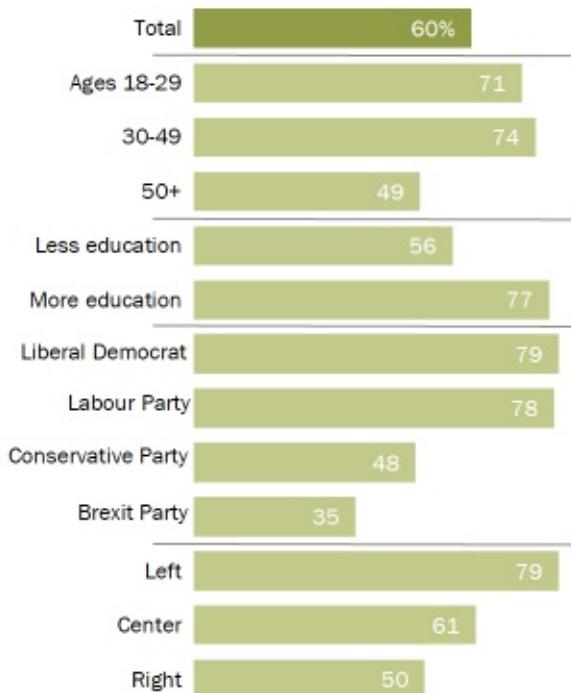
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Moreover, almost two-thirds in the UK (64%) said at the time of the survey – before the latest surge in European cases and new restrictions – that the EU had done a good job handling the coronavirus outbreak. This was significantly more than the 46% who said the UK itself did a good job dealing with the pandemic over the same period of time.

Indeed, across all nine European countries included in this survey, the British public stands apart for having the worst assessments of their own country's response to the pandemic – while simultaneously having one of the more positive evaluations of the EU's response. Britons who approved of the EU's handling of COVID-19 were significantly more likely to have a favorable view of the organization, overall, than those who thought the EU had handled the outbreak poorly – 72% vs. 42%, respectively.

Among British public, age, education, income and ideology shaped views of EU

% of Britons who have a *favorable* opinion of the EU



Note: For the purpose of comparing educational groups across countries, education levels are standardized based on the UN's International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). The "less education" category is secondary education or below and the "more education" category is postsecondary or above in the UK. The party labels represent attitudes toward the EU among those who have a favorable opinion of each party, respectively.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-July 28, 2020. Q8d.

"Majorities in the European Union Have Favorable Views of the Bloc"

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Britons were also very divided in their assessments of the EU. For example, 71% of Britons ages 18 to 29 expressed a favorable view of the EU, while only 49% of those 50 and older said the same. This 22 percentage point gap is the largest among the nine European countries surveyed. Similarly, Britons with a postsecondary education or more tended to have more favorable views of the EU than those with less education – and, once again, the 21-point educational gap is the largest across the European countries.

Britons who placed themselves on the left of the ideological spectrum were also

more likely to have a favorable opinion of the EU than those who were on the ideological right, and the 29-point gap between those on the left and those on the right was the largest in Europe.

Partisan preferences also shaped EU assessments. Britons with favorable views of the governing Conservative Party were less likely than those with unfavorable views of the party to express a positive opinion of the EU. The same was true of Britons who had a favorable view of the Brexit Party, which campaigned on the UK leaving the EU in a “clean break.” However, among supporters of the Labour and Liberal Democrat parties, the pattern was reversed: Those who had favorable opinions of each party were *more* likely to have a positive view of the EU than those with unfavorable opinions of the parties.

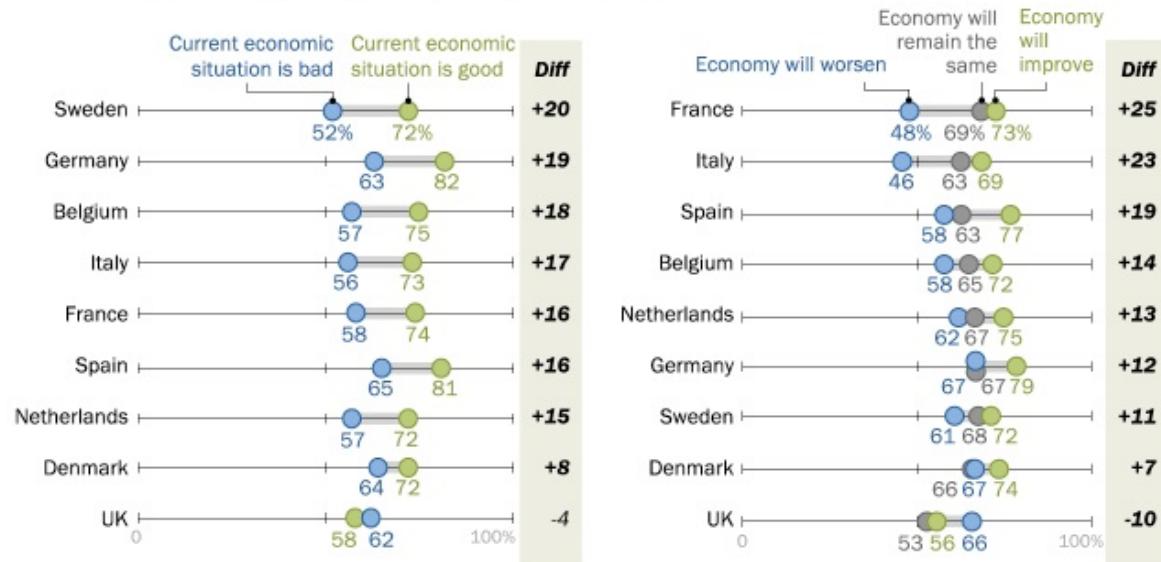
These deep divisions were also evident in assessments of Prime Minister Boris Johnson: 51% of Britons had confidence in him to do the right thing in world affairs while 49% lacked confidence. In fact, fewer Britons expressed confidence in him than Macron (64%) or Merkel (76%).

As has regularly been the case in these surveys, younger people and those on the ideological left tended to have more positive views of the European Union than older age groups or those on the ideological right, respectively. And people with favorable views of right-wing populist parties tended to have less positive views of the EU than others.

When polled over the summer, in every European country surveyed, people who said the EU did well in its response to the pandemic were much more likely to have a positive view of the EU than those who thought the EU did a poor job dealing with COVID-19. Perceptions of the economy at the time of the survey – as well as optimism about the economic future – also colored views of the bloc. Those who thought their domestic economy was in good shape and those who expected their country’s economy to improve were both more likely to have favorable views of the EU and to approve of its handling of COVID-19 than people who thought the economy was in bad shape or expected the economy to worsen.

Europeans who saw the economy in good shape and who expected economic improvement had more positive views of the EU

% who have a *favorable* opinion of the EU, among those who say ...



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

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q8d.

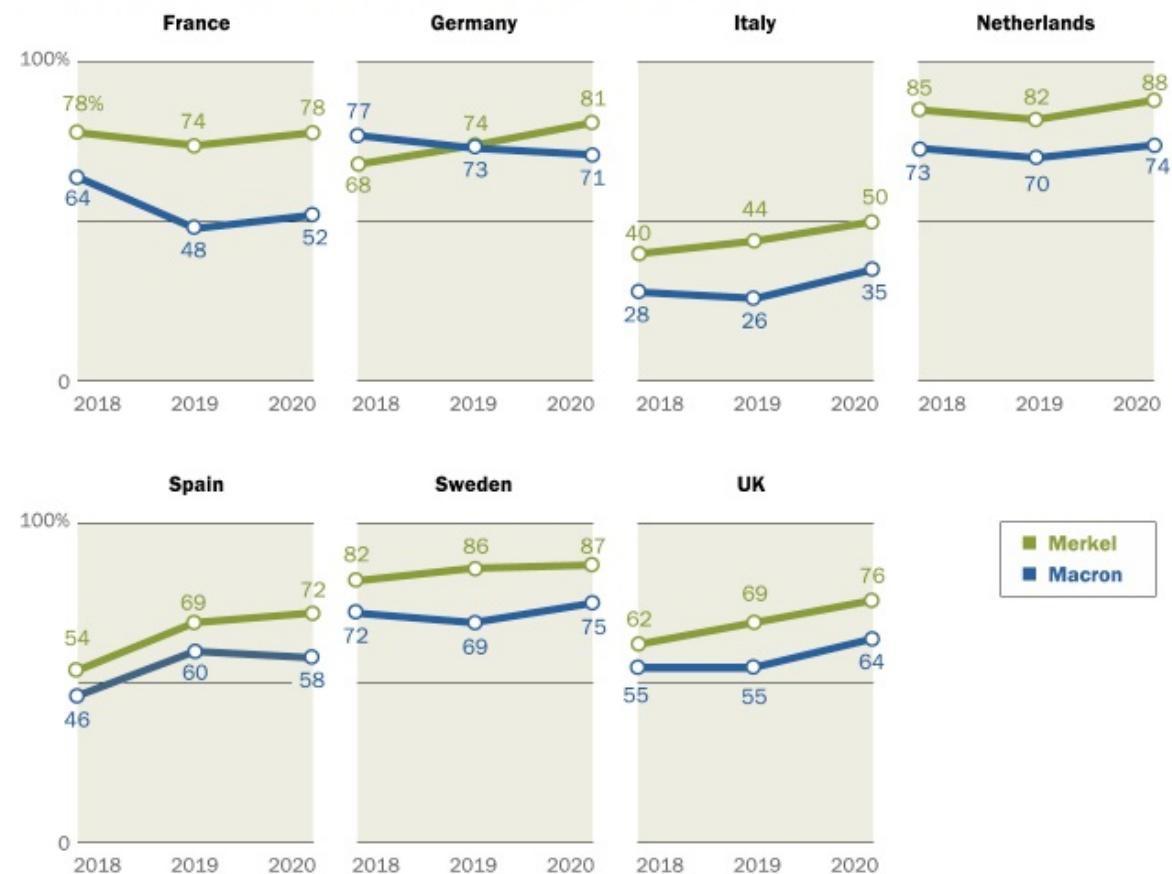
^aMajorities in the European Union Have Favorable Views of the Bloc

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When it comes to confidence in the two European leaders widely credited with compromising in order to pass a 750 billion euro recovery plan for the bloc – German Chancellor Angela Merkel and French President Emmanuel Macron – both were trusted to do the right thing regarding world affairs by around half or more in nearly every EU member state polled. In the case of Merkel, confidence in her leadership increased substantially since last year in Germany (up 7 percentage points), the Netherlands (+6) and Italy (+6) and stood at historic highs in Spain as well as several non-EU member states, including the UK, the United States, Canada, Australia and Japan.

Confidence in Merkel and Macron holding steady – or up – across much of Europe

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



Note: Belgium and Denmark not surveyed prior to 2020. In Italy, 2020 data from telephone surveys; prior data from face-to-face surveys.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q15d-e.

"Majorities in the European Union Have Favorable Views of the Bloc"

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Confidence in Macron also increased significantly over the past year in Italy (+9 points) and Sweden (+6) and among several non-EU states including the UK (+9), Japan (+9) and the U.S. (+6). As was the case with attitudes toward the EU, views of both Merkel and Macron were related to assessments of how well the EU had done handling COVID-19.

Trust in British Prime Minister Boris Johnson, who has overseen his country's Brexit transition out of the European membership organization, was much more limited. Across the eight EU countries surveyed, a median of 36% had confidence in him to do the right thing regarding world affairs. Even in the UK itself, confidence in Johnson (51%) was lower than confidence in Macron (64%) and Merkel (76%).

People in these EU countries largely approved of the job their own countries had done handling COVID-19 when they were surveyed between June and August of this year. And, in many countries, this was related to favorable views of political parties. For example, in Germany, people who said the country had done a good job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak were 50 percentage points more likely to have a favorable view of the ruling Christian Democratic Union (CDU).

Views of the ruling En Marche in France, too, were heavily colored by whether people thought the country had done a good job or bad job dealing with COVID-19.

The sense that the country had handled the pandemic well also colored views of some opposition parties. For example, in the Netherlands, those who thought their country had handled the pandemic well tended to have more positive views not only of the ruling People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD) and Democrats 66 (D66) but also of the Labour Party.

Favorable views of governing parties up in some European countries

% who have a *favorable* view of ...

		2019	2020	'19-'20 change
		%	%	
UK	Labour Party	33	48	▲ 15
Germany	Christian Democratic Union (CDU)	47	61	▲ 14
Italy	Democratic Party (PD)	23	36	▲ 13
Germany	Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD)	42	54	▲ 12
UK	Conservative Party	30	41	▲ 11
France	Socialist Party	26	37	▲ 11
France	Republicans	26	36	▲ 10
Spain	Vox*	18	26	▲ 8
Italy	Forza Italia*	22	29	▲ 7
Netherlands	People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD)	55	61	▲ 6
Sweden	Moderate Party	51	57	▲ 6
Sweden	Sweden Democrats**	26	32	▲ 6
France	La France Insoumise**	25	31	▲ 6
UK	Liberal Democrats	47	40	▼ 7
Netherlands	Forum for Democracy (FvD)*	35	27	▼ 8
Germany	The Greens/Alliance 90	63	54	▼ 9
Italy	Lega*	44	29	▼ 15

* Indicates right-wing populist party.

** Indicates center or left-wing populist party.

Note: Governing party or ruling coalitions in bold. Only statistically significant changes are shown. In Italy, 2020 data from telephone surveys; 2019 data from face-to-face surveys. Belgium and Denmark not prior to 2020. For more information on European populist parties, see Appendix A. For more information on governing parties, see Appendix B.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q9FRAa-b,e, Q9GERa-h,e, Q9ITAa-b,d, Q9NETa,e, Q9SPAe, Q9SWEb-c, Q9BRla-d.

"Majorities in the European Union Have Favorable Views of the Bloc"

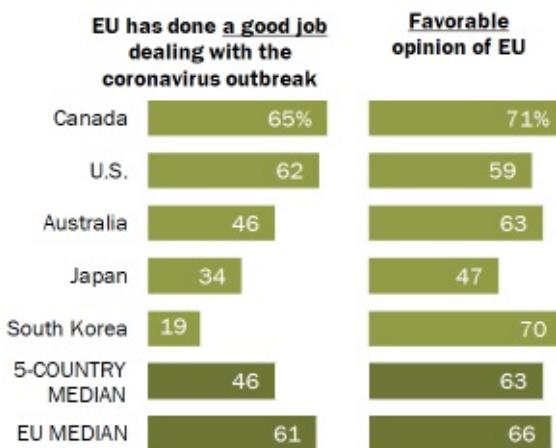
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Against this backdrop, approval of many political parties was up significantly in the summer in comparison with the previous year. In Germany, for example, positive views of two of the ruling parties, CDU and the Social Democratic Party (SPD), rose 14 and 12 percentage points over 2019, respectively. Ruling parties in Italy, the UK and the Netherlands also experienced significant bumps in approval. And opposition parties like the UK's Labour Party as well as the Socialist Party and the Republicans in France also gained in the polls.

Over this same period, views of some right-wing populist parties – Forum for Democracy (FvD) in the Netherlands and Lega in Italy – fell by 8 and 15 points, respectively.

These are among the findings of a Pew Research Center survey, conducted June 10 to Aug. 3, 2020, among 7,970 adults in eight European Union member nations: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain and Sweden. Together, these eight European Union member states account for about 68% of the EU population and 79% of the EU economy, according to 2019 data from the World Bank. Additional findings come from a survey of the United Kingdom, conducted among 1,003 adults from June 10 to July 28, 2020.

Outside Europe, generally favorable views of EU, mixed opinion on how it handled COVID-19



Note: The EU median is based on eight EU countries surveyed (the UK is not included).

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q8d & Q10d.

^aMajorities in the European Union Have Favorable Views of the Bloc

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Results in this report also draw from surveys conducted June 11 to July 29, 2020, among 5,303 adults in the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan and South Korea.

Across these five non-European countries, evaluations of how well the European Union handled COVID-19 varied widely. In both Canada and the U.S., around six-in-ten or more said the EU had done a good job when surveyed this summer. In Australia, evaluations were mixed: 46% approved of the EU's handling of the global pandemic while 45% said it had done a poor job. And in Japan and South Korea, half or more said the EU had done a bad job dealing with the outbreak (52% and 78%, respectively). While overall favorability of the EU also varied

widely across these countries – from a low of 47% in Japan to a high of 71% in Canada – in each country, perceptions of how well the EU had done handling COVID-19 is related to favorability of the EU.

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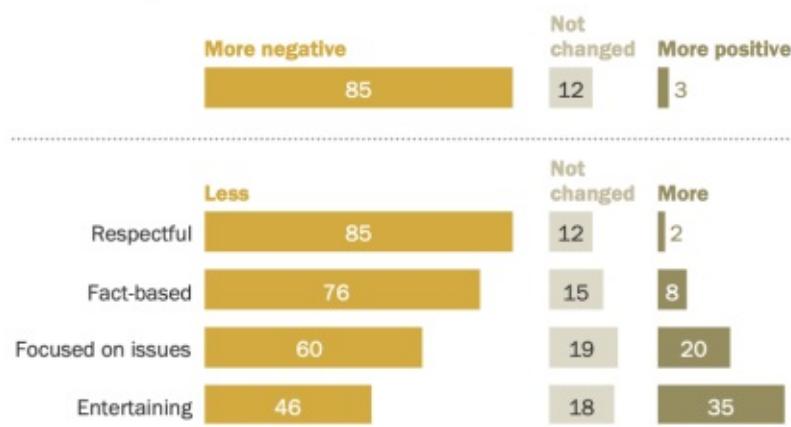
Public Highly Critical of State of Political Discourse in the U.S.

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The public renders a harsh judgment on the state of political discourse in this country. And for many Americans, their own conversations about politics have become stressful experiences that they prefer to avoid.

Most Americans say political debate in the U.S. has become less respectful, fact-based, substantive

% who say over the last several years the tone and nature of political debate in this country has become ...



% who say Donald Trump has changed the tone and nature of political debate in the U.S. ...



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 29-May 13, 2019.

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Large majorities say the tone and nature of political debate in the United States has become more negative in recent years – as well as less respectful, less fact-based and less substantive.

Meanwhile, people's everyday conversations about politics and other sensitive

topics are often tense and difficult. Half say talking about politics with people they disagree with politically is “stressful and frustrating.”

When speaking with people they do not know well, more say they would be very comfortable talking about the weather and sports – and even religion – than politics. And it is people who are most comfortable with interpersonal conflict, including arguing with other people, who also are most likely to talk about politics frequently and to be politically engaged.

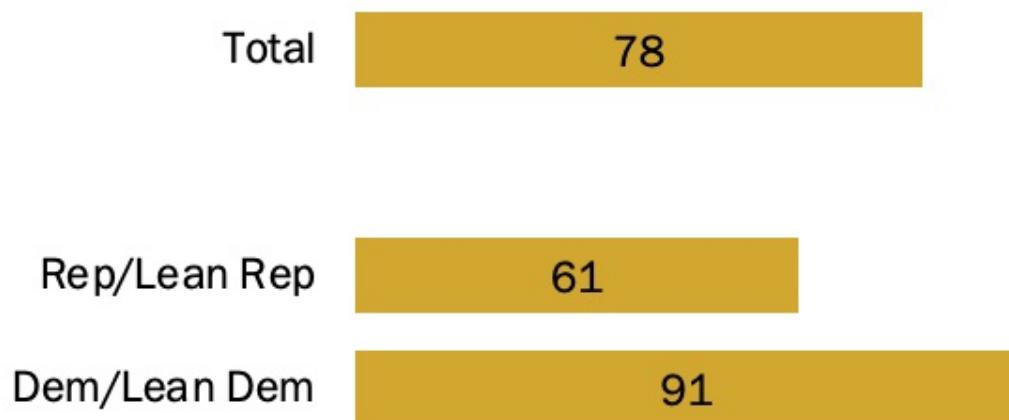
Donald Trump is a major factor in people’s views about the state of the nation’s political discourse. A 55% majority says Trump has changed the tone and nature of political debate in this country for the worse; fewer than half as many (24%) say he has changed it for the better, while 20% say he has had little impact.

Perhaps more striking are the public’s feelings about the things Trump says: sizable majorities say Trump’s comments often or sometimes make them feel concerned (76%), confused (70%), embarrassed (69%) and exhausted (67%). By contrast, fewer have positive reactions to Trump’s rhetoric, though 54% say they at least sometimes feel entertained by what he says.

Pew Research Center’s wide-ranging survey of attitudes about political speech and discourse in the U.S. was conducted April 29-May 13 among 10,170 adults. Among the other major findings:

Large majority says ‘heated’ rhetoric by politicians raises risk of violence

% who say elected officials using heated or aggressive language to talk about certain people or groups makes violence against those groups more likely ...



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 29-May 13, 2019.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Broad agreement on the dangers of “heated or aggressive” rhetoric by political leaders. A substantial majority (78%) says “heated or aggressive” language directed by elected officials against certain people or groups makes violence against them more likely. This view is more widely shared among Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents than Republican and Republican leaners.

Partisans demand a higher standard of conduct from the other party than from their own. Majorities in both parties say it is very important that elected officials treat their opponents with respect. But while most Democrats (78%) say it is very important for Republican elected officials to treat Democratic officials with respect, only about half (47%) say it is very important for officials from their party to treat Republican politicians with respect. There is similar divide in

the opinions of Republicans; 75% say Democrats should be respectful of GOP officials, while only 49% say the same about Republicans' treatment of Democratic officials.

Majorities say people do not agree on what is seen as racist, sexist language

% who say ...

It's hard to know what others might find offensive  48

% who say people in this country do not generally agree on what is considered to be ...

Racist language  61

Sexist language  65

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 29-May 13, 2019.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Uncertainty about what constitutes “offensive” speech. As in the past, a majority of Americans (60%) say “too many people are easily offended over the language that others use.” Yet there is uncertainty about what constitutes offensive speech: About half (51%) say it is easy to know what others might find offensive, while nearly as many (48%) say it is hard to know. In addition, majorities say that people in this country do not generally agree about the types of language considered to be sexist (65%) and racist (61%).

Majority says social media companies have responsibility to remove

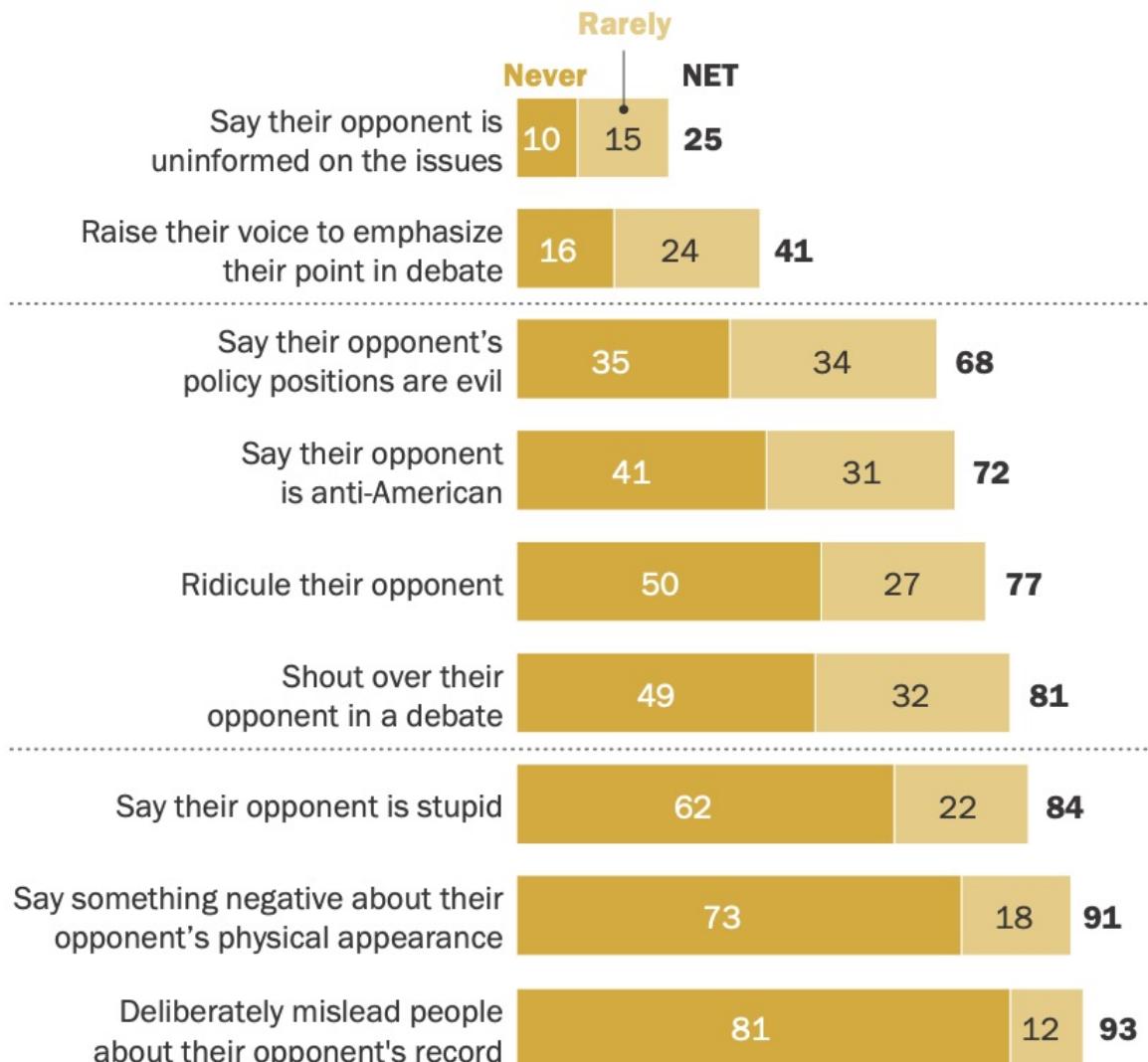
“offensive” content. By a wide margin (66% to 32%), more people say social media companies have a responsibility to remove offensive content from their platforms than say they do not have this responsibility. But just 31% have a great deal or fair amount of confidence in these companies to determine what offensive content should be removed. And as noted, many Americans acknowledge it is difficult to know what others may find offensive.

Talking about Trump with people who feel differently about him. The survey asks people to imagine attending a social gathering with people who have different viewpoints from theirs about the president. Nearly six-in-ten (57%) of those who approve of Trump’s job performance say they would share their views about Trump when talking with a group of people who *do not* like him. But fewer (43%) of those who disapprove of Trump say they would share their views when speaking with a group of Trump supporters.

What’s OK – and off-limits – for political debates

Insulting an opponent's appearance is widely viewed as *never* acceptable; less agreement on use of 'evil'

% who say it is ___ acceptable for elected officials to ...



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 29-May 13, 2019.

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While Americans decry the tone of today's political debates, they differ over the kinds of speech that are acceptable – and off-limits – for elected officials to use when criticizing their rivals.

Some language and tactics are viewed as clearly over the line: A sizable majority

(81%) says it is never acceptable for a politician to deliberately mislead people about their opponent’s record. There is much less agreement about the acceptability of elected officials using insults like “evil” or “anti-American.”

Partisanship has a major impact on these opinions. For the most part, Democrats are more likely than Republicans to say many of the insults and taunts are *never* acceptable. For example, 53% of Democrats say it is never acceptable for an elected official to say their opponent is anti-American; only about half as many Republicans (25%) say the same.

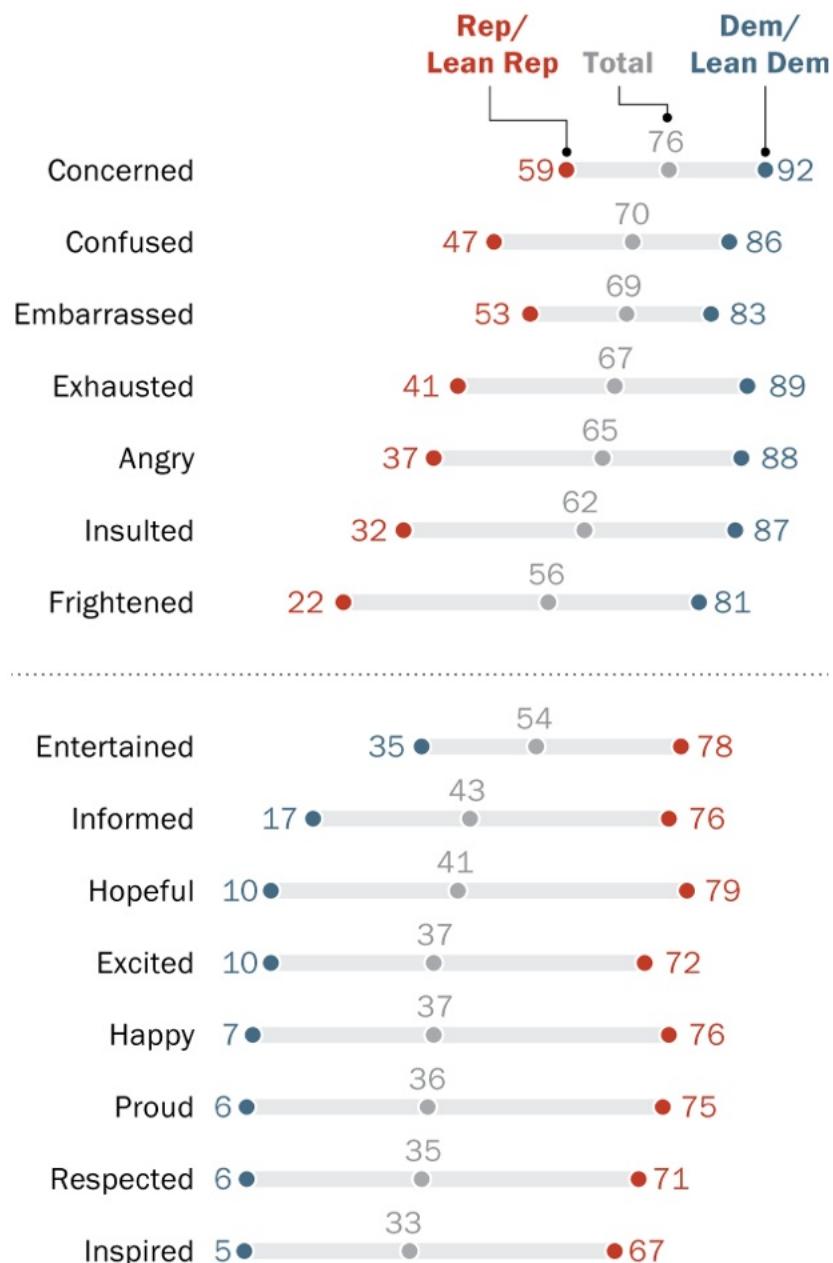
As with views of whether elected officials should “respect” their opponents, partisans hold the opposing side to a higher standard than their own side in views of acceptable discourse for political debates.

Most Republicans (72%) say it is never acceptable for a Democratic official to call a Republican opponent “stupid,” while far fewer (49%) say it is unacceptable for a Republican to use this slur against a Democrat. Among Democrats, 76% would rule out a Republican calling a Democratic opponent “stupid,” while 60% say the same about Democrat calling a Republican “stupid.” See Chapter 2 for an interactive illustration of how people’s views about the acceptability of political insults vary depending on whether or not they share the same party affiliation of the elected officials casting the insults.

Large shares have negative reactions to what Trump says

Trump's statements spur feelings of concern, confusion, embarrassment

% who say Trump's comments often/sometimes make them feel ...



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 29-May 13, 2019.

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Majorities of Americans say they often or sometimes feel a range of negative sentiments – including concern, confusion, embarrassment and exhaustion – about the things that Trump says.

Positive feelings about Trump’s comments are less widespread. Fewer than half say they often or sometimes feel informed, hopeful, excited and happy about what the president says. A 54% majority says they at least sometimes feel entertained by what Trump says, the highest percentage expressing a positive sentiment.

Democrats overwhelmingly have negative reactions to Trump’s statements, while the reactions of Republicans are more varied. Among Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents, at least 80% say they often or sometimes experience each of the seven negative emotions included in the survey.

A 59% majority of Republicans and Republican leaners say they often or sometimes feel concerned by what Trump says. About half also say they are at least sometimes embarrassed (53%) and confused (47%) by Trump’s statements.

By contrast, large majorities of Republicans say they often or sometimes feel hopeful (79%), entertained (78%), informed and happy (76%) and other positive sentiments in response to the things Trump says.

No more than about 10% of Democrats express any positive feelings toward what Trump says, with two exceptions: 17% say they are often or sometimes informed, while 35% are at least sometimes entertained.

Republicans see a less ‘comfortable’ environment for GOP views

Republicans less likely to say GOPers are ‘very comfortable’ voicing views

*% who say each group is **very comfortable** to freely and openly express their political views*

Republicans are very comfortable

Democrats are very comfortable

In the country

Among ...

Total 36 48

Rep/Lean Rep 26 64

Dem/Lean Dem 37 45

In your community

Among ...

Total 37 40

Rep/Lean Rep 32 45

Dem/Lean Dem 38 42

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 29-May 13, 2019.

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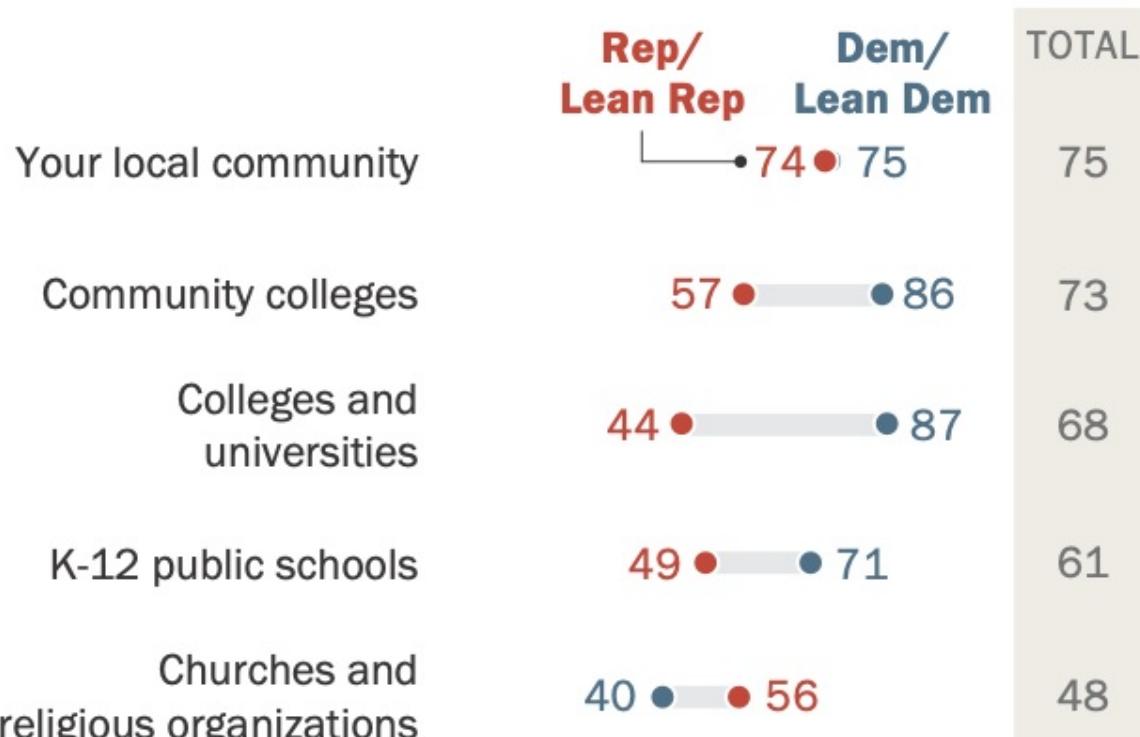
Republicans say that members of their party across the country are less comfortable than Democrats to “freely and openly” express their political views. In addition, Republicans are far more critical than Democrats about the climate for free expression in the nation’s educational institutions – not just colleges, but also community colleges and K-12 public schools.

Just 26% of Republicans say that Republicans across the country are very comfortable in freely and openly expressing their political opinions; nearly two-thirds of Republicans (64%) think Democrats are very comfortable voicing their opinions. Among Democrats, there are more modest differences in perceptions of the extent to which partisans are comfortable freely expressing their political views.

There are smaller partisan differences when it comes to opinions about how comfortable Republicans and Democrats are expressing their views in their local communities. Yet these opinions vary depending on the partisan composition of the local community. Republicans and Democrats living in counties that Trump won by wide margins in 2016 are more likely than those in evenly divided counties (or those that Hillary Clinton won decisively) to say Republicans are very comfortable expressing their views.

Reps less likely to say colleges, K-12 schools are open to differing opinions

% who say each is very/somewhat open to a wide range of opinions and viewpoints



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 29-May 13, 2019.

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Republicans' concerns about the climate for free speech on college campuses are not new. The new survey finds that fewer than half of Republicans (44%) say colleges and universities are open to a wide range of opinions and viewpoints; Democrats are nearly twice as likely (87%) to say the same.

Republicans also are less likely than Democrats to say community colleges and K-12 public schools are open to differing viewpoints. By contrast, a larger share of Republicans (56%) than Democrats (40%) say that churches and religious

organizations are very or somewhat open to a wide range of opinions and viewpoints.

Members of both parties generally view their own local communities as places that are open to a wide range of viewpoints. Large and nearly identical shares in both parties say their local community is at least somewhat open to a wide range of opinions and viewpoints (75% of Democrats, 74% of Republicans).

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Sharp Divisions on Vote Counts, as Biden Gets High Marks for His Post-Election Conduct

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Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand how Americans view the 2020 presidential election and the voting process. For this analysis, we surveyed 11,818 U.S. adults in November 2020, including 10,399 U.S. citizens who reported having voted in the November election.

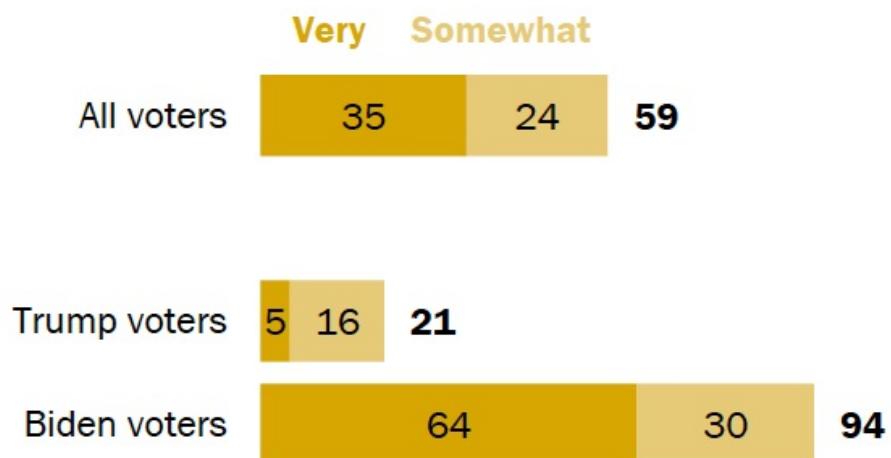
Everyone who took part in this survey is a member of Pew Research Center's American Trends Panel (ATP), an online survey panel that is recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses. This way nearly all U.S. adults have a chance of selection. The survey is weighted to be representative 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

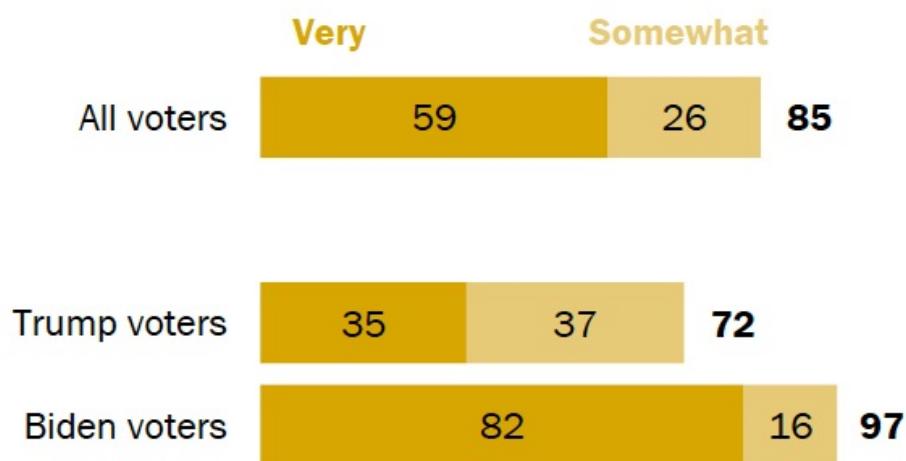
methodology.

Biden, Trump voters deeply divided over election process, accuracy of vote count

% of voters who say elections in the U.S. this November were run and administered well



% of voters who say they are confident that their vote was accurately counted



Note: Based on voters.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 12-17, 2020.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

More than two weeks after the presidential election, there are sharp divisions between voters who supported Joe Biden and Donald Trump over nearly all aspects of the election and voting process, including whether their own votes were counted accurately.

Trump voters, who already were skeptical of the electoral process and prospects for an accurate vote count before the election in October, have become much more so since Biden's victory. While a 59% majority of all voters say elections in the United States were run and administered well, just 21% of Trump supporters have a positive view of how elections were administered nationally. Among Biden supporters, 94% say the elections were run and administered well.

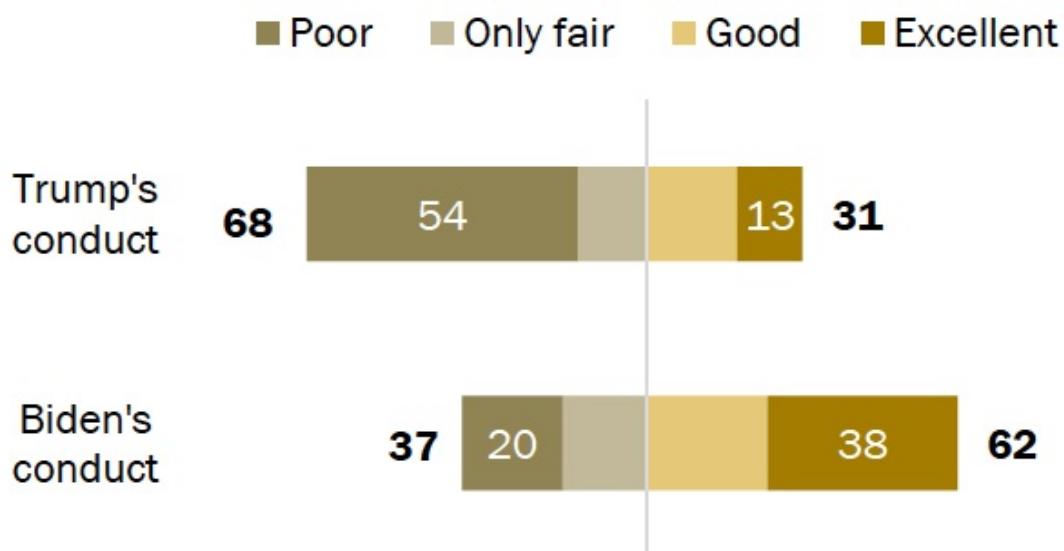
Disagreements between supporters of the winning and losing candidates over the accuracy of presidential vote counts are not unusual, but the magnitude of the differences between Trump and Biden voters is striking. While 82% of Biden supporters are very confident *their own* vote was counted accurately, just 35% of Trump supporters say the same.

The weeks since Biden's victory have been marked by the Trump campaign's frantic and thus far unsuccessful attempts to challenge the election results in several states. Voters express much more positive views of Biden's conduct since the election than Trump's – and 57% say the Trump campaign's legal challenges to the voting and ballot counting process should end.

A majority of voters (62%) say Biden's post-election conduct has been excellent or good, while just half as many (31%) give Trump positive ratings for his conduct since the election. About seven-in-ten (68%) view Trump's conduct as only fair or poor, with a 54% majority rating it poor.

Biden's conduct since the election is viewed far more positively than Trump's

How would you rate ____ since the presidential election on Nov. 3? (%)



% of voters who say the Trump campaign should ____ legal challenges to the voting and ballot counting process in several states



Notes: Based on voters. No answer responses not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 12-17, 2020.

Both Biden and Trump, unsurprisingly, get largely positive ratings from their own supporters. However, about a third of Trump voters (34%) rate his conduct since the election as only fair or poor, compared with just 4% of Biden voters who give the former vice president low marks.

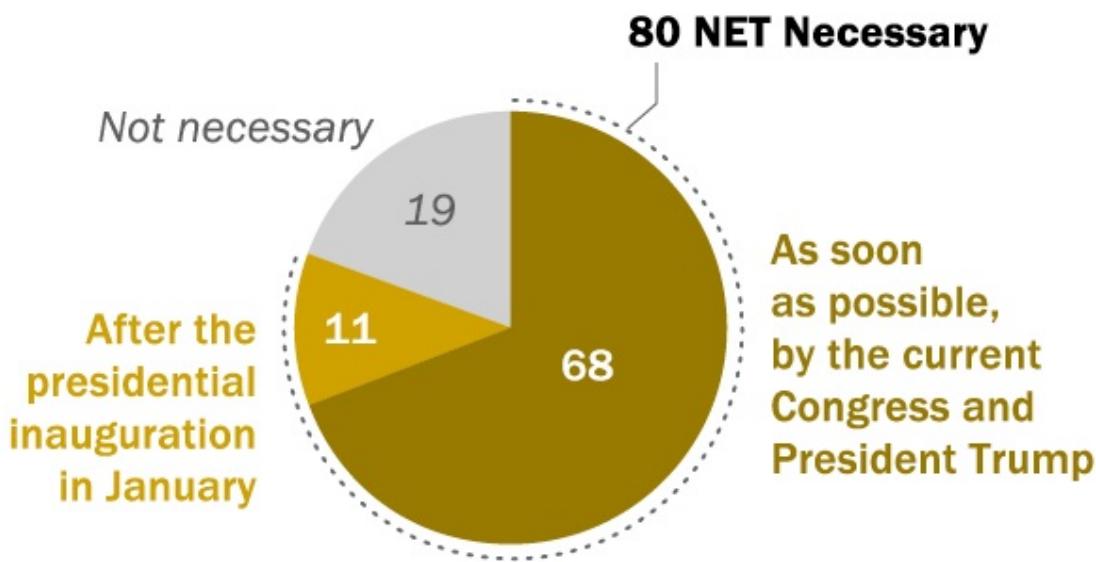
Still, while a majority of all voters say the Trump campaign should halt efforts to challenge the election, Trump voters are overwhelmingly supportive of these challenges: 85% say they should continue. Biden voters overwhelmingly say they should end (96% express this view).

As disputes over the election continue, the nation has been struggling with a record surge in coronavirus cases. And, as with views of the election process, Biden and Trump supporters are far apart on how to address the COVID-19 surge. Most Biden voters (66%) favor tighter restrictions on public activity in their communities. But just 16% of Trump voters say the same; more than twice as many (44%) say there should be *fewer* restrictions, while 40% say they should remain about the same as they are currently.

The new survey by Pew Research Center, conducted Nov. 12-17 on the nationally representative American Trends Panel among 11,818 U.S. adults, including 10,399 who say they voted in the presidential election, finds far greater agreement about the need for additional governmental assistance in response to the coronavirus outbreak.

Most say new COVID-19 aid is needed – and want Congress to act ASAP

As you may know, Congress and President Trump passed a \$2 trillion economic assistance package in March. Do you think another economic assistance package is ... (%)



Note: Based on general public. No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 12-17, 2020.

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A large majority of Americans (80%) say it is necessary for the president and Congress to pass more coronavirus aid, on top of the \$2 trillion package enacted in March.

And an overwhelming majority of those who view more assistance as necessary think Congress and the president should act on it as soon as possible, rather than waiting until after the presidential inauguration in January. About two-thirds of Americans (68%) say a new aid package is necessary *and* that it be acted upon

by the president and current Congress.

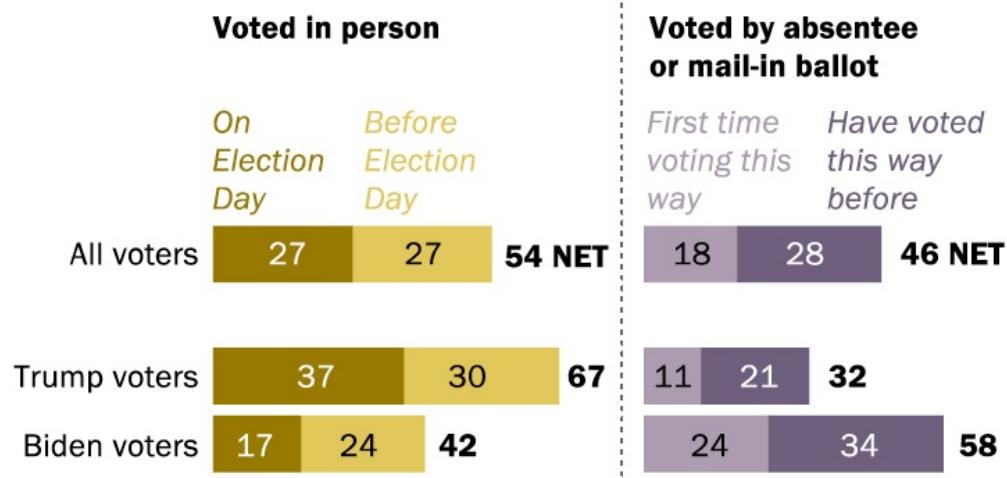
Other key findings:

Biden continues to engender more confidence on coronavirus. The survey finds only modest changes in confidence in Biden and Trump on key issues since the election. As was the case before the election, Biden draws far more public confidence than Trump to handle the public health impact of the coronavirus; 58% are very or somewhat confident in Biden, compared with 39% who express confidence in Trump. Comparable shares of Americans have confidence in Biden (52%) and Trump (53%) to make good decisions about economic policy.

Partisans diverge in views of future trajectory of nation's economy. Views of the economy, which have been highly partisan for many years, have begun to shift following the election. While Republicans remain more positive than Democrats about current economic conditions, Democrats have become much more bullish in their views about the economy over the next year. Six-in-ten Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents say economic conditions will be better a year from now, compared with just 23% of Republicans and Republicans leaners. Last month, Republicans were far more likely than Democrats to say the economy would improve over the next year (65% of Republicans, 42% of Democrats).

In historic election, only about a quarter of voters say they cast ballots on Election Day

% of voters who say they ...



Notes: Based on voters. No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 12-17, 2020.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Nearly half of voters say they voted by mail or absentee. Largely because of concerns over the pandemic, mail and absentee voting increased dramatically in 2020. Nearly half of voters (46%) say they voted by absentee or mail – including 18% who report casting ballots by mail for the first time. A 54% majority say they voted in person, with equal shares voting on Election Day or before the election.

For most voters, casting ballots was “very easy.” Despite the dramatic changes in how Americans voted this year, a sizable majority (77%) say voting in the election was very easy. These views differ only modestly among those who voted by mail or absentee, and in person before Election Day or on Election Day itself. And while Trump and Biden supporters have substantial disagreements over the accuracy of the vote count and how the elections were administered, 81% of Biden voters and 73% of Trump supporters found it very easy to vote.

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Spring 2017 WMST Brown Bags

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Tuesday, Jan. 24 | 11:30am at WMST (MLK Week)

“Evidence: A Black Feminist Archive of the Impossible” - Dr. Alexis Pauline Gumbs

Dr. Alexis Pauline Gumbs is a "queer black troublemaker" who has a PhD in English, African and African-American Studies, and Women and Gender Studies from Duke University. She is a published author, organizer, and educator. Alexis is a Lucille Clifton Poetry Prize Honoree and is featured in Best American Experimental Writing 2015. Alexis was the first scholar to research the Audre Lorde Papers at Spelman College, the June Jordan Papers at Harvard University, and the Lucille Clifton Papers at Emory University. Her mobile homecoming project aims to chart and celebrate queer Black elder history. Her work incites us to be "visionaries" and imagine justice is possible.

Co-Sponsored by ALANA, Educational Studies, University Studies, Africana and Latin American Studies, Department of English

Tuesday, Jan. 31 | 11:30am at WMST

“Why I Still Work on White Women: Sabbatical Reflections in a Mean Time” - Prof. Sarah Wider

Tuesday, Feb. 7 | 11:30am at WMST

"Beyond

The Vagina Monologues: Towards an Inclusive, Intersectional Feminist Campus Storytelling Tradition" - Sharon Nicol '17, Ashleandra Opoku '17, Nitika Sachdev '17, Tashi Sherpa '19

Members of Collective Breathing will discuss their upcoming creative project, why it was time to leave behind

The Vagina Monologues, and how to get involved.

Tuesday, Feb. 14 | 11:30am at WMST

“Careers & Communities Beyond Women’s Studies” - Liza Paudel ‘15, Rachel Greenburg ‘10, Evan Chartier ‘14, Dena Robinson ‘12*

Join WMST alumni as they share what paths their careers have taken and how they have found feminist community beyond WMST.

*confirmation pending

Tuesday, Feb. 21 | 11:30am at WMST (Black History Month: Black Girl Magic)

“The Black Student Union Presents ‘Fat Femme’ Yogi & Activist Jessamyn Stanley” - Jessamyn Stanley

Jessamyn Staley is a yoga teacher, body positive advocate, and writer based in Durham, North Carolina. Jessamyn uses high energy vinyasa flow as a way to move past mental and emotional barriers. Her classes provide a body positive approach to yoga which celebrates students’ bodies and encourages them to ask “How do I feel?” rather than “How do I look?” when practicing yoga.

Presented by the Black Student Union; Pending BAC Funding

Tuesday, Feb. 28 | 11:30am at WMST

“Confessions from a Recovering Academic” - Béalleka, formerly Lynn Maku

“Confessions of a Recovering Academic” charts Béalleka’s professional trajectory from her undergraduate specialization in Gender and Women’s Studies, through a series of jobs and a ten-year, academic career. Reflecting on her recent transition to independent employment, she speaks to the freedoms and challenges of feminist work in a gig-economy and heart-centered vocational practice.

Tuesday, Mar. 7 | 11:30am at WMST (Africana Women’s Week)

“Art as Resistance” - Yunnie Tsao-Snyder & Trinidad Escobar

- Yinnie Tsao-Snyder is a visual artist (grown from a mama artist), writer, educator, feminist scholar, teacher educator, and student of the healing arts based out of Oakland, California. For more than fifteen years, she has worked with underserved youth and adults in community and school-based arts programs throughout the Bay Area and beyond. Yinnie has been a lecturer and guest speaker at the University of California Santa Cruz, University of San Francisco, San Jose State University, UC Womyn of Color Conference, Practical Activism Conference, San Francisco Youth Arts Summit, and Oakland Unified School District among others. She is currently working on a new series of illustrations featuring women healers and sits on the editorial board of the Pinxy Radical Imagination Reader.
- Trinidad Escobar is a poet, illustrator, mother, bruha, and educator from the Bay Area, California. Her writing and visual art have been featured in various publications such as Rust & Moth, The Brooklyn Review, The Womanist, Red Wheelbarrow, Solo Cafe, Mythium, Tayo, the anthologies Walang Hiya, Over the Line, Kuwento, and more. Trinidad has been a guest artist and speaker at the San Jose Museum of Art, Pilipino Komix Expo, LitQuake, and The Cartoon Art Museum in San Francisco. Her graphic memoir CRUSHED will be published in 2017 by Rosarium Publishing. Trinidad teaches Comics & Race at California College of the Arts in Oakland, California. Having been born in the Philippines during Super Typhoon Gading in 1986, Trinidad's work weaves the lush– and often violent– nature of her homeland with class, race, trauma, myth, and magick. Her in-progress graphic memoir, CRUSHED, is a biomythography that explores the interior landscape of her experiences as a magickal transnational adoptee, and the intersecting worlds of Western science and Filipino spirituality.

Presented by the Sisters of the Round Table (SORT); Pending BAC Funding

Tuesday, Mar. 21 | 11:30am at WMST

“Sisterhood: Feminism, Sororities, and Disaffiliation” - Larissa Grijalva ‘17, Sally Langan ‘17, Maya Srivastava ‘17, Renee Xu ‘17

This panel offers perspectives from two women currently active in sororities and two women who have disaffiliated from sororities. The panelists will share their personal narratives and analyze their experiences through a feminist lens. The panel will be moderated by WMST PA Allie Fry.

Tuesday, Mar. 28 | 11:30am at WMST

TBD - Prof. Gina Athena Ulysse

Prof. Gina Athena Ulysse does work on Haiti and her work is based in Black Studies and Feminist Scholarship. An interdisciplinary scholar-artist, Ulysse weaves history, statistics, personal narrative, theory, with Vodou chants to dramatize and address issues of social (in)justice, intersectional identities, spirituality and the dehumanization of Haitians and other marked bodies. With her performance work, she seeks to outline, confront and work through the continuities and discontinuities in the unprocessed horror of colonialism.
Recommended reading: Part II From The Archives Pawol Fanm sou Douz Janvye (Women's Words on January 12th);

Why Haiti Needs Narratives by Gina Athena Ulysses (2015); "It All Started with a Black Woman" in

Are All the Women Still White?: Rethinking Race and Expanding Feminisms (2016) ed. Janell Hobson

Presented by Prof. April Baptiste, Caribbean Studies

Tuesday, Apr. 4 | 11:30am at WMST

"Resisting Gentrification Through Art, Culture, & Activism" - Betty Yu

Betty Yu is a Chinese-American interdisciplinary, multi-media artist, educator and community activist. Ms. Yu was a 2012 Public Artist-in-Resident with the Laundromat Project and is a 2015 Artist-in-Resident with the Saltonstall Foundation. Currently, Betty is a 2015 Cultural Agent with the U.S. Department of Arts and Culture (USDAC) a people-powered arts network. She recently co-created the "Monument to Anti-Displacement Organizing" which is part of the Agitprop! show at the Brooklyn Museum. Betty is the recipient of the 2016 SOAPBOX Award in Community Arts from the Laundromat Project. She is a co-founder of the Chinatown Art Brigade (CAB), a cultural collective working with CAAAV Organizing Communities to tell the stories of Chinatown tenants fighting displacement.

"My talk/presentation will focus on the anti-gentrification cultural organizing work I've been doing as a co-founder of Chinatown Art Brigade, an Asian women-led collective and our Brigade's close partnership with CAAAV's

Chinatown Tenants Union. The "Here to Stay" cultural art project that involves a series of large-scale outdoor mobile projections that will address themes of gentrification, displacement and community resilience in NYC's Chinatown. I will talk about our project as an example of how artists and cultural workers can work in collaboration with communities who are most directly impacted by gentrification and help provide a platform to tell those stories of resilience and resistance of those fighting gentrification and displacement. And as local cultural workers ourselves in the Brigade - we are really trying to put out there a different kind of model where artists can work with activists and tenants in Chinatown to use art and culture to help serve the interests of the working class immigrant communities. And in a concrete way, through art, culture and media, we are advancing CAAAV's campaign to push for a rezoning plan that will truly protect people from being displaced." - Betty Yu

Sponsored by The Colgate Arts Council, Presented by Prof. Eli Horwatt, Film & Media Studies

Tuesday, Apr. 11 | 11:30am at WMST (Queerfest)

"Queerness and Cartoons: What We Can Learn from Steven Universe" - Queerfest Panel

Steven Universe is a children's television show on Cartoon Network. The show has been heralded as a feminist and queer-affirming series. Panelists will highlight ways this show has offered children (and adults) ways to talk about consent, queer partnerships and families, and healthy coping skills.

Tuesday, Apr. 18 | 11:30am at WMST

"Queering Sexual Violence & The Politics of Healing" - Jennifer Patterson

Join

Queering Sexual Violence: Radical Voices from Within the Anti-Violence Movement editor Jennifer Patterson as she takes a look at anti-violence work, survivorhood & healing. Often pushed to the margins, queer, transgender and gender non-conforming survivors experience high levels of sexual violence yet lack services and supportive spaces in which to begin the lifelong healing process. And what is healing when trauma is frequent or deeply rooted in systems bigger than individuals? What are the barriers, and who are the

gatekeepers making sustainable healing difficult? What can healing look and feel like outside the dominant narratives of medicalization and pathologization? How can we reimagine our support and healing spaces in order to hold space for many narratives of harm and healing?

Presented by Haven

Tuesday, Apr. 25 | 11:30am at WMST

“WMST Senior Capstone Projects Part I” - WMST 490

Senior Women’s Studies Concentrators will present their praxis projects.

Tuesday, May 2 | 11:30am at WMST

“WMST Senior Capstone Projects Part II” - WMST 490

Senior Women’s Studies Concentrators will present their praxis projects.



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Survivors or Victims?

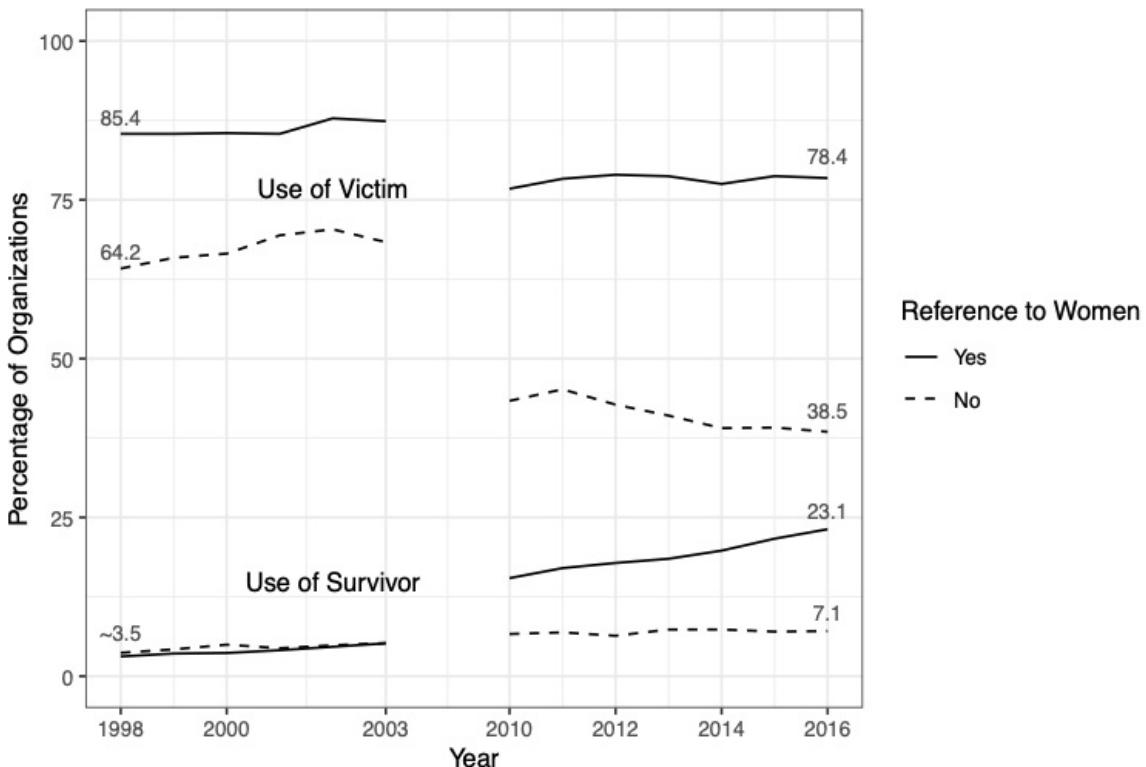
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The #MeToo movement that began in 2017 has reignited a long debate about how to name people who have had traumatic experiences. Do we call individuals who have experienced war, cancer, crime, or sexual violence “victims”? Or should we call them “survivor,” as recent activists like #MeToo founder Tarana Burke have advocated?

Strong arguments can be raised for both sides. In the sexual violence debate, advocates of “survivor” argue the term places women at the center of their own narrative of recovery and growth. Defenders of victim language, meanwhile, argue that victim better describes the harm and seriousness of violence against women and identifies the source of violence in systemic misogyny and cultures of patriarchy.

Unfortunately, while there has been much debate about the use of these terms, there has been little documentation of how service and advocacy organizations that work with individuals who have experienced trauma actually use these terms. Understanding the use of survivor and victim is important because it tells us what these terms mean in practice and where barriers to change are.

We sought to remedy this problem in a recent paper published in *Social Currents*. We used data from nonprofit mission statements to track language change among 3,756 nonprofits that once talked about victims in the 1990s. We found, in general, that relatively few organizations adopted survivor as a way to talk about trauma even as some organizations have moved away from talking about victims. However, we also found that, increasingly, organizations that focus on issues related to women tend to use victim and survivor interchangeably. In contrast, organizations that do not work with women appear to be moving away from both terms.



Source: Form 990s of 3,756 nonprofit organizations. Missing years reflect years in which nonprofit mission statements were not provided in machine readable format. Organizations are only included in the sample if they used victim language in the 1998–2003 time period.

These findings contradict the way we usually think about “survivor” and “victim” as opposing terms. Does this mean that survivor and victim are becoming the “extremely reduced form” through which women are able to enter the public sphere? Or does it mean that feminist service providers are avoiding binary thinking? These questions, as well as questions about the strategic, linguistic, and contextual reasons that organizations choose victim- or survivor-based language give advocates and scholars of language plenty to re-examine.

Andrew Messamore is a PhD student in the Department of Sociology at the University of Texas at Austin. Andrew studies changing modes of local organizing at work and in neighborhoods and how the ways people associate shapes community, public discourse, and economic inequality in the United States.

Pamela Paxton is the Linda K. George and John Wilson Professor of Sociology at The University of Texas at Austin. With Melanie Hughes and Tiffany Barnes, she is the co-author of the 2020 book, *Women, Politics, and Power: A Global Perspective*.

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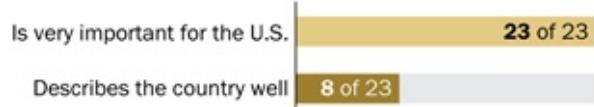
The Public, the Political System and American Democracy

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Survey Report

Democracy in America: Ideals vs. reality

Across 23 items assessing the democratic system in U.S., number with a majority saying each ...



% who say ...

Rights and freedoms of all people are respected Elected officials face serious consequences for misconduct

84 ○
Very important for the U.S.

83 ○

Describes the country well
○ 47

○ 30

People are free to peacefully protest

74 ○

Congressional districts are fairly drawn

72 ○

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 29-Feb. 13, 2018.

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At a time of growing stress on democracy around the world, Americans

generally agree on democratic ideals and values that are important for the United States. But for the most part, they see the country falling well short in living up to these ideals, according to a new study of opinion on the strengths and weaknesses of key aspects of American democracy and the political system.

The public's criticisms of the political system run the gamut, from a failure to hold elected officials accountable to a lack of transparency in government. And just a third say the phrase "people agree on basic facts even if they disagree politically" describes this country well today.

The perceived shortcomings encompass some of the core elements of American democracy. An overwhelming share of the public (84%) says it is very important that "the rights and freedoms of all people are respected." Yet just 47% say this describes the country very or somewhat well; slightly more (53%) say it does not.

Despite these criticisms, most Americans say democracy is working well in the United States – though relatively few say it is working *very* well. At the same time, there is broad support for making sweeping changes to the political system: 61% say "significant changes" are needed in the fundamental "design and structure" of American government to make it work for current times.

The public sends mixed signals about *how* the American political system should be changed, and no proposals attract bipartisan support. Yet in views of how many of the specific aspects of the political system are working, both Republicans and Democrats express dissatisfaction.

To be sure, there are some positives. A sizable majority of Americans (74%) say the military leadership in the U.S. does not publicly support one party over another, and nearly as many (73%) say the phrase "people are free to peacefully protest" describes this country very or somewhat well.

In general, however, there is a striking mismatch between the public's goals for American democracy and its views of whether they are being fulfilled. On 23 specific measures assessing democracy, the political system and elections in the United States – each widely regarded by the public as very important – there are only eight on which majorities say the country is doing even somewhat well.

The new survey of the public's views of democracy and the political system by Pew Research Center was conducted online Jan. 29-Feb. 13 among 4,656 adults.

It was supplemented by a survey conducted March 7-14 among 1,466 adults on landlines and cellphones.

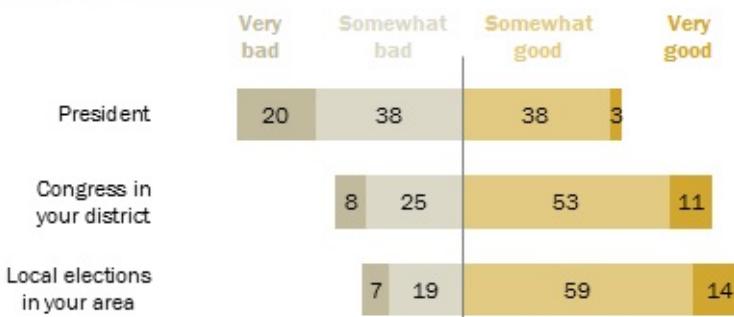
Among the major findings:

Mixed views of structural changes in the political system. The surveys examine several possible changes to representative democracy in the United States. Most Americans reject the idea of amending the Constitution to give states with larger populations more seats in the U.S. Senate, and there is little support for expanding the size of the House of Representatives. As in the past, however, a majority (55%) supports changing the way presidents are elected so that the candidate who receives the most total votes nationwide – rather than a majority in the Electoral College – wins the presidency.

A majority says Trump lacks respect for democratic institutions. Fewer than half of Americans (45%) say Donald Trump has a great deal or fair amount of respect for the country's democratic institutions and traditions, while 54% say he has not too much respect or no respect. These views are deeply split along partisan and ideological lines. Most conservative Republicans (55%) say Trump has a “great deal” of respect for democratic institutions; most liberal Democrats (60%) say he has no respect “at all” for these traditions and institutions.

Views of candidate quality much less positive for presidential elections than for local contests

% who say, in general, the quality of candidates running for ____ in the last several elections has been ...



Note: No answer not shown. Each respondent asked about candidates in one type of office (sample randomly divided). See topline for full question wording.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 29-Feb. 13, 2018.

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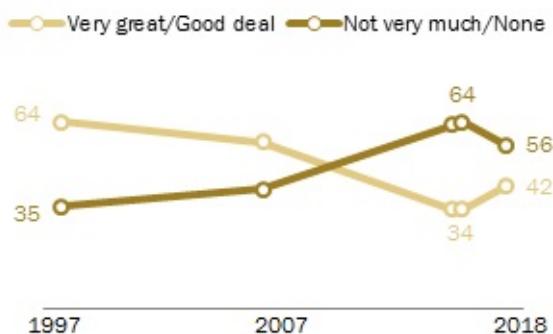
Government and politics seen as working better locally than nationally. Far

more Americans have a favorable opinion of their local government (67%) than of the federal government (35%). In addition, there is substantial satisfaction with the quality of candidates running for Congress and local elections in recent elections. That stands in contrast with views of the recent presidential candidates; just 41% say the quality of presidential candidates in recent elections has been good.

Few say tone of political debate is ‘respectful.’ Just a quarter of Americans say “the tone of debate among political leaders is respectful” is a statement that describes the country well. However, the public is more divided in general views about tone and discourse: 55% say too many people are “easily offended” over the language others use; 45% say people need to be more careful in using language “to avoid offending” others.

Most have little or no confidence in political wisdom of the American people

% saying they have ____ of trust and confidence in the wisdom of American people in making political decisions



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 7-14, 2018.

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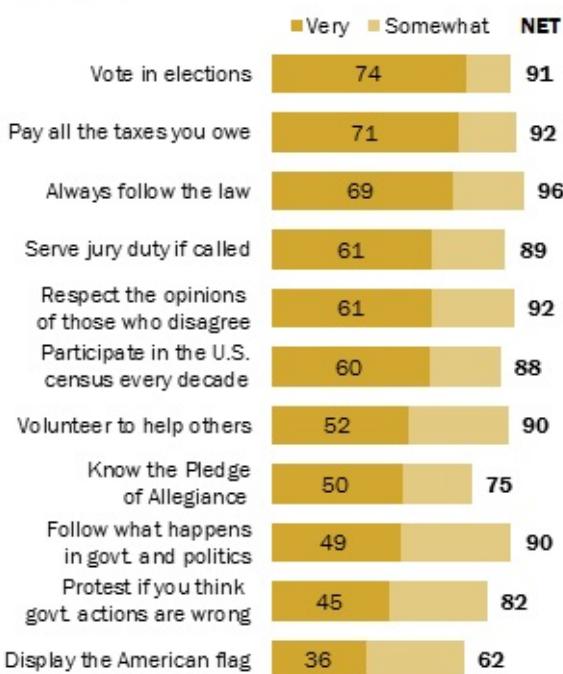
Americans don’t spare themselves from criticism. In addressing the shortcomings of the political system, Americans do not spare themselves from criticism: Just 39% say “voters are knowledgeable about candidates and issues” describes the country very or somewhat well. In addition, a 56% majority say they have little or no confidence in the political wisdom of the American people. However, that is less negative than in early 2016, when 64% had little or no confidence. Since the presidential election, Republicans have become more confident in people’s political wisdom.

Cynicism about money and politics. Most Americans think that those who donate a lot of money to elected officials have more political influence than others. An overwhelming majority (77%) supports limits on the amount of money individuals and organizations can spend on political campaigns and issues. And nearly two-thirds of Americans (65%) say new laws could be effective in reducing the role of money in politics.

What's important to good citizenship?

Voting, paying taxes, following the law

% who say it is ___ important to what it means to be a good citizen to ...



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 29-Feb. 13, 2018.

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Varying views of obligations of good citizenship. Large majorities say it is very important to vote, pay taxes and always follow the law in order to be a good citizen. Half of Americans say it is very important to know the Pledge of Allegiance, while 45% say it is very important to protest government actions a person believes is wrong. Just 36% say displaying the American flag is very important to being a good citizen.

Most are aware of basic facts about political system and democracy. Overwhelming shares correctly identify the constitutional right guaranteed by

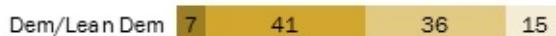
the First Amendment to the Constitution and know the role of the Electoral College. A narrower majority knows how a tied vote is broken in the Senate, while fewer than half know the number of votes needed to break a Senate filibuster. (Take the civics knowledge quiz.)

Democracy seen as working well, but most say ‘significant changes’ are needed

Most Democrats favor major changes in ‘design’ of govt.; Republicans are split

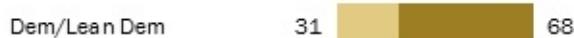
% who say democracy is working ____ in the U.S. today

■ Very well ■ Somewhat well ■ Not too well ■ Not at all well



Thinking about the fundamental design and structure of American government, % who say that ...

No significant changes are needed Significant changes are needed



Note: Don't know/no answer responses not shown.

Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 29-Feb. 13 and March 7-14, 2018.

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In general terms, most Americans think U.S. democracy is working at least somewhat well. Yet a 61% majority says “significant changes” are needed in the fundamental “design and structure” of American government to make it work in current times. When asked to compare the U.S. political system with those of other developed nations, fewer than half rate it “above average” or “best in the world.”

Overall, nearly six-in-ten Americans (58%) say democracy in the United States is working very or somewhat well, though just 18% say it is working *very* well. Four-in-ten say it is working not too well or not at all well.

Republicans have more positive views of the way democracy is working than do Democrats: 72% of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents say democracy in the U.S. is working at least somewhat well, though only 30% say it is working very well. Among Democrats and Democratic leaners, 48% say democracy works at least somewhat well, with just 7% saying it is working very well.

More Democrats than Republicans say significant changes are needed in the design and structure of government. By more than two-to-one (68% to 31%), Democrats say significant changes are needed. Republicans are evenly divided: 50% say significant changes are needed in the structure of government, while 49% say the current structure serves the country well and does not need significant changes.

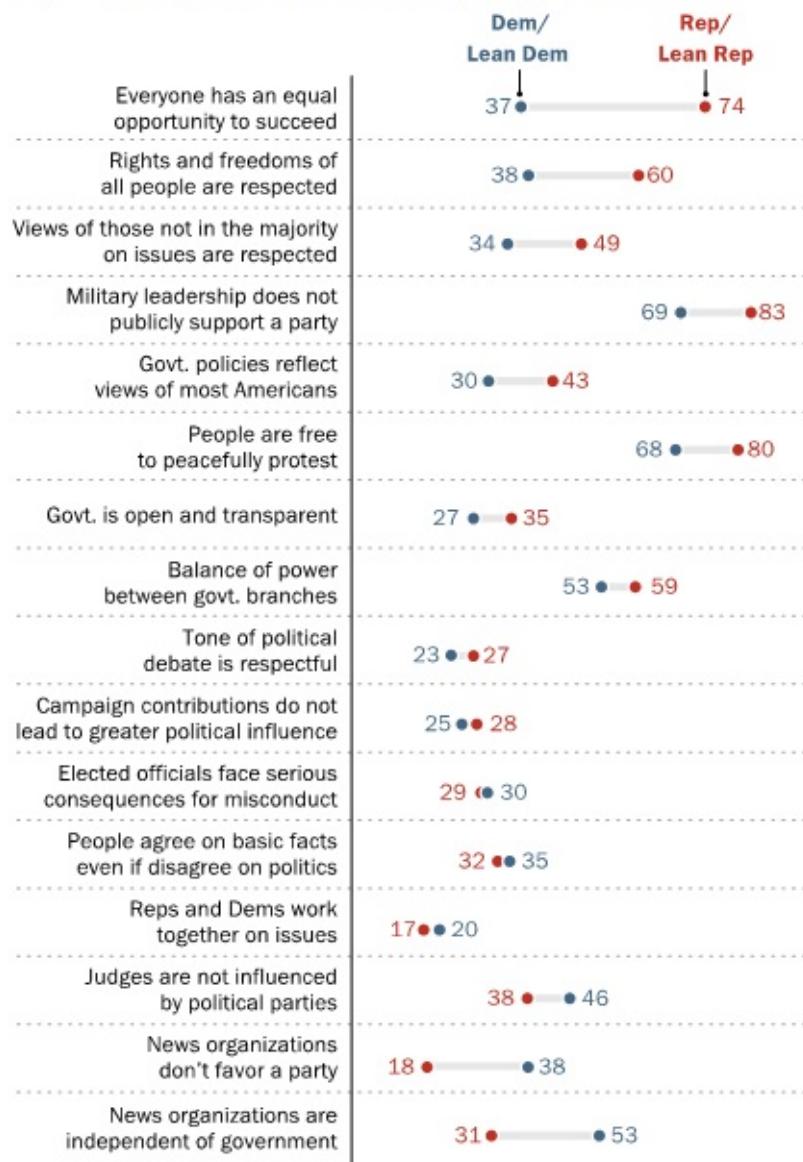
The public has mixed evaluations of the nation's political system compared with those of other developed countries. About four-in-ten say the U.S. political system is the best in the world (15%) or above average (26%); most say it is average (28%) or below average (29%), when compared with other developed nations. Several other national institutions and aspects of life in the U.S. – including the military, standard of living and scientific achievements – are more highly rated than the political system.

Republicans are about twice as likely as Democrats to say the U.S. political system is best in the world or above average (58% vs. 27%). As recently as four years ago, there were no partisan differences in these opinions.

Bipartisan criticism of political system in a number of areas

Wide partisan gaps in views of some aspects of political system, criticism from both parties on others

% of ___ who say each describes the country very/somewhat well ...



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 29-Feb. 13, 2018.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Majorities in both parties say “people are free to peacefully protest” describes the U.S. well. And there is bipartisan sentiment that the military leadership in the U.S. does not publicly favor one party over another.

In most cases, however, partisans differ on how well the country lives up to democratic ideals – or majorities in both parties say it is falling short.

Some of the most pronounced partisan differences are in views of equal opportunity in the U.S. and whether the rights and freedoms of all people are respected.

Republicans are twice as likely as Democrats to say “everyone has an equal opportunity to succeed” describes the United States very or somewhat well (74% vs. 37%).

A majority of Republicans (60%) say the rights and freedoms of all people are respected in the United States, compared with just 38% of Democrats.

And while only about half of Republicans (49%) say the country does well in respecting “the views of people who are not in the majority on issues,” even fewer Democrats (34%) say this.

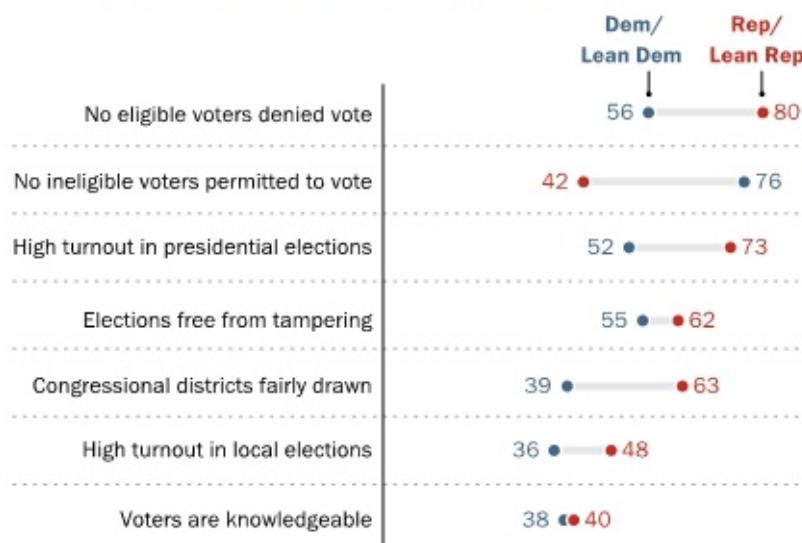
No more than about a third in either party say elected officials who engage in misconduct face serious consequences or that government “conducts its work openly and transparently.” Comparably small shares in both parties (28% of Republicans, 25% of Democrats) say the following sentence describes the country well: “People who give a lot of money to elected officials *do not* have more political influence than other people.”

Fewer than half in both parties also say news organizations do not favor one political party, though Democrats are more likely than Republicans to say this describes the country well (38% vs. 18%). There also is skepticism in both parties about the political independence of judges. Nearly half of Democrats (46%) and 38% of Republicans say judges are not influenced by political parties.

Partisan gaps in opinions about many aspects of U.S. elections

Republicans, Democrats have starkly different perceptions of voting by eligible and ineligible voters

% who say each describes U.S. elections very/somewhat well ...



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 29-Feb. 13, 2018.

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For the most part, Democrats and Republicans agree about the importance of many principles regarding elections in the U.S.

Overwhelming shares in both parties say it is very important that elections are free from tampering (91% of Republicans, 88% of Democrats say this) and that voters are knowledgeable about candidates and issues (78% in both parties).

But there are some notable differences: Republicans are almost 30 percentage points more likely than Democrats to say it is very important that “no ineligible voters are permitted to vote” (83% of Republicans vs. 55% of Democrats).

And while majorities in both parties say high turnout in presidential elections is very important, more Democrats (76%) than Republicans (64%) prioritize high voter turnout.

The differences are even starker in evaluations of how well the country is doing in fulfilling many of these objectives. Republicans are more likely than Democrats to say that “no *eligible* voters are prevented from voting” describes elections in the U.S. very or somewhat well (80% vs. 56%). By contrast, more Democrats (76%) than Republicans (42%) say “no *ineligible* voters are

permitted to vote” describes elections well.

Democrats – particularly politically engaged Democrats – are critical of the process for determining congressional districts. A majority of Republicans (63%) say the way congressional voting districts are determined is fair and reasonable compared with just 39% of Democrats; among Democrats who are highly politically engaged, just 29% say the process is fair.

And fewer Democrats than Republicans consider voter turnout for elections in the U.S. – both presidential and local – to be “high.” Nearly three-quarters of Republicans (73%) say “there is high voter turnout in presidential elections” describes elections well, compared with only about half of Democrats (52%).

Still, there are a few points of relative partisan agreement: Majorities in both parties (62% of Republicans, 55% of Democrats) say “elections are free from tampering.” And Republicans and Democrats are about equally skeptical about whether voters are knowledgeable about candidates and issues (40% of Republicans, 38% of Democrats).

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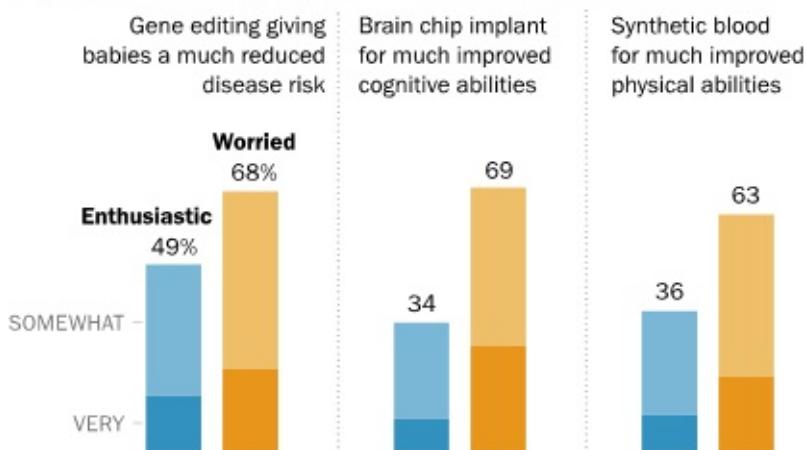
U.S. Public Wary About Use of Biomedical Technology for Human Enhancement

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11/2/2016: This report has been revised to include updated data in categorizing white Protestants into the “white evangelical Protestant” and “white mainline Protestant” categories. Originally, the report relied partly on data from a previous wave of the American Trends Panel to make these categorizations.

Public expresses more worry than enthusiasm about each of these potential human enhancements

% of U.S. adults who say they are ____ about each of these enhancements



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 2-28, 2016.

“U.S. Public Wary of Biomedical Technologies to ‘Enhance’ Human Abilities”

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Cutting-edge biomedical technologies that could push the boundaries of human abilities may soon be available, making people’s minds sharper and their bodies stronger and healthier than ever before. But a new Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults shows that majorities greet the possibility of these breakthroughs

with more wariness and worry than enthusiasm and hope.

Many in the general public expect continued scientific and technological innovation, broadly speaking, to bring helpful change to society. Yet when people are queried about the potential use of emerging technologies for “human enhancement,” their attitudes are not nearly as affirming.

The survey examines public attitudes about the potential use of three emerging technologies that could fundamentally improve people’s health, cognitive abilities or physical capacities. The specific examples were: gene editing to give babies a lifetime with much reduced risk of serious disease, implanting brain chips to give people a much improved ability to concentrate and process information and transfusing of synthetic blood to give people much greater speed, strength and stamina. These are just three of many enhancements that scientists and bioethicists say could arise from biomedical technologies now under development. None of the three are currently available for the purpose of enhancing otherwise healthy babies or adults, though all are in a research and development phase or are being tested in very limited circumstances for therapeutic uses, such as helping patients to recover from a stroke or spinal cord injury. (For background see “Human Enhancement: The Scientific and Ethical Dimensions of Striving for Perfection.”)

When Americans are questioned about the prospect of these specific kinds of enhancements for healthy people, their views are cautious and often resistant:

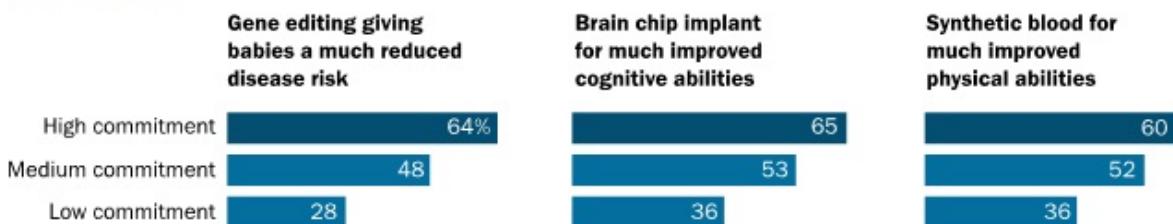
- Majorities of U.S. adults say they would be “very” or “somewhat” worried about gene editing (68%), brain chips (69%) and synthetic blood (63%), while no more than half say they would be enthusiastic about each of these developments. Some people say they would be both enthusiastic and worried, but, overall, concern outpaces excitement.
- More say they would *not* want enhancements of their brains and their blood (66% and 63%, respectively) than say they would want them (32% and 35%). U.S. adults are closely split on the question of whether they would want gene editing to help prevent diseases for their babies (48% would, 50% would not).
- At least seven-in-ten adults predict each of these new technologies will become available before they have been fully tested or understood. Some 73% say this about gene editing, while an identical share says the same about synthetic blood; 74% says this about brain chip implants.

- Majorities say these enhancements could exacerbate the divide between haves and have-nots. For instance, 73% believe inequality will increase if brain chips become available because initially they will be obtainable only by the wealthy.
- In addition, many Americans think recipients of enhancements will feel superior to those who have not received them; 63% say this about synthetic blood transfusions in particular. By the same token, but more optimistically, half of Americans or more think recipients of enhancements will feel more confident about themselves.
- Substantial shares say they are not sure whether these interventions are morally acceptable. But among those who express an opinion, more people say brain and blood enhancements would be morally unacceptable than say they are acceptable.
- More adults say the downsides of brain and blood enhancements would outweigh the benefits for society than vice versa. Americans are a bit more positive about the possibility of gene editing to reduce disease; 36% think it will have more benefits than downsides, while 28% think it will have more downsides than benefits.
- Opinion is closely divided when it comes to the fundamental question of whether these potential developments are “meddling with nature” and cross a line that should not be crossed, or whether they are “no different” from other ways that humans have tried to better themselves over time.

The survey data show several patterns surrounding Americans’ wariness about these developments. First, there are strong differences in views about using these technologies for enhancement depending on how religious people are. In general, the most religious are the most wary about potential enhancements. For example, those who score high on a three-item index of religious commitment are more likely than those who are lower in religious commitment to say all three types of enhancement – gene editing to give babies a lifetime with much reduced risk of disease, brain chip implants to give people much improved cognitive abilities and transfusions with synthetic blood to give people much improved physical capacities – would be meddling with nature and crossing a line that should not be crossed. Americans who have lower levels of religious commitment are more inclined to see the potential use of these techniques as just the continuation of a centuries-old quest by humans to try to better themselves.

A majority of highly religious Americans consider these potential enhancements to be meddling with nature

% of U.S. adults in each religious commitment group who say _____ is meddling with nature and crosses a line we should not cross



Note: Respondents who say "as humans, we are always trying to better ourselves and this idea is no different" or who did not give an answer are not shown. See Methodology for details on index of religious commitment.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 2-28, 2016.

"U.S. Public Wary of Biomedical Technologies to 'Enhance' Human Abilities"

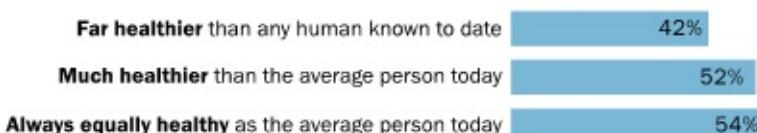
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Fewer Americans see enhancements that would bring extreme change as an appropriate use of technology

% of U.S. adults who say each of these enhancements would be an appropriate use of technology under each condition

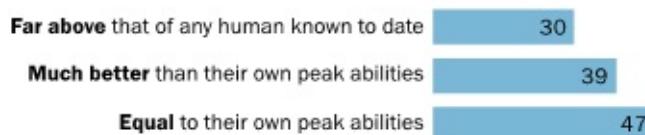
Gene editing giving babies reduced risk of serious diseases

If it resulted in people ...



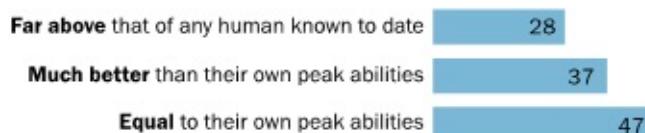
Brain chip implant improving cognitive abilities

If it resulted in cognitive abilities ...



Synthetic blood substitutes improving physical abilities

If it resulted in physical abilities ...



Note: Respondents who say each would be “taking technology too far” or who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 2-28, 2016.

“U.S. Public Wary of Biomedical Technologies to ‘Enhance’ Human Abilities”

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Second, people believe that technologies that would bring more dramatic or extreme changes to human abilities are less acceptable than technologies that cause less dramatic or temporary changes. For example, 47% of Americans consider the use of synthetic blood substitutes to improve physical abilities an “appropriate use of technology” if the resulting change to people’s speed, strength and stamina would be “equal to their own peak abilities.” But if the same enhancement results in physical abilities “far above that of any human known to date,” far fewer (28%) say it would be an appropriate use of

technology. The same pattern occurs as Americans consider the potential use of gene editing and devices implanted in the brain to augment human abilities.

Third, women tend to be more hesitant than men about wanting the enhancements potentially available from these cutting-edge technologies. They are also more negative than men in their judgments and expectations about what such enhancements would mean for society. Interestingly, although majorities of the public expect these enhancements would lead to increased social inequality, there are, at best, only modest differences in attitudes about these topics by race, ethnicity, educational level, income or age.

Public assessments about cosmetic enhancements available today are mixed

% of U.S. adults who say ...

Cosmetic procedures:

People are too quick to use them in ways that are not important

It's understandable that more use them given the competitive advantage for those who look more attractive

61%

36%

Cosmetic surgery is ...

Taking technology too far

Appropriate use of technology

34%

62%

Cosmetic surgery leads to ...

More downsides than benefits

About equal benefits and downsides

More benefits than downsides

26%

54%

16%

Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 5-May 2, 2016.

"U.S. Public Wary of Biomedical Technologies to 'Enhance' Human Abilities"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Finally, there are some similarities between what Americans think about these three potential, future enhancements and their attitudes toward the kinds of enhancements already widely available today. Many are skeptical about the need for cosmetic procedures and other *current* enhancements. For example, 61% of

Americans say people are too quick to undergo cosmetic procedures to change their appearance in ways that are not really important. Roughly a third (34%) say elective cosmetic surgery is “taking technology too far.” And, overall, 54% of U.S. adults say elective cosmetic surgery leads to both benefits and downsides for society, while 26% express the belief that there are more downsides than benefits, and just 16% say society receives more benefits than downsides from cosmetic surgery.

These are some of the key findings from a new nationally representative Pew Research Center survey of 4,726 U.S. adults conducted online and by mail from March 2 to 28, 2016. The margin of sampling error at the 95% confidence interval for results based on the total sample is plus or minus 2.2 percentage points.

What do we mean by human enhancement?

Human enhancement encompasses a wide range of biomedical interventions intended to increase human abilities. In simple terms, this means making biochemical, surgical or other changes designed to improve cognitive, psychological or physical capacities, and can include changes aimed at bettering physical and mental health. The modern discussion of human enhancement often is traced to an essay by Julian Huxley in 1957. The essay suggested the human species could “transcend itself” through biological intervention. Over the millennia, people have tried to improve their abilities by learning, as well as using tools and gadgets. Enhancement is different from those attempts at human betterment because it involves biomedical intervention in the body to notch up a person’s capabilities.

Many also think about human enhancement as distinct from therapeutic interventions. Thus, medical treatments aimed at restoring a person’s ability to see or hear – for example, to regain motor control after a stroke or spinal cord injury – would stand in contrast to enhancing abilities in otherwise healthy and well-functioning people beyond their current capacities (or some typical level). The line between therapy and enhancement often is blurry, but this distinction provides a framework for thinking about human enhancement in everyday terms.

Although the phrase “human enhancement” is used primarily by ethicists, there are numerous enhancements available today. Examples include: anabolic steroids used to promote muscle development; reproductive technologies,

including tubal ligation and vasectomies to increase human control over the reproductive system; and an array of cosmetic interventions to change people's physical characteristics. Two widely available cognitive enhancements include the (off-label) use of modafinil and Ritalin (methylphenidate) to stimulate a person's focus, concentration or memory. Some also consider vaccines a form of enhancement aimed at making people healthier by reducing the probability of disease, although others consider vaccines to be firmly rooted in medical or therapeutic treatment, not enhancement.

Until now, biomedical scientists have had the capacity to make only relatively modest enhancements in people. However, the convergence of innovations in biotechnology, nanotechnology, information technology and other fields is raising the possibility that future enhancements could enable much more dramatic changes to human abilities. The pace of innovation is difficult to predict and sometimes takes much of the scientific community, let alone the broader public, by surprise. The development of CRISPR, a gene-editing technique, is one example in which potentially far-reaching techniques evolved very rapidly, within the space of just a few years.

Pew Research Center rooted much of this study in exploring public attitudes about breakthroughs that could expand the boundaries of human limits, potentially creating even healthier, stronger and smarter humans. In particular, the study focuses on U.S. public reactions to three potential kinds of enhancement: gene editing to give a healthy baby a much reduced risk of serious diseases and conditions over their lifetime, implanting a computer chip in the brain to give a healthy person a much improved ability to concentrate and process information, and using synthetic blood substitutes to give a healthy person much greater speed, strength and stamina. (For comparison, survey respondents also were asked about a number of procedures, such as elective cosmetic surgery, that are widely available today.)

The three future-oriented scenarios are meant to reflect the range of enhancements being discussed by scientists and others as potentially on the horizon, but it is by no means an exhaustive list. None of the techniques behind these ideas is being used for “enhancing purposes” today, although all exist in some form of development for therapeutic or medical applications. They were chosen in part because they each raise potentially enticing prospects. What if we, as a society, could virtually do away with illness? What if humans could all raise their thinking capacity manyfold? And what if synthetic “super blood” could

boost physical prowess to “superman” and “superwoman” levels?

Whatever appeal these ideas may have, they also raise fundamental questions about what it means to be human. From the earliest days of civilization, people have sought to better their condition through the use of tools, medications, surgeries and other therapies. But as new scientific and technological breakthroughs arise, so do questions about whether such developments move beyond limits set by God, nature or reason. Thus, this research is aimed in part at understanding where, if at all, the public might “draw the line” on human enhancements and the possibilities they could bring to society.

Talking through the potential benefits and costs of human enhancement: A report from six focus groups

To enrich the survey findings, Pew Research Center conducted six focus group discussions around the country. “American Voices on Ways Human Enhancement Could Shape Our Future” examines the themes that arose in these discussions, many of which focused on where to draw the moral and ethical boundaries when considering scientific breakthroughs that could enhance human capabilities.

- Many felt that while no effort should be spared to help the sick, society should proceed with caution before allowing biomedical advancements to boost the capacities of healthy people, fearing a slippery slope toward the creation of “superhumans” or human “robots.”
- While each of these enhancements could be seen as humans “playing God,” some participants argued that these biomedical advances can be morally justified because God intended for humans to make the most of their abilities and to better humankind.
- Potential risks and abuses of these enhancements highlight the need for oversight; many thought the guideposts for regulations should be “do no harm” and “be fair.”
- There was broad consensus that no enhancement should ever be imposed on anyone against his or her will.
- The calculations and guideposts people use have a distinctive character depending on type of enhancement.

For more detailed results and quotes from these in-depth discussions, see the accompanying report.

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Worldwide Optimism About Future of Gender Equality, Even as Many See Advantages for Men

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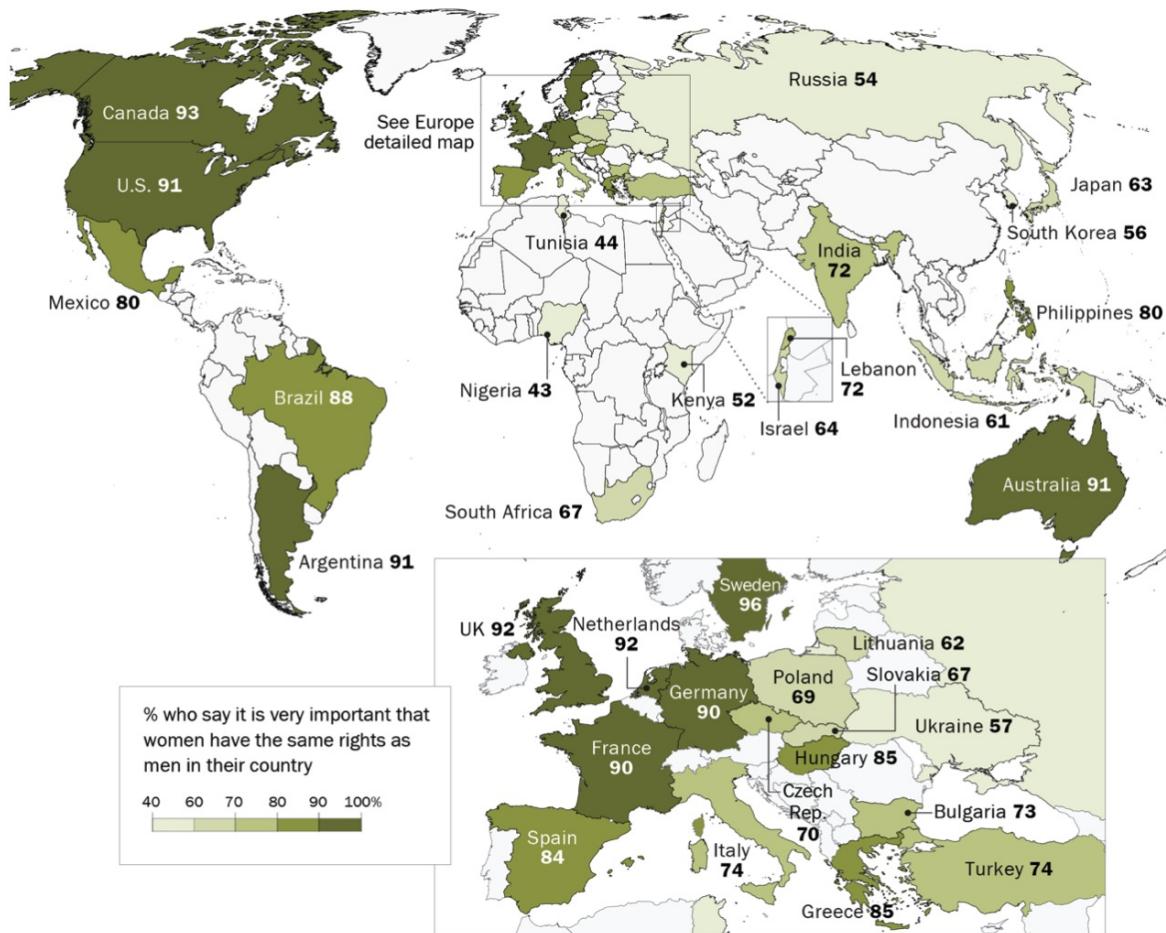
This report explores cross-national perceptions of gender equality, including the opportunities available to men and women and the power they wield in family decisions. It also examines expectations for the future of gender equality across countries.

For this report, we used data from a survey conducted across 34 countries from May 13 to Oct. 2, 2019, totaling 38,426 respondents. The surveys were conducted face-to-face across Africa, Latin America and the Middle East, and on the phone in United States and Canada. In the Asia-Pacific region, face-to-face surveys were conducted in India, Indonesia and the Philippines, while phone surveys were administered in Australia, Japan and South Korea. Across Europe, the survey was conducted over the phone in France, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and the UK, but face-to-face in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, Slovakia and Ukraine.

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

Twenty-five years after the United Nations' Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action pledged to take the necessary steps to "remove all obstacles to gender equality and the advancement and empowerment of women," support for gender equality is strong around the globe. Across 34 countries surveyed by Pew Research Center, a median of 94% think it is important for women in their country to have the same rights as men, with 74% saying this is *very* important.

Most say gender equality in their country is very important



Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey, Q55c.

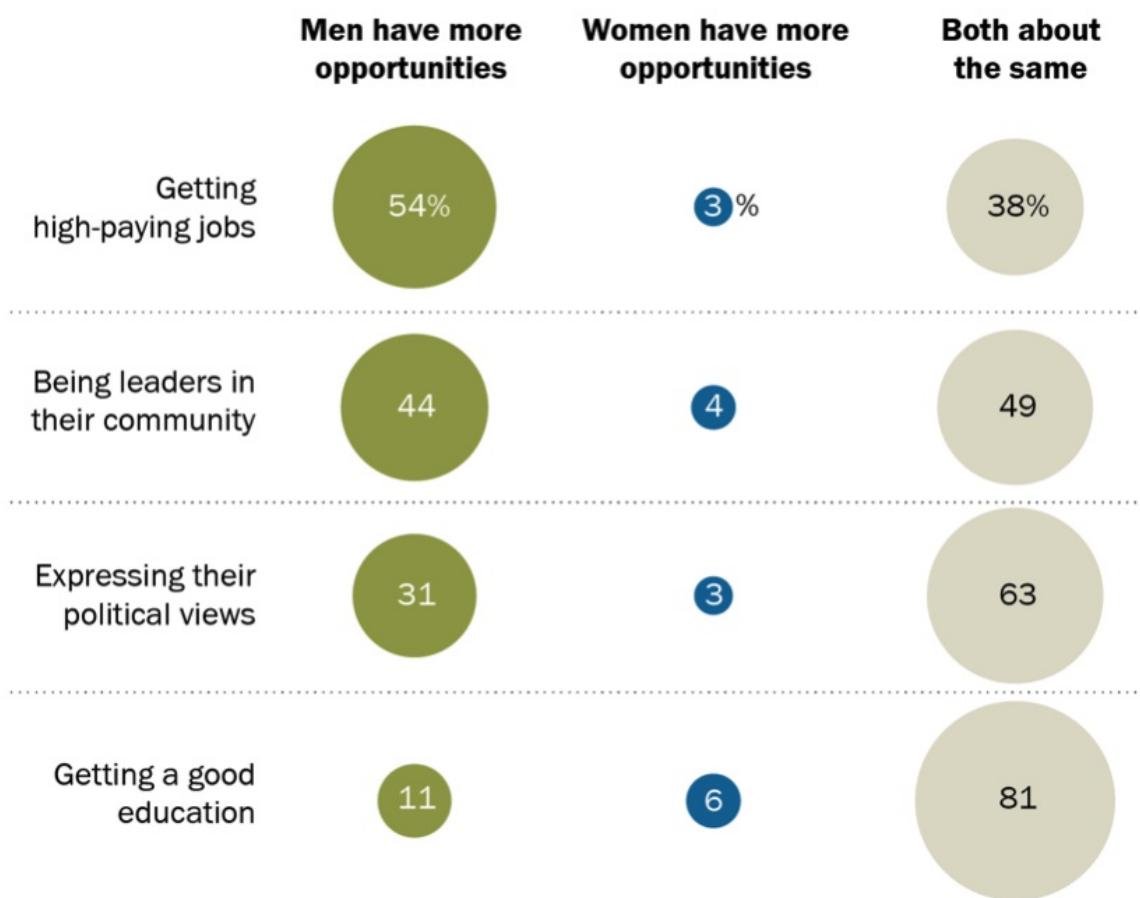
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In many countries, women place more importance on gender equality than men do. However, women are less optimistic than men that women in their countries will achieve equality in the future, and they are more likely to say men have better lives than women.

Many think men have more opportunities than women when it comes to getting high-paying jobs

% who say ____ when it comes to ...



Note: Percentages are medians based on 34 countries. Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey. Q65a-d.

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While publics around the world embrace the idea of gender equality, at least four-in-ten think men generally have more opportunities than women in their country when it comes to getting high-paying jobs (a median of 54% across the 34 countries surveyed) and being leaders in their community (44%). Publics see more equity in access to a good education – a median of 81% believe men and

women in their country generally have the same opportunities in this area – and expressing their political views (63% say men and women have the same opportunities). No more than 6% say women have more opportunities than men in any of these realms.

Majorities in most European countries surveyed, as well as in Japan, South Korea, Israel, Australia, Canada and the United States, say men in their country have more opportunities than women when it comes to getting high-paying jobs. When it comes to being leaders in their communities, more than half in Nigeria, South Korea, Japan, Turkey, Israel, Lebanon, Italy, Tunisia, Greece, France and Slovakia think men in their country have more opportunities than women.

Despite widespread support for gender equality around the world, a notable share (a median of 40% across the countries surveyed) thinks men should have more right to a job than women when jobs are scarce; 56% disagree with this notion. In some countries, men are more likely than women to say men should have preferential treatment when jobs are scarce, with double-digit gender differences in Kenya, Nigeria, Bulgaria, South Africa, Israel, Slovakia, Italy, Argentina and the Czech Republic.

More people now say men have a better life than women in their country

% who say men have a better life than women in their country

	2010 %	2019 %	Change
Turkey	33	57	+24
UK	39	61	+22
South Korea	26	47	+21
Japan	29	49	+20
Spain	45	64	+19
Indonesia	29	48	+19
U.S.	39	57	+18
Argentina	27	39	+12
Mexico	27	39	+12
Brazil	42	52	+10
Kenya	36	42	+6
Poland	55	35	-20

Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey, Q59.

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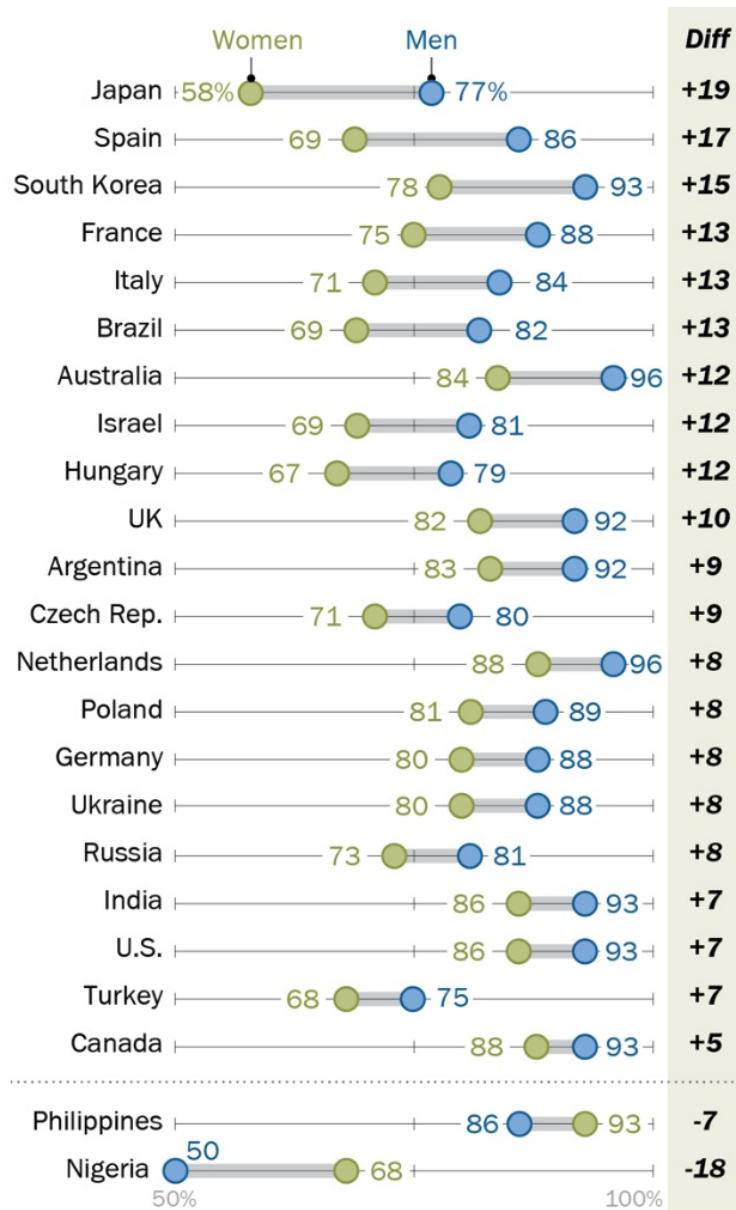
When asked who has a better life in their country, a 46% median across the 34 countries surveyed say men do, while 15% point to women and 31% volunteer that neither men nor women have a better life. Majorities in France, Spain, Sweden, the UK, Canada, the U.S., Turkey, Australia and the Netherlands think men have a better life than women in their country. Tunisia is the only country surveyed where more say women have a better life than say men do, although similar shares say women have a better life as say both men and women enjoy the same quality of life.

In most of the 34 countries surveyed, women are more likely than men to say men have a better life in their country. Gender differences are particularly large on this question in Greece (women are 27 percentage points more likely to say this), Slovakia (25 points), Italy (25), Canada (20), Brazil (20), Hungary (19) and Turkey (18).

The shares saying that men have a better life than women in their country have increased considerably since 2010 in many of the countries where trends are available – possibly as a result of increased awareness of gender issues spurred by the #MeToo Movement – with differences of at least 20 percentage points in Turkey, the UK, South Korea and Japan. Poland is the only country surveyed in both years where a smaller share now says men have a better life than did so in 2010.

Women less optimistic than men about gender equality in their country

% of __ who say either it is likely that women in their country will eventually have the same rights as men or women already have the same rights as men



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey, Q60.

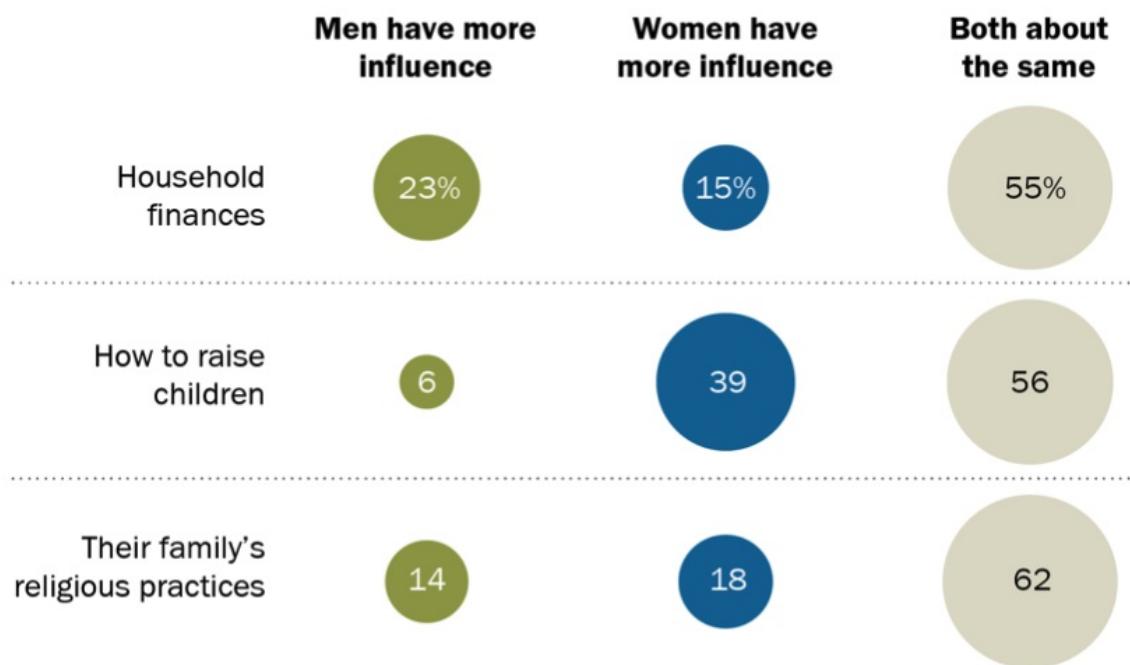
"Worldwide Optimism About Future of Gender Equality, Even as Many See Advantages for Men"

Despite seeing some advantages for men, most people express optimism about the future of gender equality in their country. A median of 75% across the 34 countries surveyed think it is likely that women in their country will eventually have the same rights as men, and 5% volunteer that women in their country have already achieved equality.

Men tend to be more optimistic than women about prospects for gender equality, with gender differences of at least 10 percentage points in 10 countries and smaller but significant differences in 11 others. For example, 77% of men in Japan – compared with 58% of women – say it's likely that women in their country will eventually attain or already have the same rights as men. Nigeria and the Philippines are the only countries surveyed where a larger share of women than men are optimistic about gender equality.

Majorities think men and women have about the same influence in making important family decisions

% who say that, in a family, ____ when it comes to making important decisions about ...



Note: Percentages are medians based on 34 countries. Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey. Q64a-c.

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When it comes to family life, the sense is that men and women have about the same influence in making important decisions in their households. A 34-country median of 55% say both have roughly equal influence when it comes to important decisions about household finances, 56% say this about how to raise children and 62% say this of decisions about a family's religious practices. To the extent that people see a difference, however, men are generally seen as having more of an influence than women when it comes to decisions about household finances, while women are generally seen as having more influence when it comes to decisions about raising children.

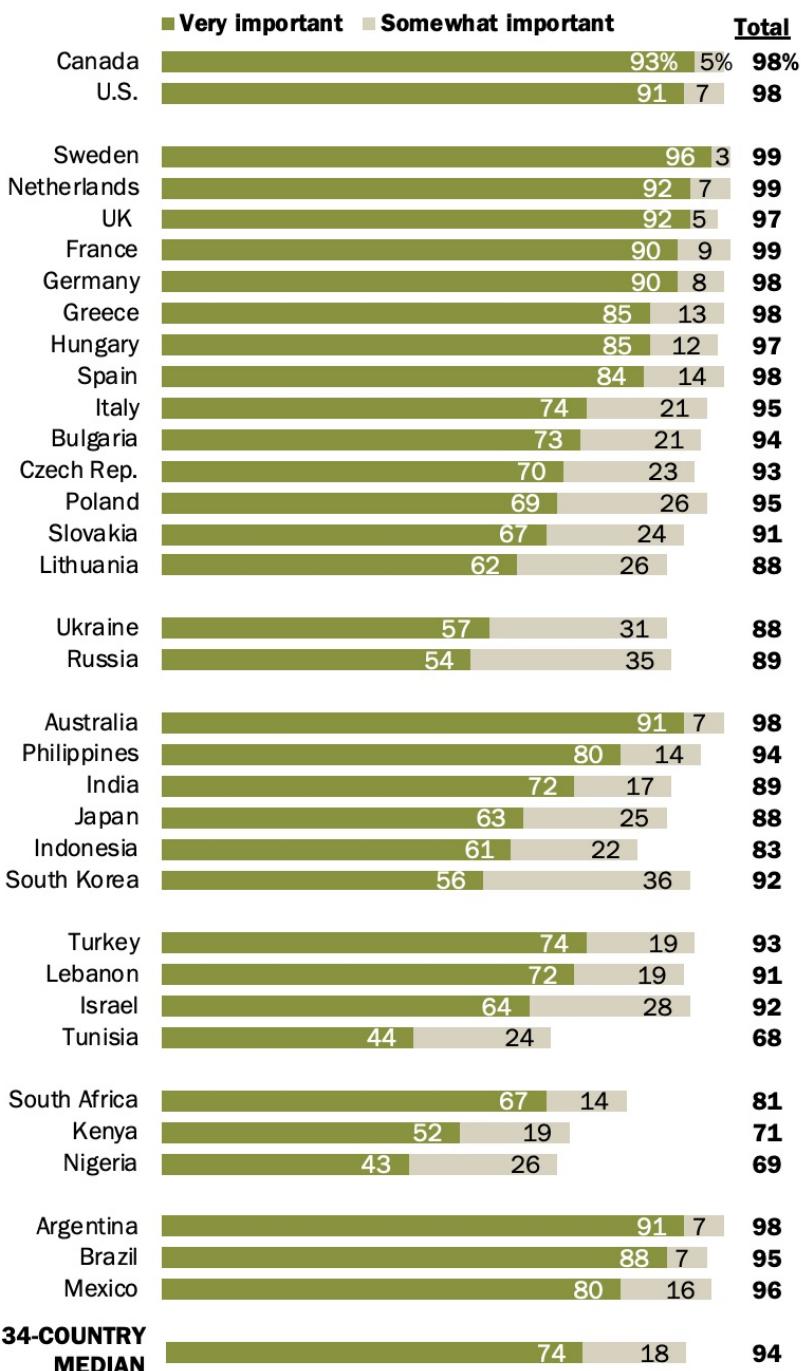
In nearly every country surveyed, majorities say that a marriage where both the husband and wife have jobs and take care of the home is more satisfying than one where the husband provides for the family and the wife takes care of the house and children. Even so, sizable shares in many countries say a more traditional marriage would be preferable, including about four-in-ten in India, Indonesia, Lebanon, Turkey and Tunisia.

These are among the major findings from a Pew Research Center survey conducted among 38,426 people in 34 countries from May 13 to Oct. 2, 2019.

Widespread support for equal rights for men and women

Most agree that gender equality is important

% who say it is ___ that women have the same rights as men in their country



Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey, Q55c.

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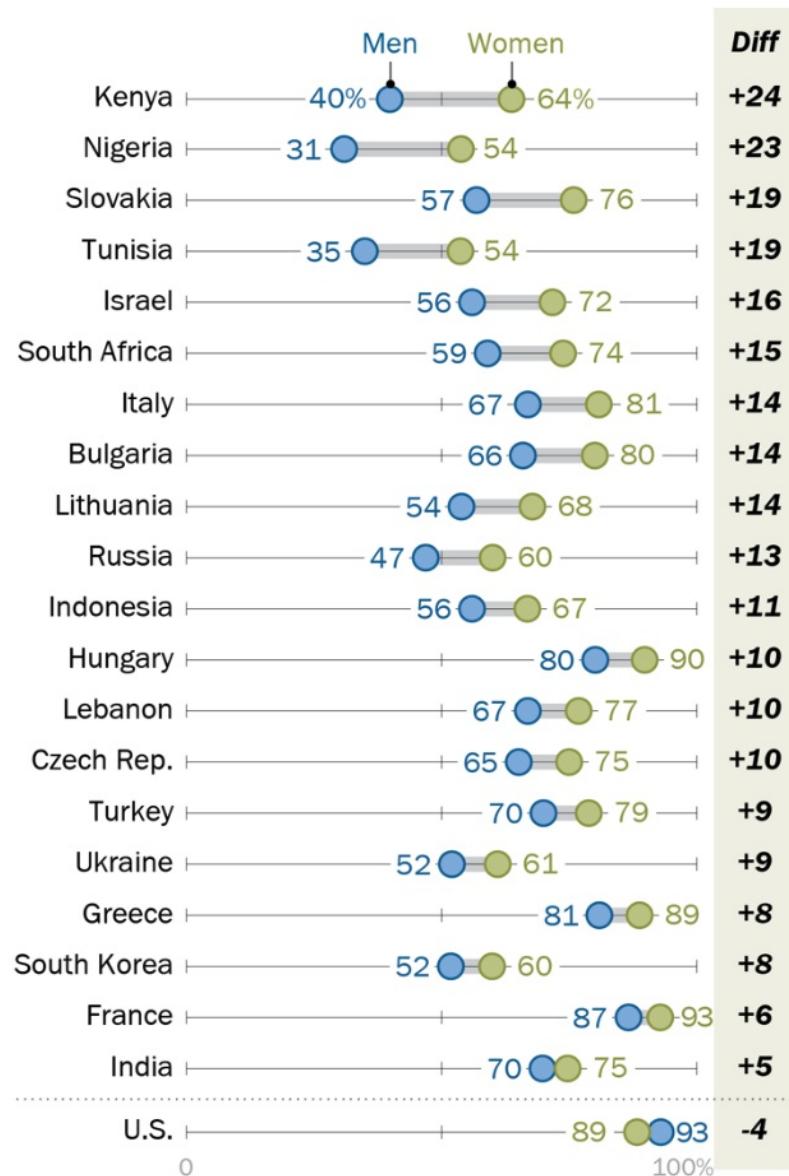
Most people agree it is important for women to have the same rights as men in their country. Across the 34 countries surveyed, a median of 94% hold this view, including nearly all in Sweden, the Netherlands, France, the U.S., Canada, Germany, Greece, Spain, Australia, Argentina, the UK and Hungary.

In addition, majorities in 30 nations say it is *very* important that men and women have the same rights in their country. The share who endorse this stronger sentiment varies across countries, however.

In Sweden, the most egalitarian country included in the survey based on indices from the World Economic Forum and the United Nations Development Program, 96% believe gender equality is very important. By comparison, substantially smaller shares hold this view in Tunisia (44%) and Nigeria (43%), two countries with relatively higher levels of gender inequality. Strong support for gender equality is also relatively less common in Kenya, Russia, South Korea and Ukraine.

Larger shares of women than men say gender equality is very important in many countries

% of __ who say it is very important that women have the same rights as men in their country



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey, Q55c.

“Worldwide Optimism About Future of Gender Equality, Even as Many See Advantages for Men”

Within each country, views of equality often differ by gender. In 20 nations, women are more likely than men to say gender equality is very important. This gender difference is largest in Kenya and Nigeria, where relatively small shares overall view equal rights as very important. More than half of women in Nigeria (54%) think gender equality is very important, compared with only 31% of men. And while 64% of Kenyan women say gender equality is very important, just 40% of Kenyan men express the same view. In many countries where overwhelming majorities endorse equality, men and women do not differ in their views.

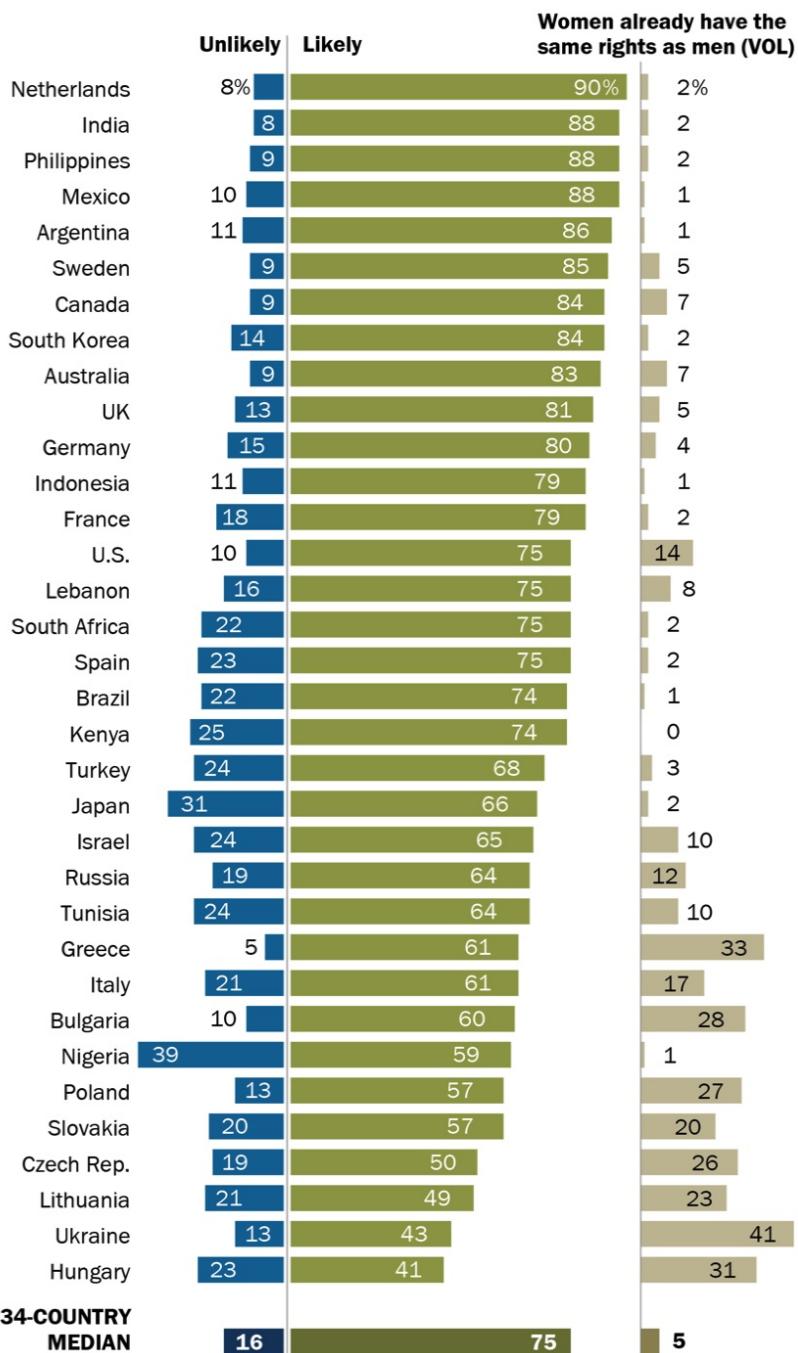
The U.S. is the only country where men are more likely than women to say it is very important for men and women to have the same rights. But while the difference is statistically significant, it is fairly small: 93% of men hold this view, compared with 89% of women.

Educational attainment is also related to views of gender equality. In 26 countries, those with more education are more likely than those with less to believe it is very important for women to have the same rights as men. The largest differences are in Lithuania and the Czech Republic. Three-quarters or more of those with more education in Lithuania (76%) and the Czech Republic (87%) hold this view, compared with 54% of Lithuanians and 66% of Czechs with less education. There are also educational differences of 10 percentage points or more in Italy, Bulgaria, South Korea, Mexico, the Philippines, Ukraine, Spain, Poland and Nigeria.

People in most countries are optimistic about the future of gender equality

Majorities in most nations see gender equality as likely in their country

% who say it is ___ that women in their country will eventually have the same rights as men



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey, Q60.

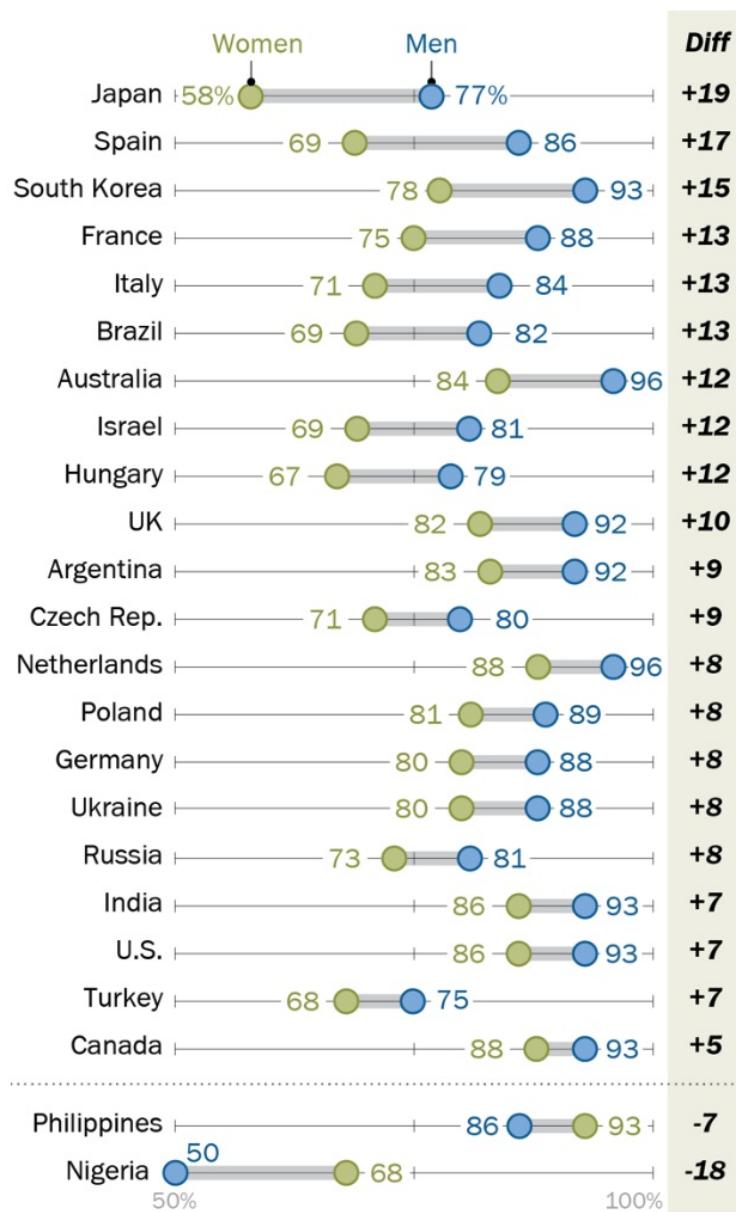
"Worldwide Optimism About Future of Gender Equality, Even as Many See Advantages for Men"

In addition to viewing gender equality as important, most people are optimistic that women will eventually have the same rights as men in their country. Majorities in 30 of the 34 countries surveyed hold this view, including roughly 90% in the Netherlands, India, the Philippines and Mexico.

In the U.S., 75% believe gender equality is likely. An additional 14% volunteer the response that women already have the same rights as men. One-in-ten or more in most Central and Eastern European nations, as well as Ukraine, Greece, Italy, Russia, Israel and Tunisia, agree that women and men already have equal rights.

Women less optimistic than men about gender equality in their country

% of __ who say either it is likely that women in their country will eventually have the same rights as men or women already have the same rights as men



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey. Q60.

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Despite widespread optimism globally, substantive shares in some of the countries surveyed say it is unlikely that women will eventually have the same rights as men in their country. About a quarter or more in Nigeria, Japan, Kenya, Turkey, Israel, Tunisia, Spain and Hungary are pessimistic about the prospects for gender equality in their country.

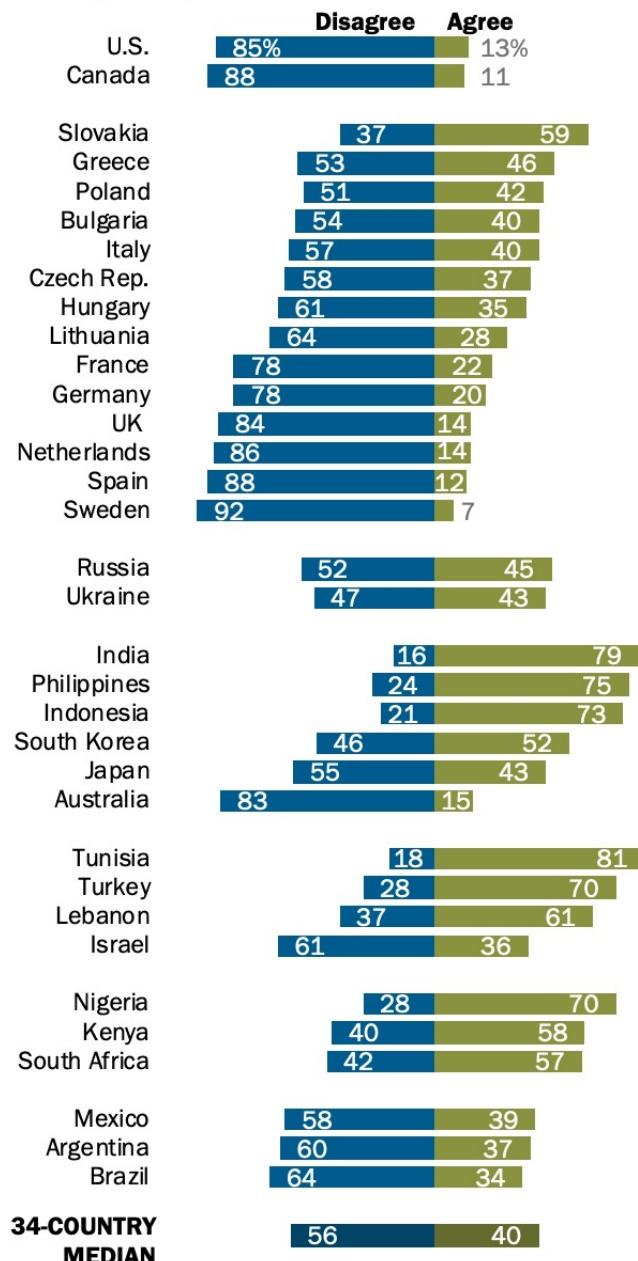
Across many countries, women are less optimistic than men about the likelihood of attaining gender equality. For example, 77% of men in Japan think either men and women already have equal rights or that it is likely they will in the future, compared with 58% of Japanese women. Similar gender differences can be found in 20 other countries, including roughly 15 percentage point differences in Spain, South Korea, France, Italy and Brazil.

Nigeria and the Philippines are the only publics that show the opposite pattern: Larger shares of women than men say gender equality is likely. Half of men in Nigeria express this view, compared with 68% of women.

Majorities in many African, Middle Eastern and Asian-Pacific publics say men should have preferential treatment when jobs are scarce

Views differ across globe on whether men should have more right to a job than women when jobs are scarce

% who ___ that, when jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey. Q62.

"Worldwide Optimism About Future of Gender Equality, Even as Many See Advantages for Men"

Across the 34 countries surveyed, a median of 56% disagree with the notion that men should have more right to a job than women when jobs are scarce; 40% agree that men should receive preferential treatment in this situation.

In nearly all North American, Western European and Latin American countries surveyed – as well as in Australia, Lithuania, Hungary, Israel, the Czech Republic and Japan – majorities reject the idea that men should have more right to a job than women in tough economic times, as do pluralities in Poland and Bulgaria. This is particularly the case in Sweden, Canada, Spain, the Netherlands, the U.S., the UK, Australia, France and Germany, where roughly eight-in-ten or more disagree that men deserve preferential treatment when jobs are scarce.

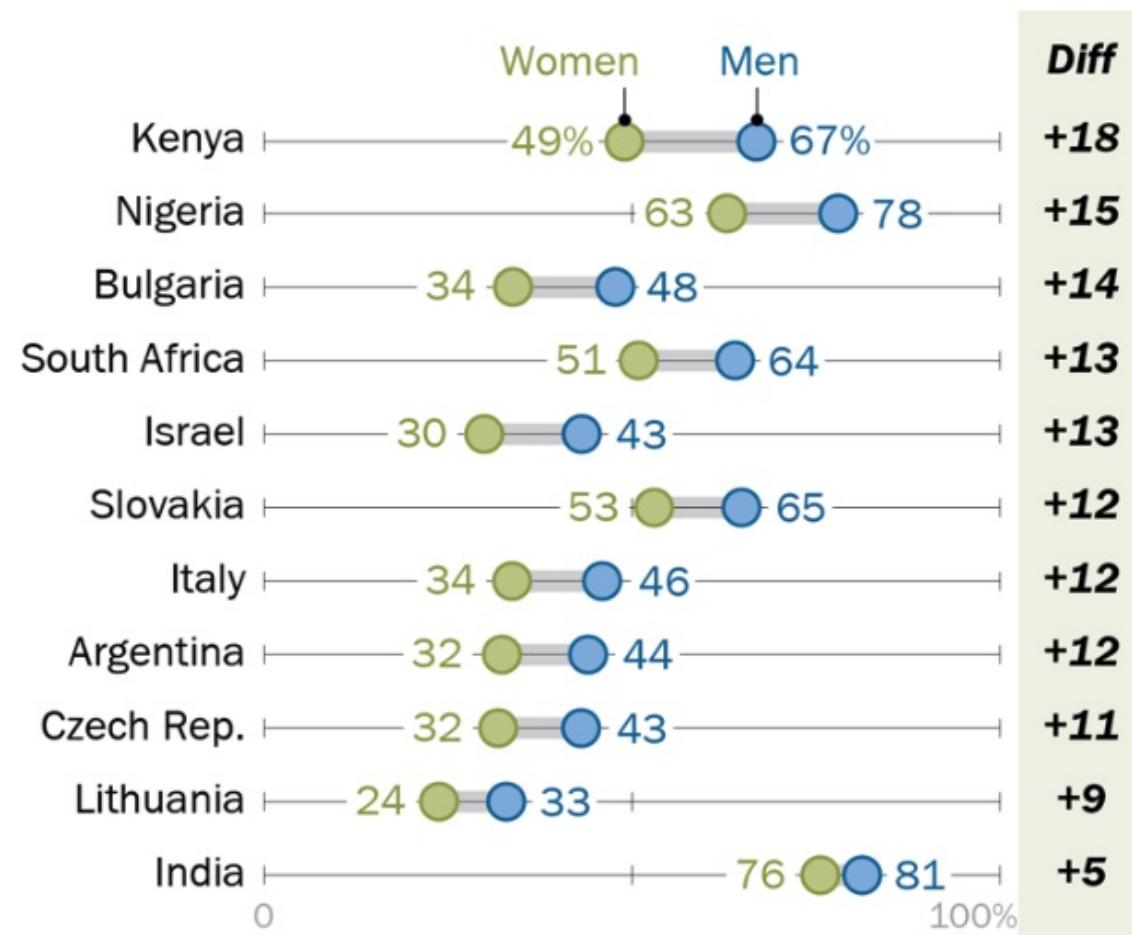
In contrast, majorities in the African countries surveyed, as well as in India, the Philippines, Indonesia, Turkey and Lebanon, agree that men should have more right to a job than women when jobs are scarce. Roughly eight-in-ten say this in Tunisia and India.

Views on this remain virtually unchanged in most of the countries where the question has been previously asked (most recently in 2012 in Lebanon, Turkey and Tunisia and in 2010 in 15 other countries). Publics are now more likely to agree that men should have preferential treatment when jobs are scarce in Kenya (12 percentage points higher), Lebanon (+11 points) and Mexico (+11 points). Meanwhile, the shares saying men should have more right to a job in tough economic times have dropped in South Korea (8 percentage points less likely), Nigeria (-7 points) and Argentina (-6 points).

Across 30 of the 34 countries surveyed, those with less education are more likely to believe men should have more right to a job than women when jobs are scarce. For example, majorities of six-in-ten or more among those with less education in Turkey, Lebanon, Kenya, Slovakia, South Africa and South Korea agree, compared with roughly half or fewer of those with more education in these countries.

In some countries, men are more likely than women to agree that men should have more right to a job in hard times

% of __ who agree that, when jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey. Q62.

“Worldwide Optimism About Future of Gender Equality, Even as Many See Advantages for Men”

Income is also related to views on this. In most countries surveyed, those with lower incomes – equivalent to the median for their country or less – are more likely than those with higher incomes to say men should have more right to a job during tough economic times. In the U.S., Australia and much of Western Europe, those with lower incomes are at least twice as likely as those with higher incomes to believe men should receive preferential treatment when jobs are scarce. Still, only about a quarter or fewer across income groups in each of these countries say this.

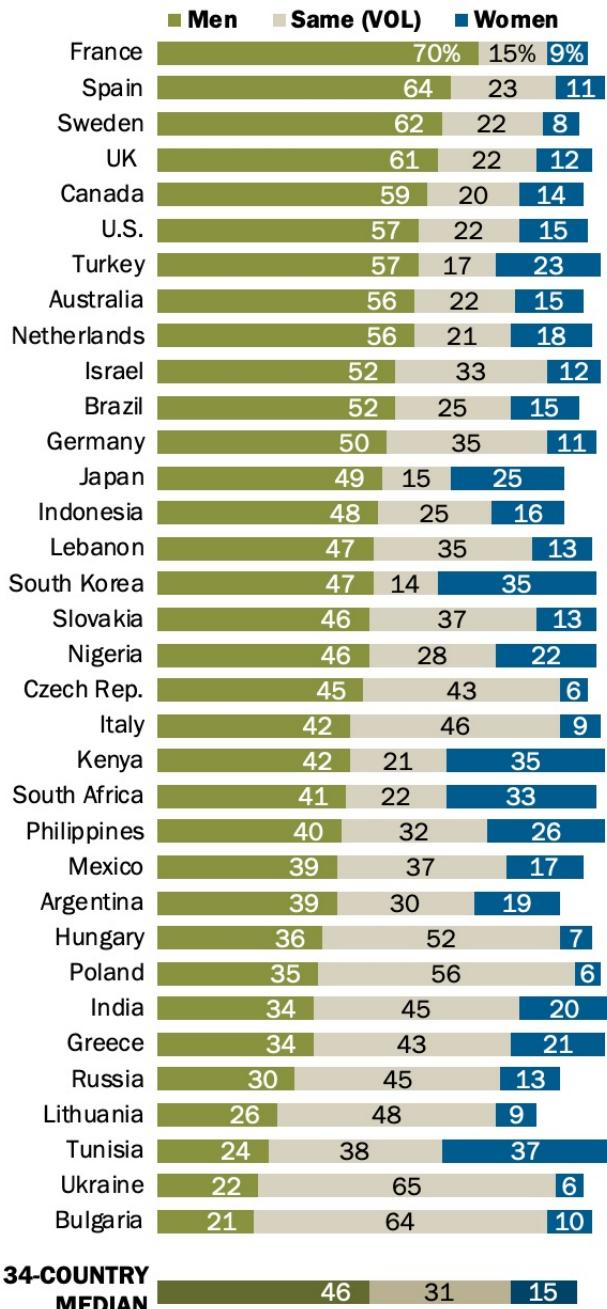
In some countries, men are more likely than women to agree that men deserve preferential treatment when jobs are scarce, with double-digit differences in Kenya, Nigeria, Bulgaria, South Africa, Israel, Slovakia, Italy, Argentina and the Czech Republic.

There are also double-digit differences between the oldest and youngest age groups in South Korea, Brazil, Italy, Greece, Argentina, Poland, Lebanon, the Philippines, Israel, Australia, France and Spain: In each of these countries, adults ages 50 and older are more likely than those ages 18 to 29 to agree that men should have more right to a job during tough economic times.

Across the globe, many believe men in their country have a better life than women

Few think women have a better life than men

% who say ___ have a better life in their country



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey. Q59.

"Worldwide Optimism About Future of Gender Equality, Even as Many See Advantages for Men"

Though many people expect that their country will become more egalitarian in time, a median of 46% across the 34 countries surveyed say that, all things considered, men have a better life than women in their country.

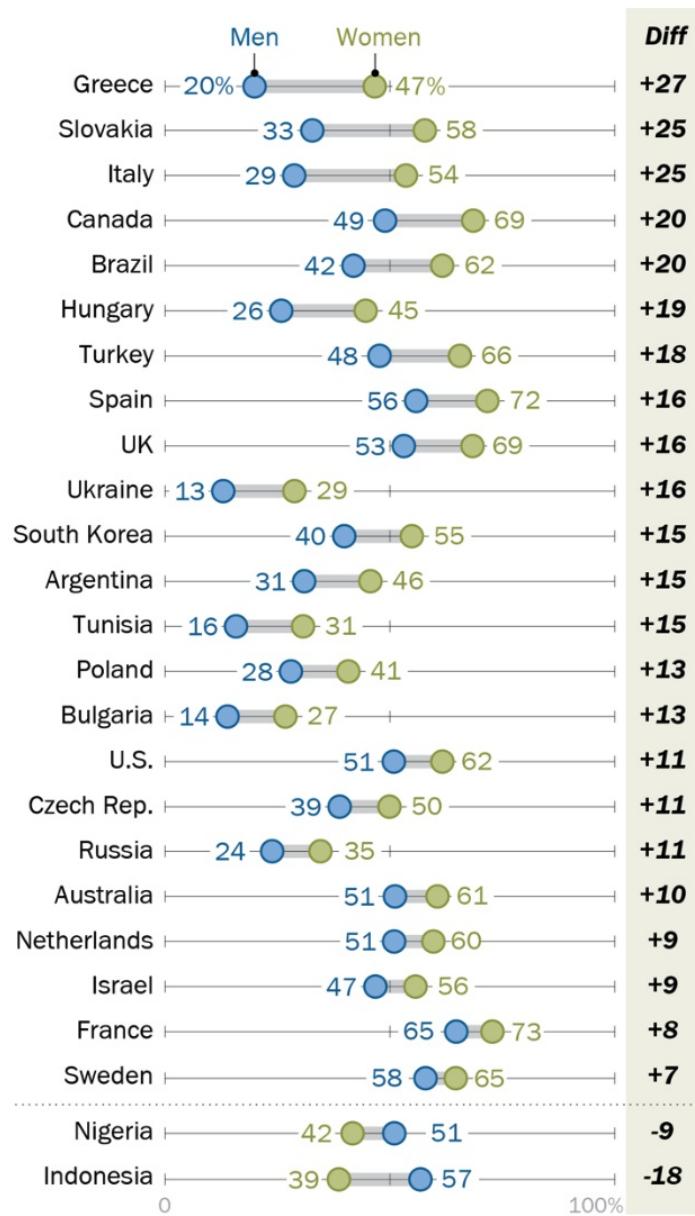
Majorities in France, Spain, Sweden, the UK, Canada, the U.S., Turkey, Australia and the Netherlands say men have a better life than women in their country. Pluralities in many other countries express the same view.

The volunteered response that neither gender has a better life than the other is common in many countries, especially in Central and Eastern Europe. Roughly half or more provide this response in Ukraine, Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary and Lithuania.

A third or more in Tunisia, Kenya, South Korea and South Africa believe, all things considered, women have a better life than men. Tunisia is the only country surveyed where a larger share say women are better off (37%) than say men are (24%).

Women more likely to see men as having a better life

% of ___ who say men have a better life than women in their country



Note: All differences shown are statistically significant. In Russia, men were significantly less likely than women to answer the question.

Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey, Q59.
“Worldwide Optimism About Future of Gender Equality, Even as Many See Advantages for Men”

This question was last asked in a subset of countries in 2010. In many of these countries, the share who believe men have a better life than women has increased substantially. The largest change is in Turkey. Roughly one-third of people in Turkey said men had a better life than women in 2010, compared with 57% in 2019.

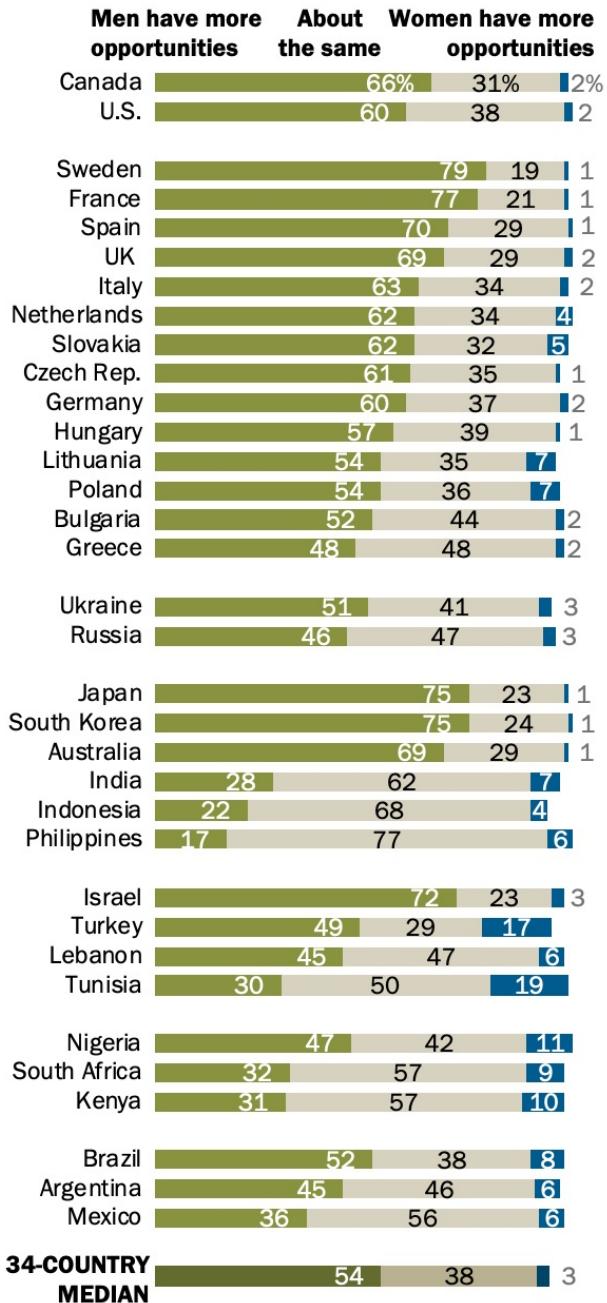
Increases of roughly 20 percentage points or more can also be seen in the UK, South Korea, Japan, Spain, Indonesia and the U.S. Smaller increases can be seen in Argentina, Mexico, Brazil and Kenya. Poland is the only country where this share has decreased since 2010, from 55% to 35% in 2019.

As with other questions related to gender equality, men and women tend to hold different views. In 23 of the 34 countries surveyed, women are more likely than men to believe that men have a better life in their country. In Greece, almost half of women hold this view, compared with only 20% of men. Differences of 20 percentage points or more can also be seen in Slovakia, Italy, Canada and Brazil.

Nigeria stands out again for showing the opposite pattern. Men (51%) are more likely than women (42%) to say that men are better off in their country. Indonesia shows a similar pattern.

Many see more opportunities for men in getting high-paying jobs

% who say ___ in their country when it comes to getting high-paying jobs



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey. Q65c.

"Worldwide Optimism About Future of Gender Equality, Even as Many See Advantages for Men"

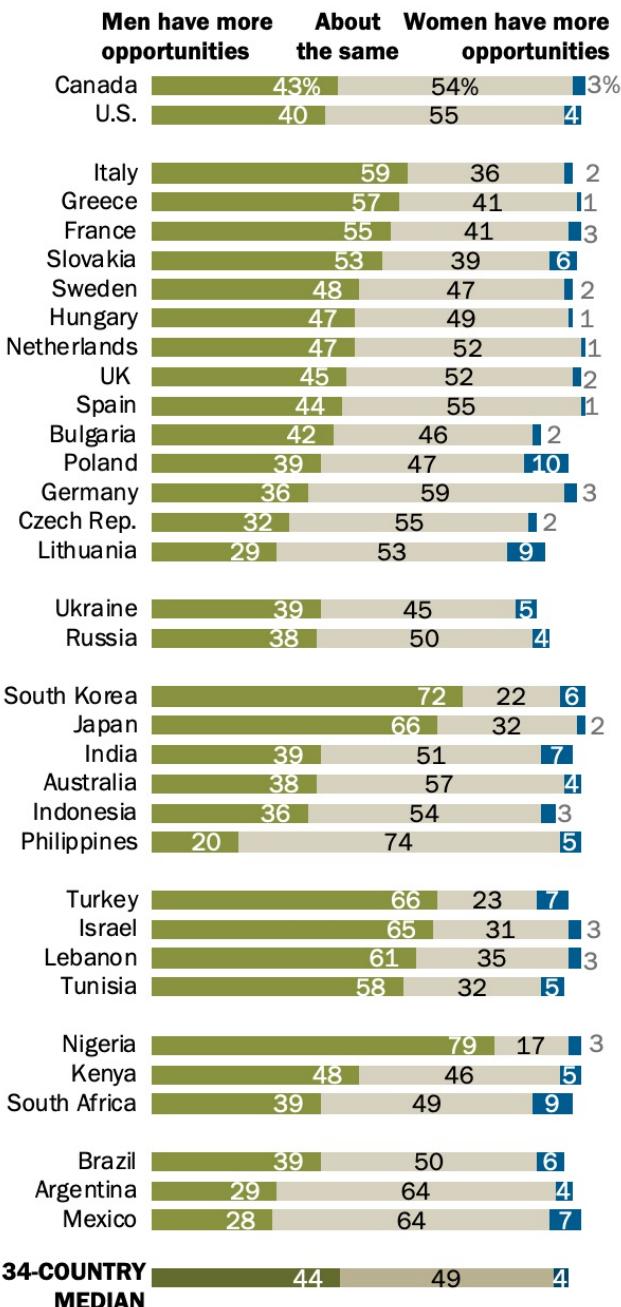
Majorities or pluralities in 22 of the 34 countries surveyed say men generally have more opportunities for high-paying jobs than women, including about two-thirds or more in Sweden, France, Japan, South Korea, Israel, Spain, the UK, Australia and Canada. More than four-in-ten in Greece, Nigeria, Russia, Lebanon and Argentina also think men in their country have more opportunities when it comes to getting high-paying jobs, but similar shares think opportunities are generally the same for men and women.

In the Philippines, Indonesia, India, South Africa, Kenya and Mexico, majorities say men and women have similar opportunities when it comes to getting high-paying jobs; half in Tunisia share this view.

Across most of the countries surveyed, women are significantly more likely than men to say men in their country have more opportunities when it comes to getting high-paying jobs. About two-thirds of women in the U.S. (66%) believe men in their country have more opportunities for high-paying jobs, compared with about half of men in the U.S. (53%). And while majorities of men and women in Canada say men have more opportunities in this area, women are far more likely to say this is the case (77% vs. 55%, respectively). This pattern is evident in nearly every European country surveyed (Greece and Lithuania are the exception), as well as in Australia, Ukraine, Brazil, South Korea, Russia, Argentina and Japan.

Men seen as having more opportunities to be leaders in their community

% who say ___ in their country when it comes to being leaders in their community



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey, Q65a.

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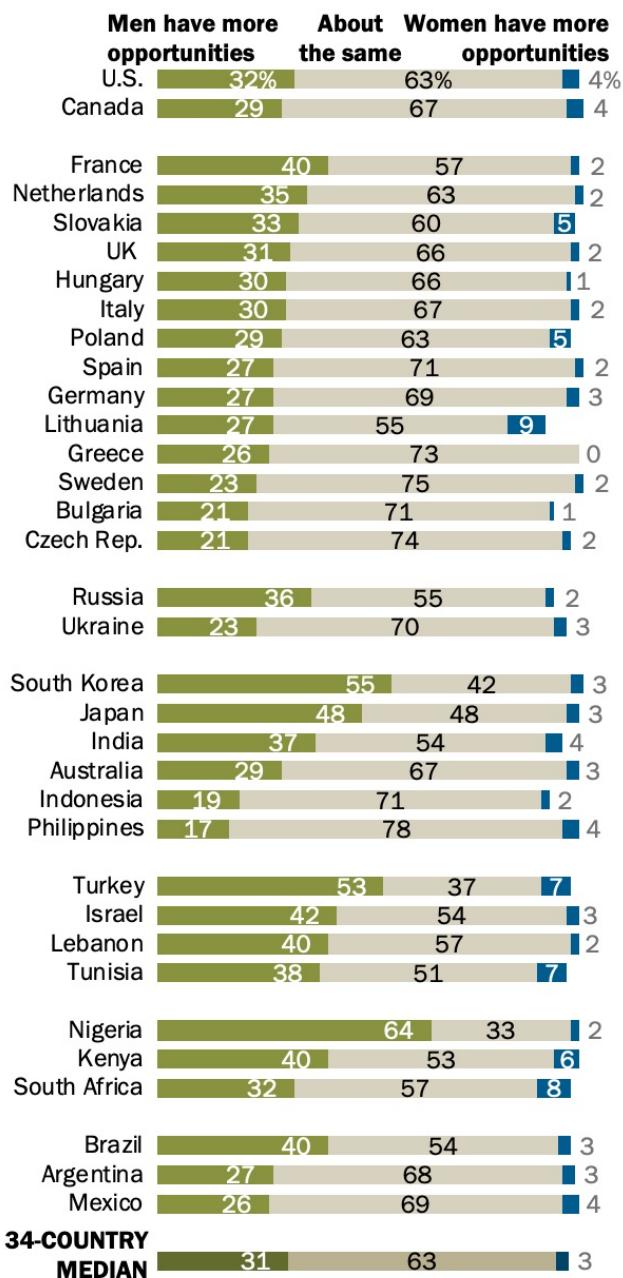
When it comes to opportunities to be leaders in their community, majorities in Nigeria, South Korea, Japan, Turkey, Israel, Lebanon, Italy, Tunisia, Greece and France say men in their country have more opportunities than women; about half in Slovakia say the same.

Even in many countries where majorities or pluralities believe men and women in their country generally have the same opportunities to be leaders in their community, sizable shares say men have more opportunities than women. For example, about four-in-ten or more in Spain, Canada, the U.S., Brazil, South Africa, India, Russia and Australia say this is the case in their country.

For the most part, men and women offer similar views on this. But to the extent that there is a difference, women tend to be more likely than men to see an advantage for men in getting opportunities to be leaders in their community. The exception is Kenya, where men (53%) are more likely than women (43%) to say men have more opportunities to be leaders in their community.

In most countries, men and women seen as having similar opportunities to express political views

% who say __ in their country when it comes to expressing their political views



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey. Q65d.

"Worldwide Optimism About Future of Gender Equality, Even as Many See Advantages for Men"

In 30 of the 34 countries surveyed, majorities or pluralities think men and women in their country have about the same opportunities when it comes to expressing their political views. About half in Japan also believe this, but an identical share says men have more opportunities than women.

More than six-in-ten Nigerians (64%) say men in their country have more opportunities than women when it comes to expressing their political views, as do 55% in South Korea and 53% in Turkey. Even in countries where majorities or pluralities believe men and women have about the same opportunities in this area, the shares saying men have more opportunities than women exceed the shares saying women have more opportunities by at least 10 percentage points.

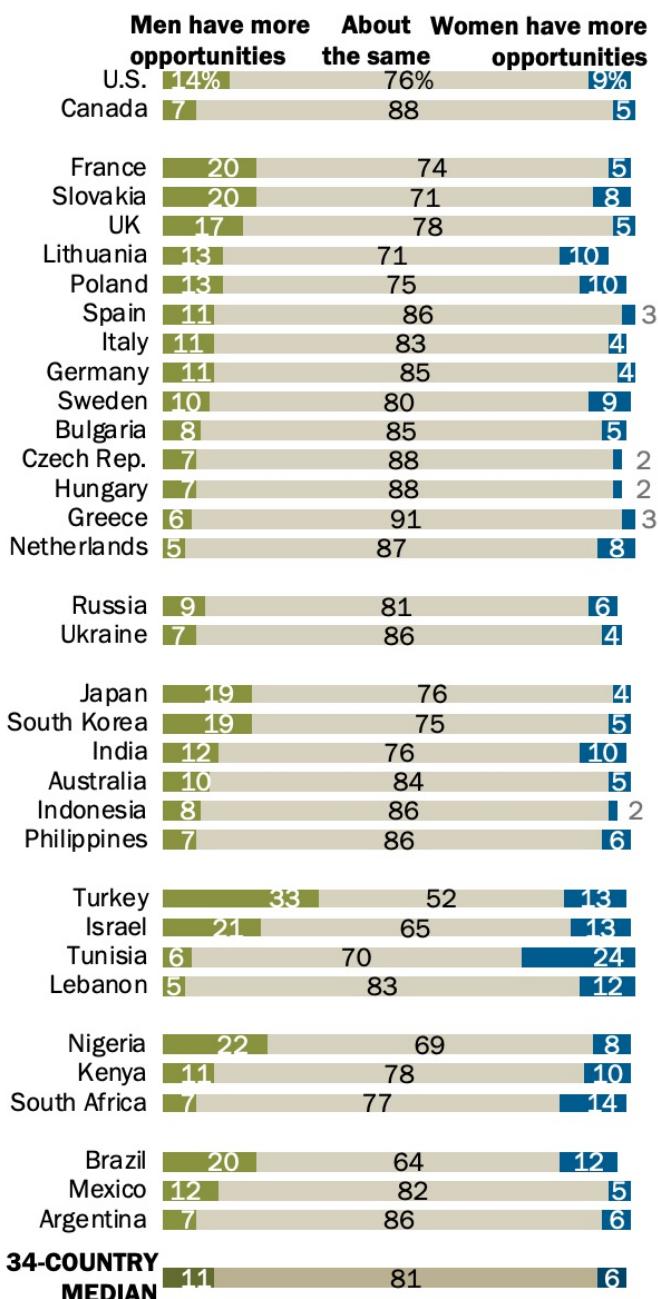
Opinions on this generally do not vary significantly by gender, but in nine countries, women are far more likely than men to say men in their country have more opportunities to express their political views. For example, in South Korea, a majority of women (60%) think men in their country have more opportunities to express their political views, compared with 49% of South Korean men.

Gender gaps are also evident in the Netherlands (41% of women vs. 28% of men say men have more opportunities), Australia (36% vs. 23%), Spain (34% vs. 21%), Canada (34% vs. 23%), France (45% vs. 35%), the UK (36% vs. 27%), the U.S. (36% vs. 28%) and the Czech Republic (24% vs. 17%).

Kenya is the only country surveyed where men are more likely than women to say men in their country have more opportunities to express their political views. More than four-in-ten Kenyan men (45%) say this, compared with 35% of Kenyan women.

Most see gender parity in opportunities for getting a good education

% who say __ in their country when it comes to getting a good education



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey. Q65b.

"Worldwide Optimism About Future of Gender Equality, Even as Many See Advantages for Men"

When it comes to getting a good education, majorities in all but one country surveyed – ranging from 64% in Brazil to 91% in Greece – say men and women in their country have about the same opportunities. About half say the same in Turkey.

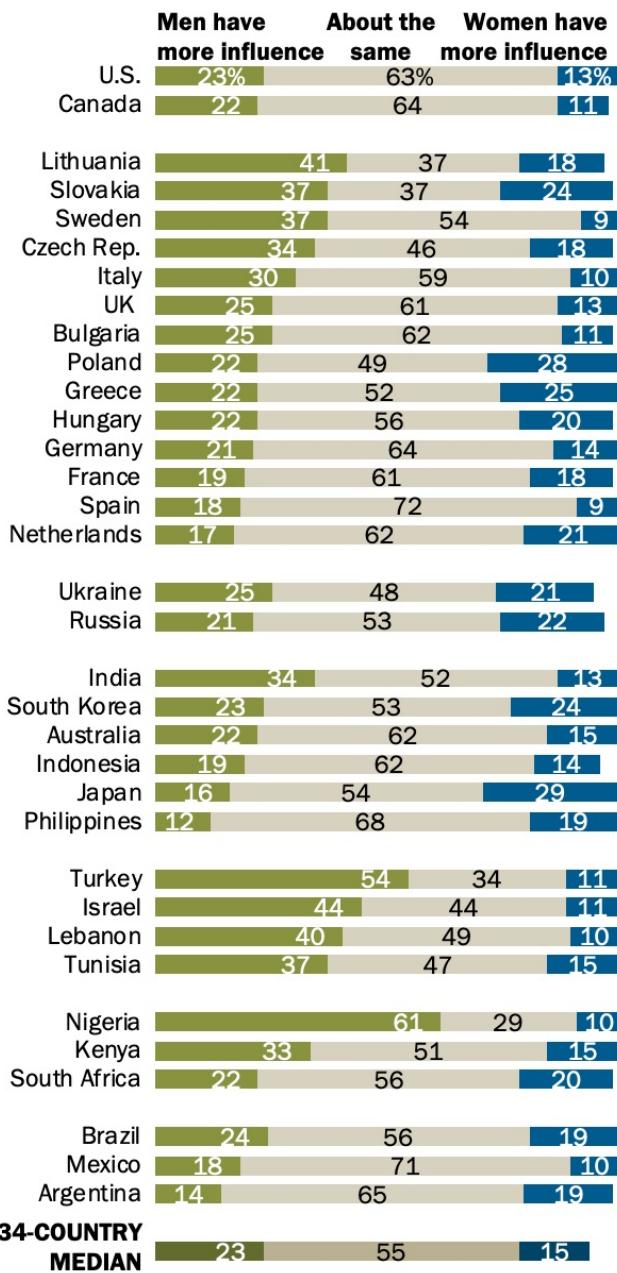
One-third of the public in Turkey and about one-in-five in Nigeria, Israel, France, Slovakia, Brazil, Japan and South Korea think men in their country have more opportunities than women when it comes to getting a good education; smaller shares in these countries think women have more opportunities than men.

Tunisia is the only country surveyed where a significantly larger share says women have more opportunities than men to get a good education than say men have more opportunities than women. About a quarter of Tunisians (24%) see women as having more opportunities in this area, compared with 6% who say men do; 70% believe men and women have about the same opportunities to get a good education.

With the exception of Turkey, majorities of men and women across the countries surveyed believe both genders have about the same opportunities when it comes to getting a good education. And for the most part, differences in how men and women see this are modest at best.

In many countries, sizable shares say men have more influence than women in decisions about household finances

% who say that, in a family, ___ when it comes to making important decisions about household finances



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey. Q64a.

"Worldwide Optimism About Future of Gender Equality, Even as Many See Advantages for Men"

Across the 34 countries surveyed, a median of 55% say that, in a family, men and women have about the same influence when it comes to making important decisions about household finances; 23% say men generally have more influence and 15% say women do.

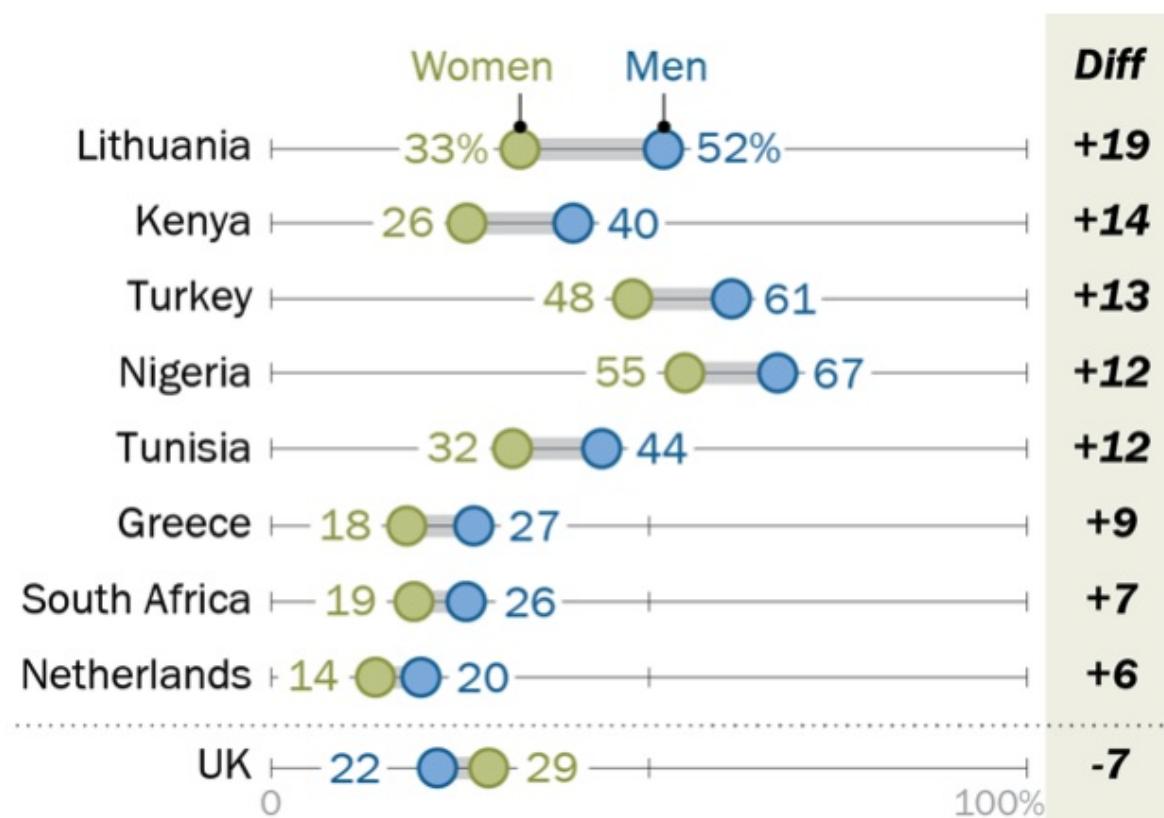
To the extent that people see one gender having more influence when it comes to making important decisions about household finances, men are generally seen as having more influence than women. In 16 of the 34 countries surveyed, more say men have more influence than say women do by a margin of at least 10 percentage points. The gap is particularly wide in Nigeria, where 61% say men generally have more influence in this area (compared with 10% who say women do), Turkey (54% vs. 11%), Israel (44% vs. 11%), Lebanon (40% vs. 10%) and Sweden (37% vs. 9%). In each of these countries, people are at least four times as likely to say men have more influence as they are to say women do.

Among European publics, majorities or pluralities in 12 of 14 countries surveyed say men and women generally have about the same influence in making important decisions about household finances. The only two European countries surveyed where this is not the case are Lithuania and Slovakia, where similar or equal shares say both genders have about the same influence as say men have more influence in this area.

Majorities in the three Latin American countries surveyed – Mexico, Argentina and Brazil – say men and women have about the same influence in making important decisions about household finances. This is also the case in the Philippines, Canada, the U.S., Australia, Indonesia and South Africa.

Larger shares of men than women say men have more influence in decisions about household finances

% of __ who say that, in a family, men generally have more influence when it comes to making important decisions about household finances



Note: All differences shown are statistically significant.

Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey. Q64a.

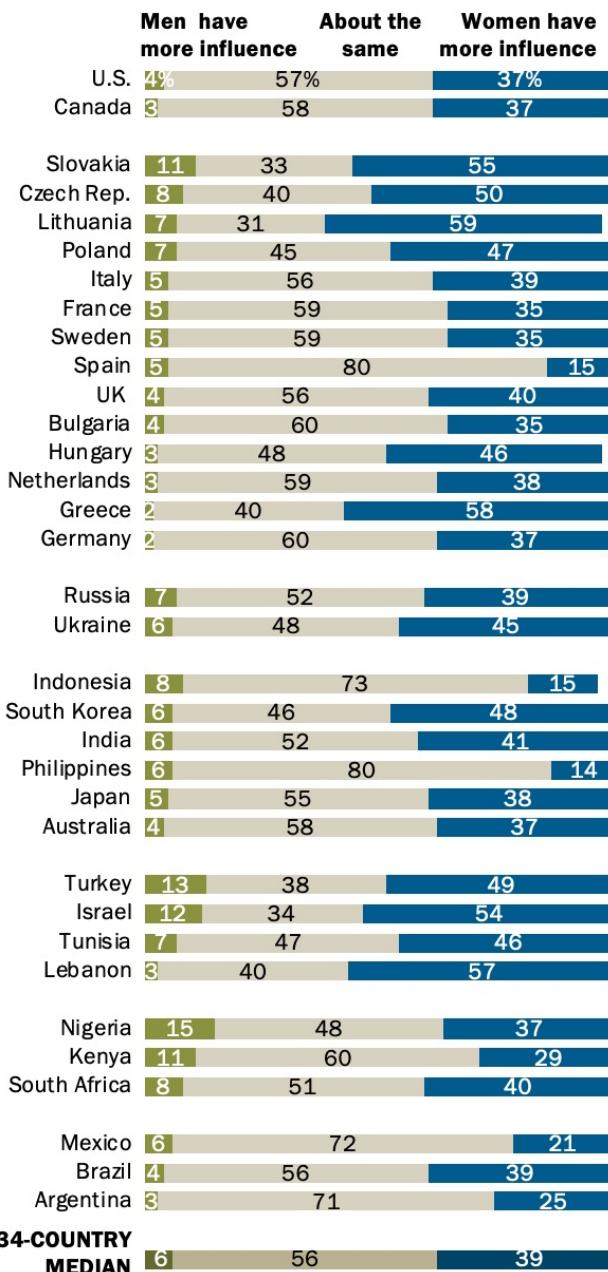
“Worldwide Optimism About Future of Gender Equality, Even as Many See Advantages for Men”

Japan is the only country where the share saying women have more influence when it comes to making important decisions about household finances is significantly larger than the share saying men do (29% vs. 16%). Still, 54% in Japan say men and women generally have about the same influence.

In most of the countries surveyed, men and women have similar views on this question, but where differences emerge, men are typically more likely than women to say men in their country have more influence when it comes to important decisions about household finances, while women are more likely to say either women do or that both are about equal. For example, 61% of men in Turkey (vs. 48% of women) say men in their country have more influence than women. The UK is the only country surveyed where women are more likely than men to say men have more influence when it comes to making important decisions about household finances.

When it comes to decisions about child rearing, many say women have more influence than men

% who say that, in a family, ___ when it comes to making important decisions about how to raise children



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey, Q64b.

"Worldwide Optimism About Future of Gender Equality, Even as Many See Advantages for Men"

When it comes to who in a family has more influence when it comes to making important decisions about how to raise children, a median of 56% across the 34 countries surveyed say men and women have about the same influence; 39% say women have more influence and just 6% say men do.

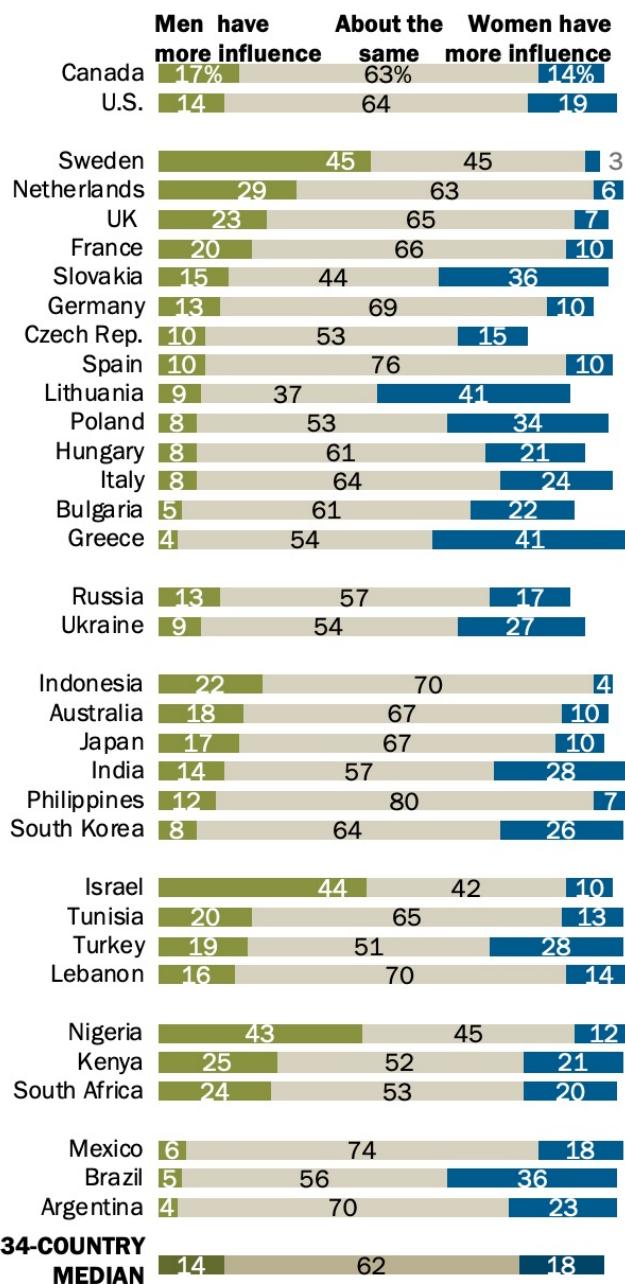
Majorities in 18 of the 34 countries surveyed say that, in a family, men and women have about the same influence when it comes to making important decisions about how to raise children. Still, in nearly every country, far larger shares say women have more influence in this area than say men do. And in seven of the 34 countries – Lithuania, Greece, Lebanon, Slovakia, Israel, the Czech Republic and Turkey – majorities or pluralities say women in their country have more influence than men in making important decisions about raising children.

Men and women generally agree in their assessments of who has more influence when it comes to decisions about how to raise children, but there are exceptions. For example, in Brazil, women (43%) are more likely than men (34%) to say women in their country have more influence in making important decisions in this area; in turn, Brazilian men (61%) are more likely than Brazilian women (52%) to say both have about the same influence.

People generally think men and women have about the same influence when it comes to decisions about their family's religious practices

Most see gender parity when it comes to making decisions about religion

% who say that, in a family, ___ when it comes to making important decisions about their family's religious practices



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey, Q64c.

"Worldwide Optimism About Future of Gender Equality, Even as Many See Advantages for Men"

Across the 34 countries surveyed, a median of 62% say that, in a family, men and women generally have about the same influence when it comes to making important decisions about their family’s religious practices; 18% say women have more influence, while 14% say men do.

Across most of the countries surveyed, majorities or pluralities say men and women have about the same influence when it comes to making important decisions about their family’s religious practices. There are a few exceptions to this pattern. In Sweden, Israel and Nigeria, similar shares say men and women have about the same influence as say men have more influence than women in this area. And in Lithuania, 37% say men and women have the same influence and 41% say women have more influence.

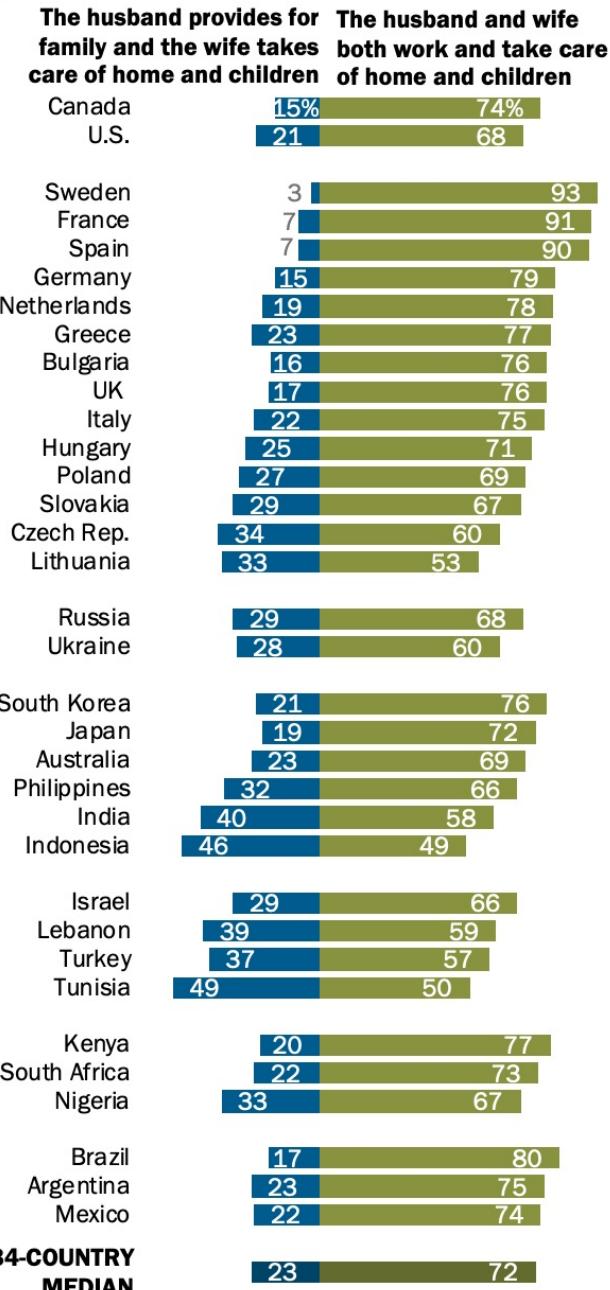
In Israel, Kenya, Nigeria and South Africa, men are more likely than women to say that men in their country have more influence when it comes to making important decisions about their family’s religious practices. About half of men in Israel (51%) and Nigeria (49%) say this, compared with 38% of Israeli women and 36% of Nigerian women. And while about three-in-ten South African (28%) and Kenyan (31%) men say men in their country have more influence over important decisions about their family’s religious practices, two-in-ten women in each of those countries say the same.

In turn, women in Brazil, South Korea, Nigeria, Russia, France and Lebanon are more likely than their male counterparts to say *women* have more influence in making important decisions about their family’s religious practices. The gender difference is largest in Brazil, where 42% of women – vs. 29% of men – hold this view.

In nearly all countries surveyed, majorities prefer an egalitarian marriage

Majorities across the globe prefer an egalitarian marriage

% who see a marriage where ____ as a more satisfying way of life



Note: Volunteered “other,” “neither” and don’t know responses not shown.

Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey, Q61.

“Worldwide Optimism About Future of Gender Equality, Even as Many See Advantages for Men”

A median of 72% across the 34 countries surveyed say a marriage where both the husband and wife have jobs and take care of the house and children is a more satisfying way of life than one where the husband provides for the family and the wife takes care of the house and children. The shares saying that a more egalitarian marriage is better are lowest in Lithuania, Tunisia and Indonesia.

Publics in Sweden, France and Spain are the most likely to say an egalitarian marriage is preferable to one where the husband provides for the family and the wife takes care of the house and children. This view is also widespread in Brazil, Germany, the Netherlands, Greece, Kenya, Bulgaria, the UK, South Korea, Italy and Argentina, where at least three-quarters say the same.

In Tunisia and Indonesia, views on the more satisfying type of marriage are split. About half in each country prefer a marriage where the husband and wife both have jobs and take care of the house, while similar shares prefer a marriage with more traditional gender roles.

Even in some countries where majorities or pluralities prefer an egalitarian marriage, substantial shares say a marriage where the husband provides for the family and the wife takes care of the house and family would be more satisfying. For example, a third or more in India, Lebanon, Turkey, the Czech Republic, Nigeria and Lithuania say a more traditional marriage would be preferable.

Views on this vary somewhat by gender, but the differences tend to be relatively small, even in some countries where they are statistically different. In Poland, Turkey and Argentina, women are more likely than men to prefer an egalitarian marriage by a double-digit margin (10 percentage points in Poland, 11 points in Turkey and 12 points in Argentina).

Opinions vary more widely across educational attainment. Those with more education more likely to prefer a marriage where both the husband and wife have jobs and take care of the house and children in most of the countries surveyed. In fact, in 17 countries, those with more education are more likely to say this by 10 or more points, including difference of at least 20 points in Turkey (25 points more likely), Lebanon (21 points) and Brazil (20 points).

Age is also linked to views on what type of marriage is preferable in about half of the countries surveyed, with people younger than 30 more likely than those ages 50 and older to say a marriage where both the husband and wife have jobs

and take care of the house and children is the more satisfying way of life. The difference is particularly pronounced in Lithuania, where 71% of those younger than 30 prefer an egalitarian marriage, compared with 43% of those ages 50 and older. There are also double-digit age differences in the U.S., Canada, Italy, the UK, the Czech Republic, Poland, Slovakia, Australia, South Korea, Lebanon, Tunisia, Argentina, Brazil and Mexico.

Preference for an egalitarian marriage has increased in three of the 16 countries where this question was also asked in 2010 (by 11 percentage points in South Korea, 8 points in Argentina and 6 points in Nigeria). In contrast, smaller shares now see an egalitarian marriage as preferable in Turkey, Indonesia, Russia and Germany. The steepest decline is in Turkey. About six-in-ten (57%) now say a marriage where both the husband and wife have jobs and take care of the house and children is the more satisfying way of life, compared with 72% a decade ago.

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