

Social Justice Watch 1029

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[消息精选](#)

[Americans are divided on whether colleges that brought students back to campus made the right decision](#)

来源：[Social Justice Watch](#)

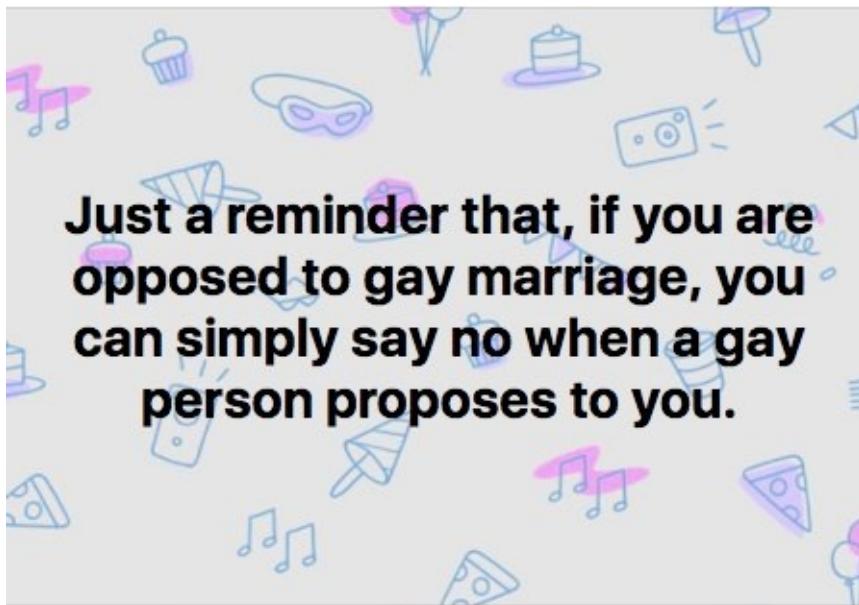
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图集精选

[返回目录](#)

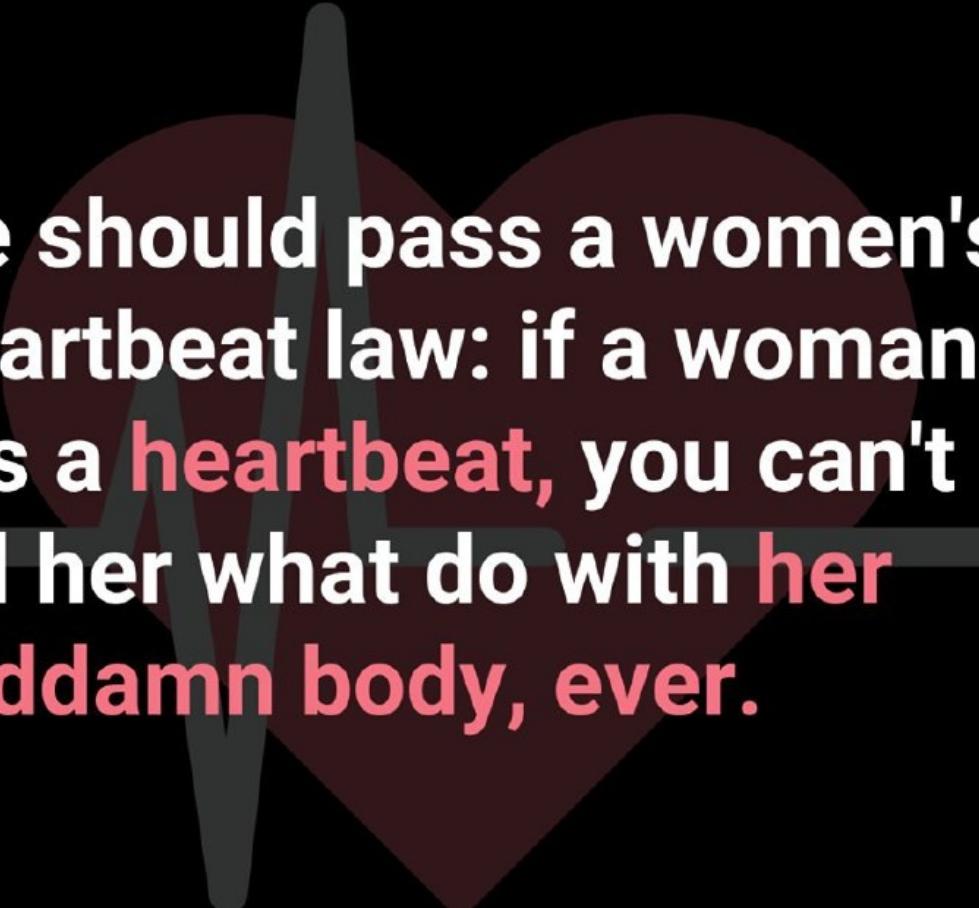


<https://www.facebook.com/Theunofficialcaptain/photos/a.1187713014700806/18>



**Just a reminder that, if you are
opposed to gay marriage, you
can simply say no when a gay
person proposes to you.**

<https://www.facebook.com/feministnews.us/posts/1351947401819141>



We should pass a women's Heartbeat law: if a woman has a heartbeat, you can't tell her what do with her goddamn body, ever.

<https://www.facebook.com/feministnews.us/photos/a.110963062584254/135258051096306/>



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beauty-in-the-simplest-terms-de

No woman wants an
abortion like she wants an
ice cream cone or a Porsche.
She wants an abortion like an
animal caught in a trap wants
to gnaw off its own leg.

Anonymous (via [sweetfilthpig](#))

Things men don't understand #28464

<https://www.facebook.com/Theunofficialcaptain/posts/1823515984453836>



A 5 ...

▼

Try to imagine men's reactions, if it was known for a fact the next 45 presidents would be women, and after those 240 years, a man running was considered "identity politics."

We would lose our entire minds.

We take women's patience far too much for granted.

<https://pics.me.me/for-thank-you-bringing-not-you-reform-our-church-to-52641004.png>

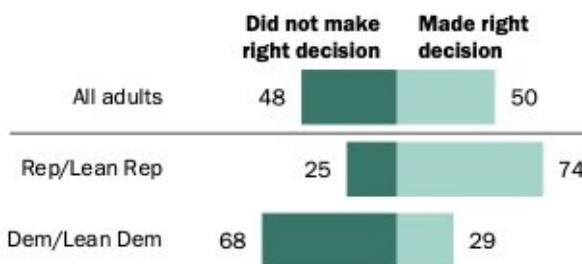
**If you have a black friend,
and you don't understand
their pain right now, you
don't have a black friend,
you simply know a black
person.**

<https://www.facebook.com/feministnews.us/photos/a.110963062584254/135310510000000/>



Big partisan divide in whether colleges made the right call in bringing students back to campus

% saying colleges and universities that are providing in-person instruction did/did not make the right decision bringing students back to campus this fall



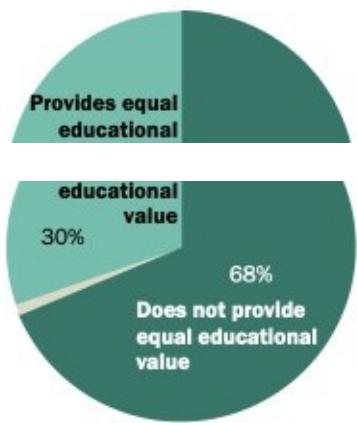
Note: Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown.

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

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**Most Americans say
online classes don't
provide same value as
in-person instruction**

*% saying a course taken only online
_____ compared with a course taken
in person in a classroom*



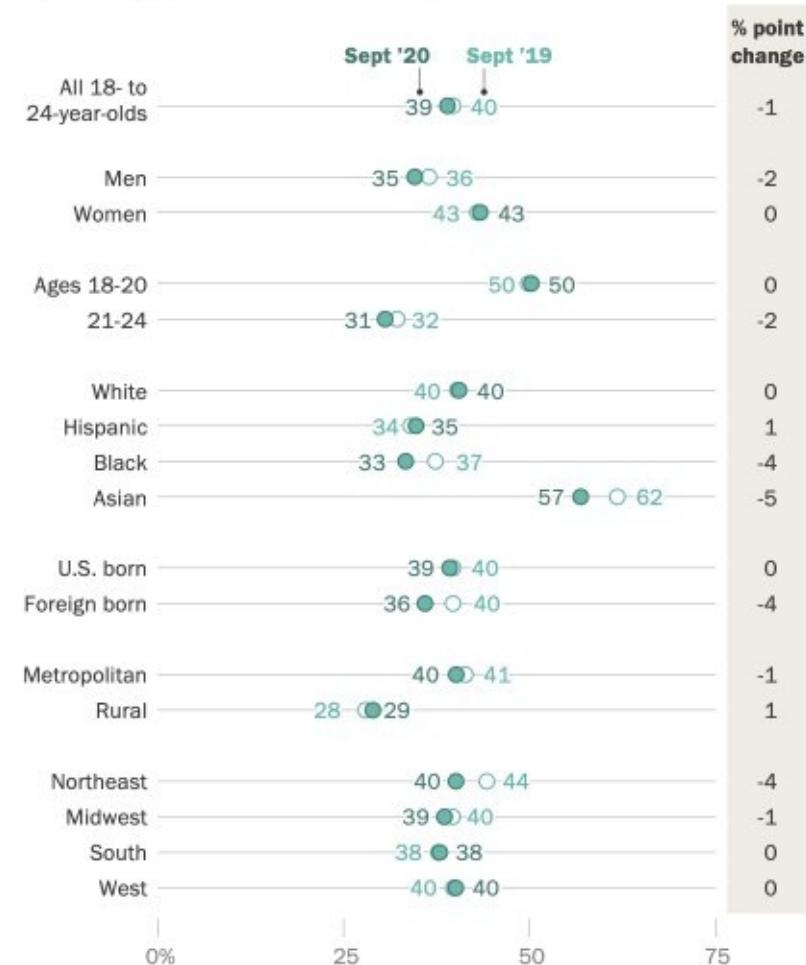
Note: Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer shown but not labeled.

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

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The share of Black and Asian young adults enrolled in college has declined over the past year

% of 18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college



Note: Data relate to the enrollment of 18- to 24-year-olds who are not employed in the armed forces. White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are non-Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race. The percentage point changes are computed from unrounded shares.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of 2019 and 2020 Current Population Survey September monthly files (IPUMS).

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Americans are divided on whether colleges that brought students back to campus made the right decision [source](#)

[返回目录](#)

消息精选

[返回目录](#)

1. Public ownership of the energy industry is also not the way out. 90 percent of the world's fossil fuel assets are already publicly owned, thus it's obvious that public ownership of energy companies is not the solution. While it is true that publicly owned fossil fuel enterprises do not operate under exactly the same profit incentives as capitalist firms, their incentive structures are approximately equivalent — with careers, promotions, salaries, prestige all wrapped up in selling fossil fuels and generating maximum revenues.

2. Degrowth as a strategy to combat climate change leads to a dead end. Pollin takes issue with the proponents of degrowth by arguing that it does not provide "a viable stabilization framework." As with practically everything else around his Global Green New Deal project, he makes the case against degrowth on the basis of economic data and analysis – and actually basic arithmetic. He points out that global carbon emission need to drop from their current 33 billion tons, according to estimates in the IPCC report, to zero within thirty years. Assuming that under a degrowth strategy for the purpose of reducing carbon emissions global GDP shrinks by 10 percent over the next thirty years (a contraction four times larger than what we experienced during the global financial crisis of 2007-09), the effect on carbon dioxide emissions would be a reduction of 10 percent — in other words, from 33 to 30 billion tons. In the meantime, the global economy would have faced massive job losses on account of the contraction and huge declines in the standard of living for average working people and the poor.

[https://truthout.org/articles/an-effective-green-new-deal-must-be-global-this-is-what-it-could-look-like source](https://truthout.org/articles/an-effective-green-new-deal-must-be-global-this-is-what-it-could-look-like)

Truthout

An Effective Green New Deal Must Be Global. This Is What It Could Look Like.

Noam Chomsky and Robert Pollin's latest book gives us a concrete plan to deal with this truly existential threat.



<https://youtu.be/WBZHdbfuFtw>

YouTube

Why the world is worried about Turkey

How Turkey's president gained so much power.

Subscribe to our channel! <http://goo.gl/0bsAjO>

...

Recording protests “really should be understood as an intimidation tactic, to try to prevent people from exercising their right to free speech”- Mohammad Tajsar

[@BLMLA link source](#)

Twitter

Los Angeles Times

The LAPD received approval Tuesday to begin recording and storing aerial footage of protests and other large gatherings from helicopters. Here's what we know via @kevrector <https://t.co/qPZtW5LAiB>

“The death of Lhamo, a Tibetan herder, is the latest in a pattern of apparent torture and death in Chinese state custody,” said Sophie Richardson, HRW China director.

[link source](#)

Human Rights Watch

China: Tibetan Woman Dies in Custody

(New York) – Chinese authorities should investigate the death of a Tibetan woman in custody and release her wrongfully detained cousin.

She was 14. He is 34.

She was married off, because her family was struggling with poverty while the man works in UAE, with an attractive salary and willingness to accept the ‘transfer of burden’.

She died 34 days after her wedding, due to excessive genital bleeding. The bleeding started on her wedding night, and she had promptly informed her in laws. Far from ensuring the urgent medical treatment she needed, the man continued to have intercourse with her, while the in laws took her to the ‘kobiraj’ (village doctor). When her condition got worse, they finally took her to a hospital, but by then it was too late.

The family of the girl have filed a complaint with the local police station against the in laws, although in selling off their meritorious, 8th grader daughter to a man 20 years older than her to reduce expenses, they themselves have committed an offence under our child marriage law. It didn’t matter she was the second best student in her class. It didn’t matter that she could one day have been their ticket out of poverty.

While it should be clear to anyone that this girl died after constantly being raped by her ‘husband’, the sad thing is our law would not consider this man’s actions to be rape, as marital rape of wives above the age of 13 is excluded from the offence of rape. The one offence that the man could be charged with is ‘contracting a child marriage’ the maximum punishment for which is 2 years imprisonment and can also just be an order of fine.

Therefore, if any sex-crazed man wants to rape a girl every night of the week with total legal immunity, child marriage continues to be the perfect option - there is always plenty of unwanted daughters to choose from and no police station or court could file a rape case against him.

This is our law. This is our reality. Know it. Loathe it. Challenge it.

JANO, Bangladesh

[photo source](#)

telegra.ph/Americans-are-divided-on-whether-colleges-that-brought-students-back-to-campus-made-the-right-decision-10-29

Telegraph

Americans are divided on whether colleges that brought students back to campus

made the right decision

Colleges and universities across the United States scrambled this fall to come up with a safe and practical approach to learning as the coronavirus outbreak showed no signs of easing up, with some schools opting to resume campus life and others going completely...

[返回目录](#)

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[返回目录](#)

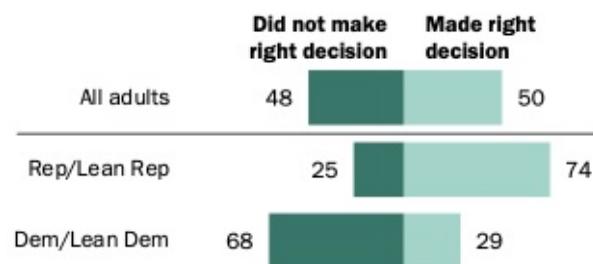


Sophomore Katherine Pacheco sits alone to do remote schoolwork at Boston University in Boston on Sept. 23, 2020. (Jessica Rinaldi/The Boston Globe via Getty Images)

Colleges and universities across the United States scrambled this fall to come up with a safe and practical approach to learning as the coronavirus outbreak showed no signs of easing up, with some schools opting to resume campus life and others going completely virtual.

Big partisan divide in whether colleges made the right call in bringing students back to campus

% saying colleges and universities that are providing in-person instruction did/did not make the right decision bringing students back to campus this fall



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

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

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Colleges are continuing to adapt amid new outbreaks in certain COVID-19 hotspots. Against this backdrop, the public has mixed views on whether providing in-person instruction this fall was a good idea. Half of all U.S. adults say colleges and universities that brought students back to campus made the right decision, while 48% say they did not, according to a new Pew Research Center survey. A separate analysis of Census Bureau data shows that college enrollment among 18- to 24-year-olds dipped only slightly from last year.

Views on whether colleges and universities made the right decision in bringing students back to campus are deeply divided along party lines, with Republicans and those who lean to the Republican Party more than twice as likely as Democrats and Democratic leaners to say bringing students back was the right decision.

This post explores the challenges faced by colleges and universities in the time of COVID-19, including views on whether these institutions should have reopened or not, views on the effectiveness of online learning and trends in student enrollment. The public opinion findings in this report come from a survey fielded Oct. 13-19, 2020, among 10,332 U.S. adults.

Everyone who took part 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 this report, along with responses, and its methodology.

The analysis of recent college enrollment levels and rates is based on the monthly Current Population Survey (CPS), conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The CPS is the nation's premier labor force survey and is the basis for the monthly national unemployment rate released on the first Friday of each month. The CPS is based on a sample survey of about 60,000 households. The estimates are not seasonally adjusted.

Each month the basic CPS questionnaire includes a limited number of questions on school and college enrollment. College enrollment rates tend to exhibit significant seasonal fluctuations. For example, enrollment in the summer months is below the winter and fall months. September 2020 is the most recent data available. To minimize the impact of monthly fluctuations the entire analysis uses September CPS data.

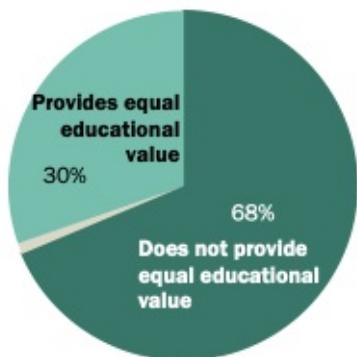
The CPS microdata files provided by the IPUMS at the University of Minnesota were analyzed. In IPUMS the basic school enrollment questions are consolidated into the variable labeled SCHLCOLL.

The COVID-19 outbreak has affected data collection efforts by the U.S. government in its surveys, especially limiting in-person data collection. This resulted in a 4 percentage point decrease in the response rate for the CPS in September 2020. It is possible that some measures of employment and enrollment and its demographic composition are affected by these changes in data collection.

This partisan gap reflects a divide on the response to the coronavirus more broadly. Previous Pew Research Center surveys found that Republicans and Democrats have differed in their views about the severity of the public health crisis, restrictions on businesses and other public activities and mask wearing. In the current poll, 74% of Republicans say schools that are currently providing in-person instruction made the right decision in bringing students back to campus this fall; only 29% of Democrats say the same.

**Most Americans say
online classes don't
provide same value as
in-person instruction**

*% saying a course taken only online
compared with a course taken
in person in a classroom*



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

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

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Even at some schools where students are back on campus, online learning is much more prevalent this year than in previous years. And for many schools, almost all classes are being held virtually. Americans are skeptical that this type of learning provides the same value as in-person instruction. Overall, 30% of adults say a course taken only online provides an equal educational value compared with a course taken in person in a classroom; 68% say it does not. Majorities of Republicans and Democrats express this view, although Democrats are somewhat more likely than Republicans to say online classes provide an equal value (33% vs. 26%).

College graduates are among the most likely to say that online classes do *not* measure up to in-person ones. Among those with a bachelor's degree or higher, 75% say online classes do not provide an equal educational value. This compares with 67% among those with some college education and 64% for those with a high school diploma or less.

When asked more broadly about how colleges and universities are doing these days, the public continues to express negative views. About four-in-ten Americans (41%) say the higher education system in the U.S. is generally going

in the right direction, while a majority (56%) say it's going in the wrong direction. This is similar to 2018, when 38% of Americans said higher education was going in the right direction and 61% said it was going in the wrong direction.

The partisan gap on this question remains wide. About half of Democrats (49%) say higher education is going in the right direction, while the same share say it's going in the wrong direction. In contrast, 66% of Republicans say it's going in the wrong direction, and only 32% say it's going in the right direction.

College students themselves have had to make difficult decisions about whether to return to campus – in person or virtually – this fall. A new Pew Research Center analysis of Census Bureau data shows there has been a slight decline in enrollment compared with fall 2019. This September, 11.2 million 18- to 24-year-olds were enrolled in college, down from 11.5 million the same time last year.

The share of Black and Asian young adults enrolled in college has declined over the past year

% of 18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college



Note: Data relate to the enrollment of 18- to 24-year-olds who are not employed in the armed forces. White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are non-Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race. The percentage point changes are computed from unrounded shares.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of 2019 and 2020 Current Population Survey September monthly files (IPUMS).

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Comparing September's college enrollment rates from 2019 and 2020 shows that some groups of young adults have experienced bigger declines than others. For example, fewer men ages 18 to 24 are enrolled in college this year than last (36% in 2019 vs. 35% in 2020), while women's college enrollment rate has remained the same (43%).

The shares of Black and Asian American students enrolled in college have

dropped noticeably. In 2019, 62% of Asian adults ages 18 to 24 were enrolled in college; that share stands at 57% now. Enrollment among Black adults in this age group declined similarly, dropping from 37% in 2019 to 33% in 2020. Enrollment for White students stayed the same (40%), while enrollment among Hispanics increased from 34% to 35% in 2020.

The share of foreign-born 18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college dipped 4 percentage points from 2019 to 2020, while the college enrollment of U.S.-born young adults remained unchanged.

The college enrollment rate for 18- to 24-year-olds living in metropolitan areas slipped from 41% in 2019 to 40% in 2020, while the enrollment rate for rural young adults increased 1 percentage point. Regionally, the Northeast (-4 points) and Midwest (-1 point) both saw enrollment rate declines from 2019 to 2020, while the South and West held steady.

Prior to this year, college enrollment had climbed steadily from 1989 through 2012 and has fluctuated since then. The enrollment decline is driven by a downward trend in the share among 21- to 24-year-olds (down 2 points). The share of 18- to 20-year-olds who are enrolled is unchanged from 2019.

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

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