

Social Justice Watch 1015

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Things you should **NEVER** say

1

"I'm never going to remember that"

Sometimes the name can be hard to say but you're being dismissive and showing that you don't value the person



2

"Do you have something shorter for that?"

Let them offer their nickname to you first. If they don't, then don't probe for a shorter version of their name.

3

"Can I just call you ____ instead?"

This is disrespectful because you are disregarding an entire person's history and identity by giving them a different name. There's also an uncomfortable power dynamic.

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Equally inappropriate actions

4

Tapping the person
on the shoulder
because you'd
rather not get their
name wrong

5

Pointing to them in
a meeting

6

Replacing their name with 'him, her,
them' and hoping you'll get away
with it



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How to help

1

Repeat their name after they introduce themselves



When you don't repeat their name, it can be quite frustrating because we would like reassurance that you've heard and can say it correctly.

2

Reassure them

"I really want to make sure I say your name correctly, can you teach me?"

3

Emails + Business

Incorrect names on a legal document is time consuming to correct for the person. This distracts from more important tasks. Double check the name when writing an email.

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How to help

4

Dating

Help your loved one out by teaching your friends and family the pronunciation in advance to avoid any awkward encounters.

5

Call others out

If you hear someone's name being said wrong and they're not in the room, then please do correct them.

6

'Forgive me, could you remind me...'

Politely ask for a reminder. Look, I understand. I'm awful with everyone's names too to be honest because I'm far too nervous about meeting someone new and I don't hear their name, let alone how to pronounce it.

Here's a good tip: jot down the pronunciation in your notepad in a way that you will remember!



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Dear Susan,

But what's your
real name?

OK

Dear Shuai Yingchun,



Don't immediately disregard someone's integrity by asking 'but what's your real name though?'.

If they're a good friend, then it may be special for you to enquire more about their heritage and background, but it's all about the tone and energy you bring to the question. If you've just met them and you're asking to have a laugh, that's just plain rude.

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Why is it so hard?



Basically, when you try and write a name from another language, sometimes it can't be transliterated accurately because the letters for a particular sound doesn't exist.

Yeah, you're probably having to create sounds you probably didn't even know that existed!

Transliteration is the process of converting one written script into another written script, such as Hebrew characters into the Latin alphabet

Mohammed can be spelt in several ways in the Roman alphabet. Only the consonants M-h-m-d appear in the written version of Perso-Arabic scripts.

**Mohamid, Mohamad,
Muhamad, Mohamed,
Muhammad, Mihemed,
Mahomet, Muhamed,**

Paste  B I U  x₂ x² A

Mary	<u>Yazhini</u>
Jack	<u>Chenguang</u>
Timothy	<u>Dofi</u>
James	<u>Fahmida</u>
Rachel	<u>Anpu</u>
Lucy	<u>Anjolaifeoluv</u>
Charles	<u>Asaka</u>
Elizabeth	<u>Fujo</u>
Daniel	<u>Onya</u>
Tom	<u>Nguyên</u>
Samuel	<u>Akiharo</u>
Mark	<u>Drahomír</u>

Charlotte
Chenopods
Where you really from?

Ignore All
Add to Dictionary

Add to AutoCorrect

Reply to Comment
Delete Comment
Resolve Comment

Smart Lookup...
Translate...

New Comment

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A heavy history



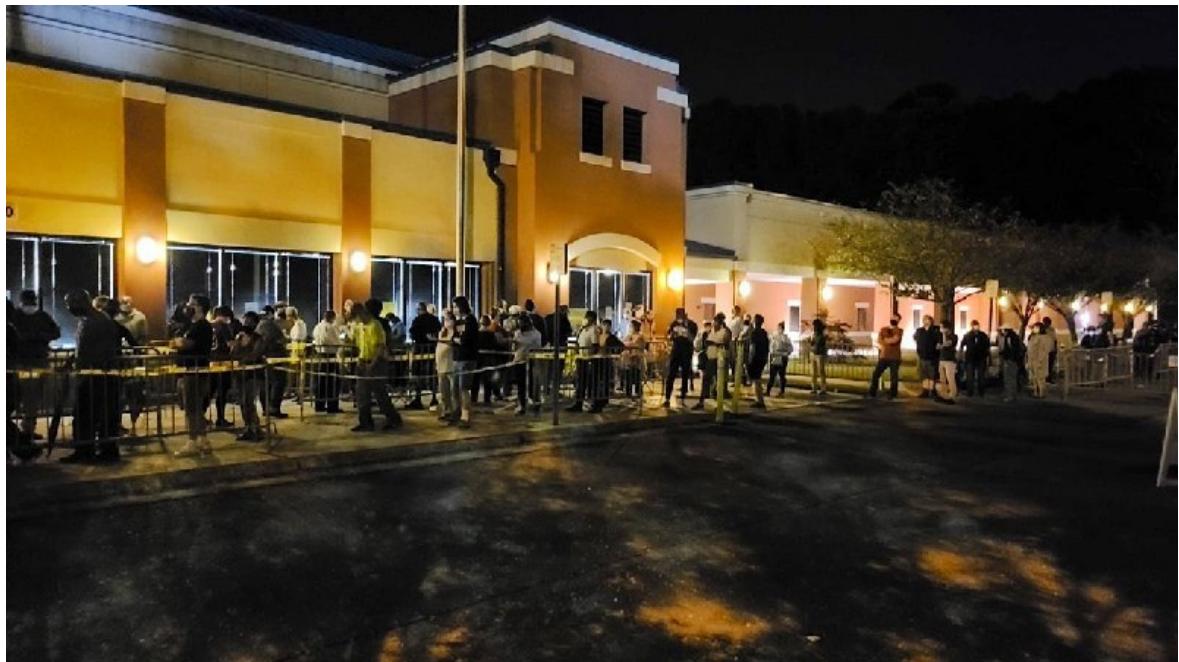
Colonisation gave rise to a language hierarchy in which the language of the coloniser was inscribed as the most prestigious language (Brenzinger 1992).

Naming practices by European colonizers served to inject a sense of shame and legacy of inferiority. Of **the world's estimated 7,500 languages, over half will be extinct by the year 2050 owing to imperialism** (Eames 2019).

European colonizers defiled African names to erase African identity. **Names not only aid in the construction of identity**, but also concretize a people's collective memory by recording the circumstances of their experiences. Thus, to obliterate African collective memories and identities, the colonizers assigned new names to the Africans or even left them nameless, as a way of subjugating and committing them to perpetual servitude (Fitzpatrick 2012).

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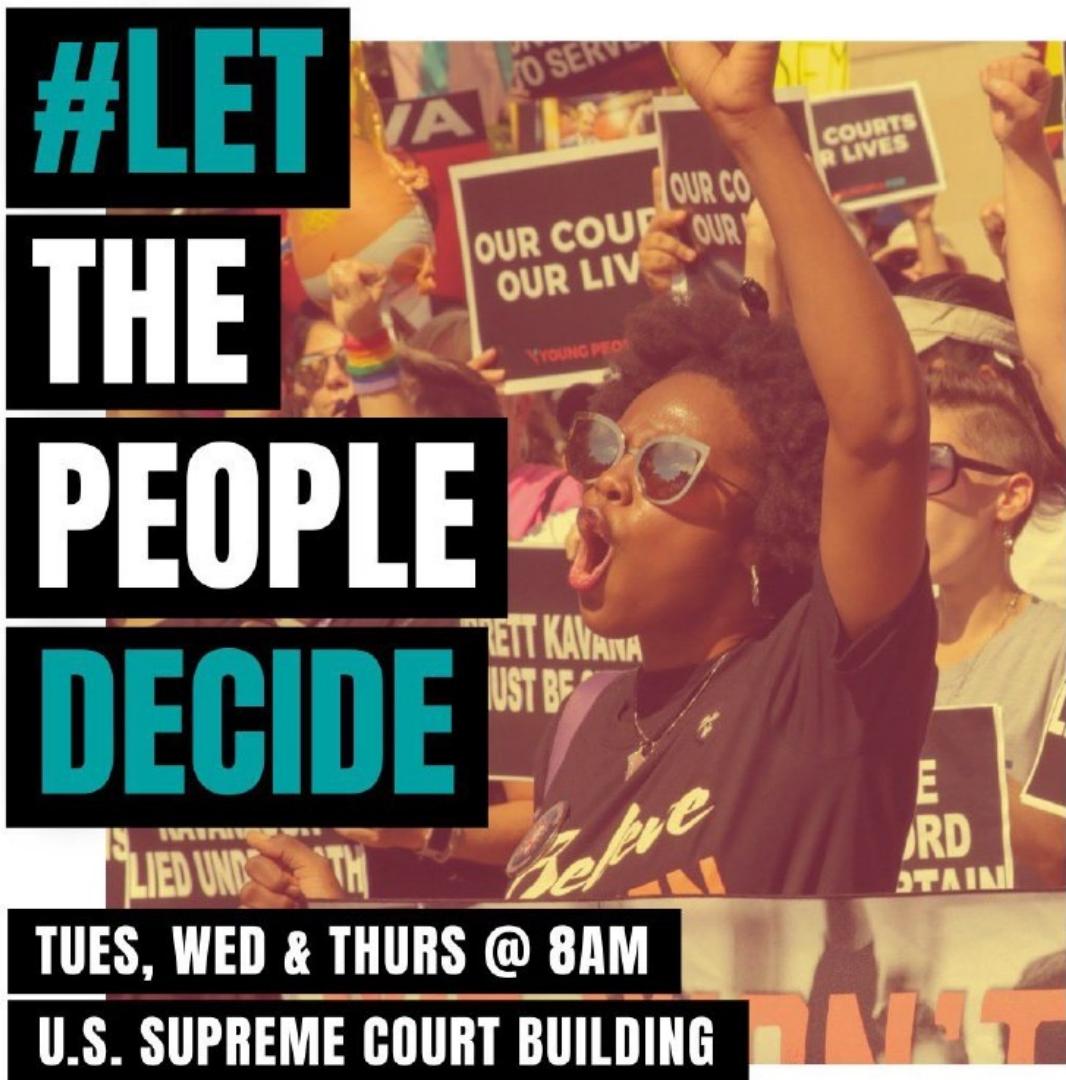
<https://www.facebook.com/groups/AAUWMembers/permalink/10158172680993>



[Marietta, Georgia] Ppl waiting 12 HOURS to vote is exactly why we need the Voting Rights Act. This is not a mistake. I'm so angry. [link source](#)



<https://www.facebook.com/OccupyDemocrats/posts/4385884971504523>



TOMORROW 8am

at the Supreme Court

It's time to show up family [source](#)



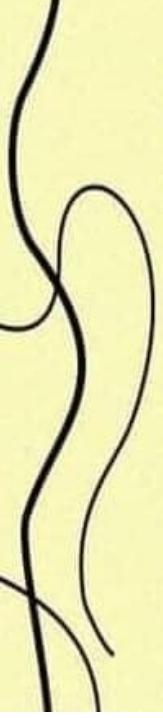
<https://www.facebook.com/empoweredtranswoman/photos/a.911098949043931/>



Scott Lemieux
@LemieuxLGM

Canada has no term restrictions on abortion at all, and it works...just fine, because women casually getting late-term abortions for no particular reason are a lurid reactionary myth

<https://www.facebook.com/Theunofficialcaptain/posts/1809321435873291>



BODILY AUTONOMY

Bodily autonomy – the right to decide what happens to your own body – is considered a basic and essential human right.

Bodily autonomy is why rape is considered a crime.

Bodily autonomy is why you cannot be forced to donate blood or a kidney or any other part of your body, EVEN TO SAVE ANOTHER PERSON'S LIFE.

In the USA, even a corpse has bodily autonomy and cannot be harvested for life-saving organs unless the person was a registered organ donor before death.

A pregnant woman still has (or should have) bodily autonomy. She should have the right to decide for herself what happens to her own body.

A fetus, by definition, does NOT have bodily autonomy since it only exists INSIDE a person's body.

Once a fetus is born, once it exists OUTSIDE of a person's body, then it becomes a baby, and only then does it have its own bodily autonomy.

The concept of "fetal personhood" basically says that a fetus has bodily autonomy, but a pregnant woman DOES NOT. In other words, once a woman becomes pregnant, she no longer has the human right of bodily autonomy.

Theoretically, this erosion of a pregnant woman's right to bodily autonomy could lead to the belief that women, simply because they can become pregnant, do not have the basic human right of bodily autonomy.

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/globalfeministperspectives/permalink/260515111111111/>

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消息精选

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"I got it wrong. And it hurts my heart. I mean, it truly hurts my heart." These are the white women voters Trump has lost in battleground Pennsylvania.

[@cnnpolitics](#)

[link source](#)

'The destruction of humanity is a higher priority than the preservation and advancement of humanity.' — In January, @AOC called out the U.S. government for spending more on military than its own citizens in need [source](#)

This is a picture of voter suppression. Why do Americans have to wait in lines this long? This is the line in Suwannee Georgia today to vote.

I worked in the Congo in election run by UN and it was much easier to vote. [link source](#)

"A person who is looking for a full-time job that pays a living wage — but who can't find one — is unemployed. If you accept that definition, the true unemployment rate in the U.S. is a stunning 26.1%"

[link source](#)

Axios

Exclusive: America's true unemployment rate

A new dataset shared exclusively with "Axios on HBO" suggests the real jobless rate is 26%.

telegra.ph/What-Kamala-Harris-Learned-About-Power-at-Howard-10-14-3

Telegraph

NYT | What Kamala Harris Learned About Power at Howard

Kamala Harris as a graduating senior at Howard University in 1986. By Astead W. Herndon WASHINGTON — Lita Rosario remembers when she first noticed the girl named Kamala. Ms. Rosario, a senior at Howard University in 1982, was the only woman on the school's...

telegra.ph/Trump-Biden-Supporters-Divided-in-Views-of-2020-Election-Process--and-Whether-It-Will-Be-Clear-Who-Won-10-14

Telegraph

Trump, Biden Supporters Divided in Views of 2020 Election Process – and Whether It Will Be Clear Who Won

Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand Americans' views towards the process of voting in the 2020 presidential election and the certainty of the election. For this analysis, we surveyed 11,929 U.S. adults, including 10,543 registered voters...

telegra.ph/Late-Term-Abortion-Story-10-15

Telegraph

Late Term Abortion Story

Hey. It's me. I have tried for the past few years to keep politics off of this space, but tonight it's about to get a political. Kinda. Stay with me. I saw this article today about Senator Gary Peters and his abortion story. It reminded me why I am pro-choice...

telegra.ph/How-Democrats-and-Republicans-Use-Twitter-10-15

Telegraph

How Democrats and Republicans Use Twitter

Twitter is one of many online venues where politicians and the public can go to engage with the issues of the day, but it can be difficult to identify ordinary

Americans among the many other types of accounts on the site. This analysis offers a window into...

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How Democrats and Republicans Use Twitter

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Twitter is one of many online venues where politicians and the public can go to engage with the issues of the day, but it can be difficult to identify ordinary Americans among the many other types of accounts on the site. This analysis offers a window into the behaviors of U.S. adults on Twitter who identify with one of the two major U.S. political parties. To identify U.S. adults on the platform (as distinct from organizational accounts or those belonging to users in other countries) and examine their Twitter behaviors, the Center fielded two separate surveys of U.S. adults in which respondents were asked to volunteer their Twitter handle for research purposes. After removing invalid handles and those whose accounts were set to private, this process produced a set of 3,518 U.S. adults with valid, public accounts whose Twitter activity could be matched to their survey responses, including to their stated party affiliation.

The data used to describe how U.S. Twitter users differ from all U.S. adults is taken from a survey of 9,220 U.S. adults conducted Aug. 31-Sept. 7, 2020. Everyone who completed 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 surveys are weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other categories.

Each of these components are described in greater detail in the report [Methodology](#).

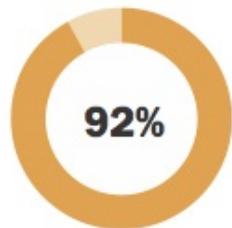
Entering the peak of the the 2020 election season, social media platforms are firmly entrenched as a venue for Americans to process campaign news and engage in various types of social activism. But not all Americans use these platforms in similar ways. A new Pew Research Center analysis of U.S. adults' Twitter behaviors finds that Democrats and Republicans have notable differences in how they use the site – from how often they tweet to the accounts

they follow or mention in their own posts.

Small share of highly active Twitter users, majority of whom are Democrats, produce bulk of tweets from U.S. adults

For U.S. adults with public Twitter accounts ...

Top 10% of tweeters create



of all tweets from U.S. users

Of the top 10% of tweeters, % that are ...

Dem/Lean Dem



Rep/Lean Rep



Source: Pew Research Center analysis of 3,518 U.S. adults with public Twitter accounts. Tweets collected via Twitter API, Nov. 11, 2019, through Sept. 14, 2020.

"Differences in How Republicans and Democrats Behave on Twitter"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Most U.S. adults on Twitter post only rarely. But a small share of highly active users, most of whom are Democrats, produce the vast majority of tweets. The Center's analysis finds that just 10% of users produced 92% of all tweets from U.S. adults since last November, and that 69% of these highly prolific users identify as Democrats or Democratic-leaning independents.

A number of factors contribute to this phenomenon. Previous Twitter analyses by the Center have found that the platform contains a larger share of Democrats

than Republicans. And in addition to being more prevalent on the site in general, the 10% most active Democrats typically produce roughly twice as many tweets in a month (157) as the 10% most active Republicans (79).

Across both parties, those who use Twitter differ in several ways compared with non-users. For instance, Twitter-using Democrats and Republicans alike tend to be younger and have higher levels of educational attainment compared with members of each party who do not use the platform.

Although nearly identical shares of Republican Twitter users (60%) and non-users (62%) describe themselves as very or somewhat conservative, Democrats who use Twitter tend to be more liberal than non-users. Some 60% of Democrats on Twitter describe their political leanings as liberal (with 24% saying they are “very” liberal), compared with 43% among those who are not Twitter users (only 12% of whom say they are very liberal).

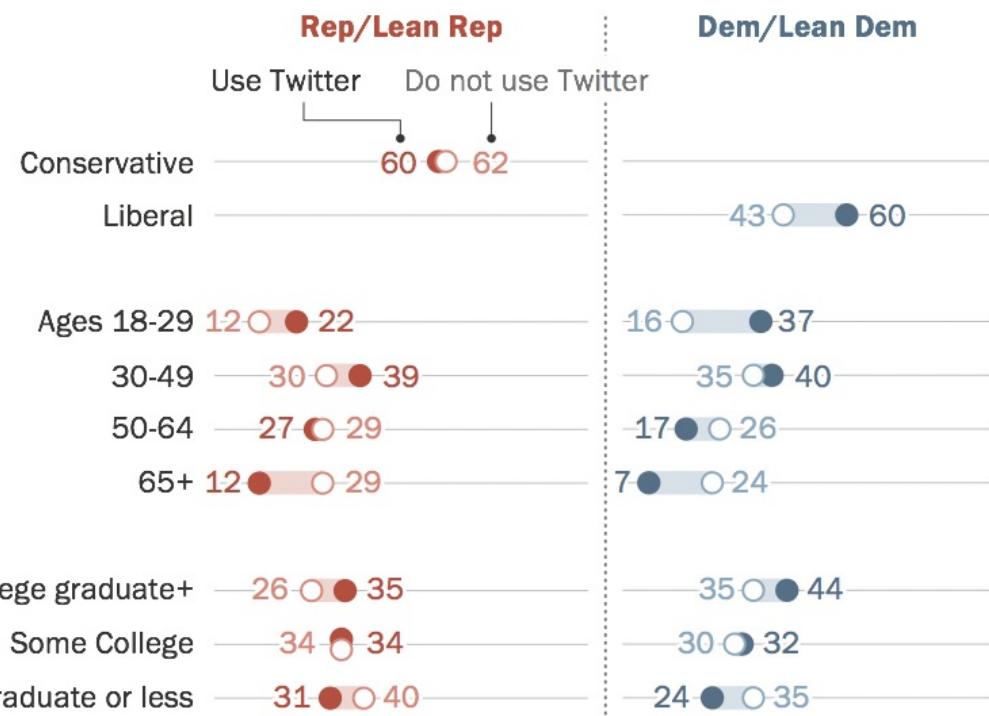
Beyond posting volume, Democrats and Republicans also differ from each other in their actual behaviors on the platform. For instance, the two accounts followed by the largest share of U.S. adults are much more likely to be followed by users from one party than the other. Former President Barack Obama (@BarackObama) is followed by 42% of Democrats but just 12% of Republicans, while President Donald Trump (@realDonaldTrump) is followed by 35% of Republicans and just 13% of Democrats.

Many other popular accounts are followed primarily by those who identify as either Democrat or Republican. However, a small number of the most-followed accounts on Twitter (mostly popular celebrities or entertainers) are followed by similar shares of U.S. adults belonging to each party.

Democratic and Republican Twitter users differ in several consistent ways compared with members of each party who do not use the platform. Most notably, Democrats and Republicans on the site (including political independents who “lean” toward either party) tend to be younger and more highly educated than fellow Democrats or Republicans who are not Twitter users.

Democrats on Twitter more likely to identify as liberal than Democrats who are not Twitter users

*% of Twitter users/non-users in each party who are ...
(for example, 60% of Democrats who use Twitter say they are very/
somewhat liberal, compared with 43% of Democrats who do not use Twitter)*



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 21-Sept. 7, 2020.

"Differences in How Republicans and Democrats Behave on Twitter"

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These age differences are especially pronounced among Democrats. Some 37% of adult Democrats on Twitter are between the ages of 18 and 29, a figure that is 21 percentage points higher than their share (16%) among Democrats who are not Twitter users. Roughly one-in-five Republican Twitter users (22%) are 18 to 29 years old, compared with 12% of non-users. The shares of both Democratic (7%) and Republican (12%) Twitter users who are 65 and older are much smaller than among non-users.

In addition to being younger, the Twitter-using contingent of each party contains a larger share of college graduates – and a lower share of those with a high school diploma or less – relative to those who are not Twitter users. And for

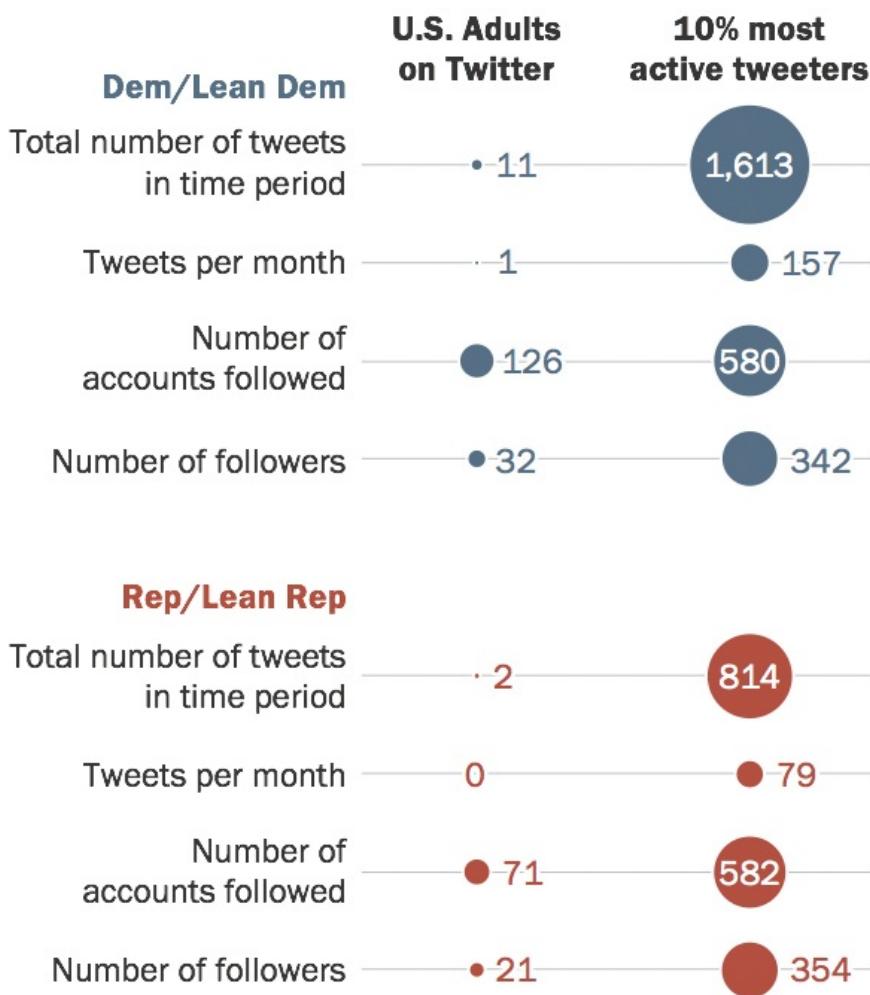
Democrats and Republicans alike, Twitter users are more likely than non-users to say they use a variety of other online social platforms.

At the same time, these differences between Twitter users and non-users are not always consistent across parties. Most notably, Twitter-using Democrats include a much larger share of self-identified political liberals than Democrats who are not on the platform (60% vs. 43%). But among Republicans, self-identified conservatives make up a nearly identical share of Twitter users and non-users (60% vs. 62%).

Minority of U.S. adults on Twitter create bulk of all tweets, and Democrats make up a majority of this highly active group

For Democrats and Republicans alike, tweeting behavior dominated by a small group of highly active U.S. adults on Twitter

Medians among all U.S. adults with public Twitter accounts



Source: Pew Research Center analysis of 3,518 U.S. adults with public Twitter accounts. Tweets collected via Twitter API, Nov. 11, 2019, through Sept. 14, 2020. Number of accounts followed and number of followers collected on Sept. 14, 2020.

“Differences in How Republicans and Democrats Behave on Twitter”

Regardless of party, most Twitter users tweet very infrequently. The median U.S. adult Twitter user tweeted just once per month during the time period of the study. The median Democrat posts just one tweet per month, and the median Republican has no monthly tweets. Similarly, the typical adult on the platform – regardless of party – has relatively few followers. The median Democrat is followed by just 32 other people, while 21 other users follow the median Republican.

Although members of both parties tweet relatively rarely, Democrats are more active users when it comes to other aspects of their Twitter behavior, such as the number of accounts they follow. The median Democrat on Twitter follows 126 other accounts, 1.8 times as many as the number followed by the median Republican (71).

Moving beyond the behaviors of the median or typical user, a small share of highly prolific tweeters produce the vast majority of tweets (a finding that is consistent with previous research from the Center). During the period in which this study was conducted, the 10% most active users on the site produced an estimated 92% of all tweets from U.S. adults. And of these highly active users that produce the bulk of content on the site, more than two-thirds (69%) are Democrats while 26% are Republicans.

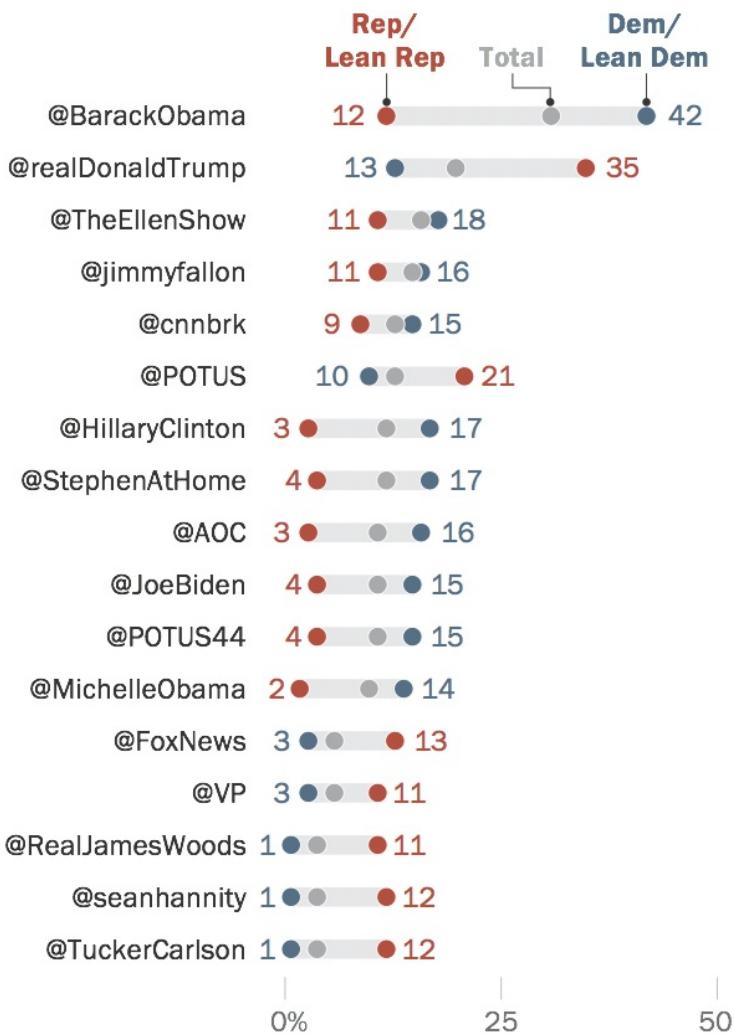
In addition to making up a majority of the most active tweeters among all U.S. adults on Twitter, the most active Democrats also tweet more often than the most active Republicans. The most active 10% of Democrats in terms of tweeting produced on average nearly twice as many tweets per month as the typical Republican in the top 10% of tweeting activity (157 vs. 79). Over the entirety of the 10-month study period, the median Democrat in the top 10% of tweeting activity produced just over 1,600 tweets, compared with just over 800 for the typical Republican in the top 10% of activity.

Despite these substantive differences in tweet volume, the top 10% most active Democrats and Republicans are comparable in terms of the number of accounts they follow (580 vs. 582), the number of accounts who follow them (342 vs. 354) and the number of tweets they favorite in a typical month.

Presidents, other major political figures rank among the most-followed accounts by U.S. adults

Many popular Twitter accounts more likely to be followed by U.S. adult Twitter users of one party

% of U.S. adults with public Twitter accounts who follow ...



Note: Accounts listed include the top 10 most followed by all U.S. adults, as well as any accounts in the top 10 most-followed by either Democrats or Republicans. Center researchers were unable to identify a current twitter account associated with two Twitter IDs.
Source: Pew Research Center analysis of 3,518 U.S. adults with public Twitter accounts. Lists of followed accounts collected via Twitter API, Sept. 6-7, 2020, for ATP respondents and Sept. 10-12, 2020, for KnowledgePanel.

"Differences in How Republicans and Democrats Behave on Twitter"

U.S. adults on Twitter follow a wide range of other users on the site. The 3,518 Twitter users in this analysis follow a total of almost 750,000 unique accounts. For the most part, there is very little overlap in the accounts that different users follow. Only 10,151 of these 750,000 accounts are followed by more than 10 users in this sample. But some high-profile accounts – typically public figures from entertainment and politics – are followed by substantial shares of U.S. adults on the site.

Certain popular accounts are followed by comparable shares of Democrats and Republicans. Late-night host Jimmy Fallon (@jimmyfallon), for instance, is followed by 16% of Democrats on the site and 11% of Republicans. But it is more common for these popular accounts to be followed by a larger share of members from one party than the other.

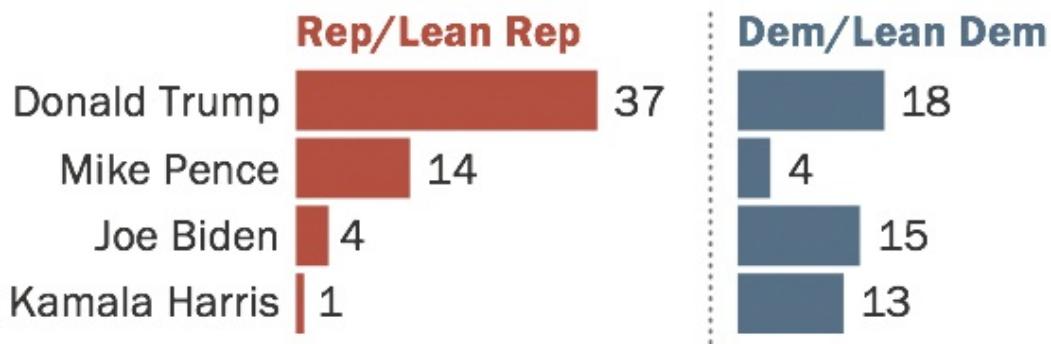
This is especially true for the Twitter accounts of the current and preceding president. Former President Obama (@BarackObama, followed by 31% of U.S. adults) and President Trump (@realDonaldTrump, 20%) are among the most-followed individual accounts by U.S. adults on the platform. And these two accounts are also the most “distinctive” to Twitter users from each party. Some 42% of Democrats and Democratic leaners on Twitter follow Obama, 30 percentage points higher than the 12% of Republicans who do so. Similarly, 35% of Republicans – but just 13% of Democrats – follow Trump’s personal account.

A number of other popular accounts from the world of politics are followed largely by users from one party or the other. Notable examples include Rep. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez (@AOC) and Fox News personalities Tucker Carlson (@TuckerCarlson) and Sean Hannity (@seanhannity).

This analysis also highlights the extent to which members of each party are following their own party’s presidential candidates, as well as those from the other party. (Note: In contrast to the preceding analysis that was based on individual accounts, this analysis includes *any* account – whether official or unofficial – belonging to each candidate.)

Partisan differences in following each presidential ticket

% of U.S. adults with public accounts who follow at least one official or unofficial account belonging to ...



Source: Pew Research Center analysis of 3,518 U.S. adults with public Twitter accounts. Lists of followed accounts collected via Twitter API, Sept. 6-7, 2020, for ATP respondents and Sept. 10-12, 2020, for KnowledgePanel.

"Differences in How Republicans and Democrats Behave on Twitter"

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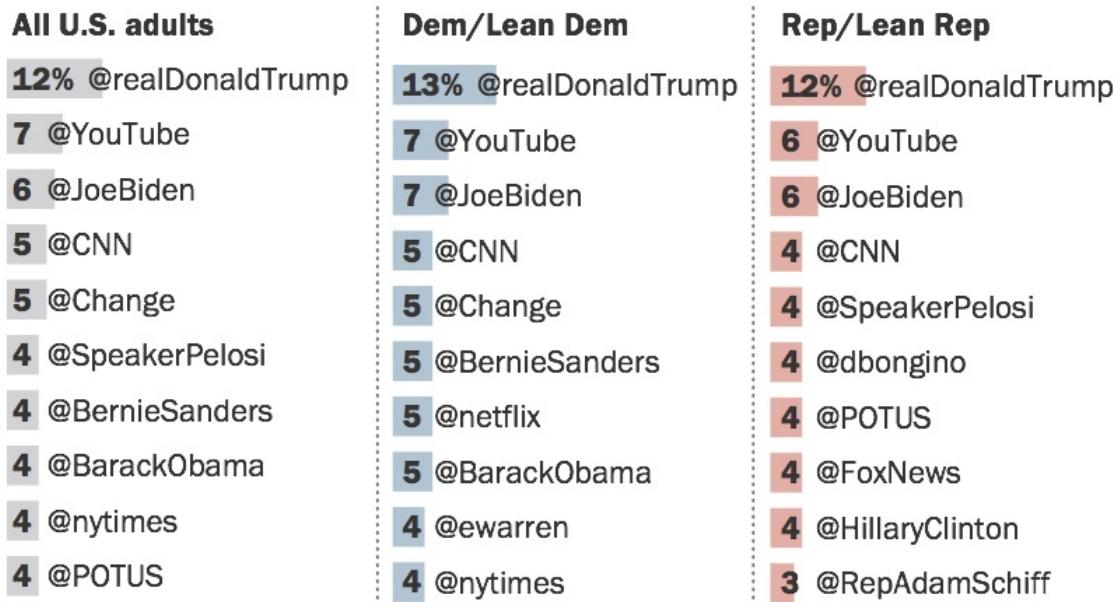
Among Democrats, former Vice President Joe Biden and Sen. Kamala Harris are followed by similar shares of users. But among Republicans, a substantially larger share follows Trump than follows Vice President Mike Pence. And although relatively small shares of users follow candidates from the other party, nearly one-in-five Democrats (18%) follow at least one account associated with Trump – comparable to the shares who follow each member of the Democratic presidential ticket.

In total, 19% of Democrats on Twitter follow at least one account belonging to a member of their party's presidential ticket, compared with 38% of Republicans who follow at least one member of their own party's ticket.

Donald Trump (@realDonaldTrump) and Joe Biden (@joebiden) among the most-mentioned accounts by members of both parties

Donald Trump, Joe Biden among most-mentioned accounts by U.S. adult Twitter users of each party

% of U.S. adults with public Twitter accounts who have mentioned ___ in an original tweet (not including retweets)



Note: Chart shows 10 most mentioned accounts for each group. Analysis includes mentions of each account in an original tweet, in the original text of a quoted tweet or replies to a specific account. Retweets in which no additional text were added by the user are not included in this analysis.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of 3,518 U.S. adults with public Twitter accounts.

Tweets collected via Twitter API, Nov. 11, 2019, through Sept. 14, 2020.

“Differences in How Republicans and Democrats Behave on Twitter”

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As is true of the accounts they follow, U.S. adults on Twitter mention a wide range of other users on the site. In the 10 months included in this analysis, respondents in this study mentioned a total of just over 218,000 distinct Twitter accounts in their own tweets. This figure and the analysis that follows includes accounts mentioned in original tweets, in the original text of quoted tweets, or in replies to a specific account. But it does not include retweets in which no additional text was added by the user.

And as is also true of the accounts they follow, a small subset of these accounts

were mentioned at least once during this time period by a notable share of all U.S. adults on Twitter. Trump (@realDonaldTrump) was mentioned by 12% of U.S. adults on that platform during that period – and by comparable shares of Democrats (13%) and Republicans (12%). Biden (@JoeBiden) and the video-sharing site YouTube (@YouTube) also rank among the three most mentioned accounts during this period for Democrats and Republicans alike.

Most common hashtags used by U.S. adult Twitter users

% of U.S. adults with public Twitter accounts who have used each hashtag

#covid19	4%
#blacklivesmatter	3
#coronavirus	3
#mytwitteranniversary	3
#newprofilepic	3
#sweepstakes	2
#contest	2
#giveaway	2

Note: Hashtags less than two characters in length were excluded from analysis.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of 3,518 U.S. adults with public Twitter accounts. Tweets collected via Twitter API, Nov. 11, 2019, through Sept. 14, 2020.
“Differences in How Republicans and Democrats Behave on Twitter”

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Outside these three accounts, there is little overlap in the top 10 most mentioned

accounts for Democrats and Republicans. The main CNN account (@CNN) is the only other handle that appears in the top 10 most mentioned for members of both parties.

There are also modest differences in the top hashtags used by members of each party, although no single hashtag was used by more than 5% of U.S. adults on Twitter over the study period. The most common hashtags during that time include #BlackLivesMatter, hashtags related to the COVID-19 pandemic (#covid19, #coronavirus), Twitter-related updates (#mytwitteranniversary, #newprofilepic) and those related to various marketing (#sweepstakes, #contest, #giveaway).

A pronounced difference between Democrats and Republicans relates to use of the #BlackLivesMatter hashtag. Some 4% of Democrats on Twitter used this hashtag at least once between Nov. 11, 2019, and Sep. 14, 2020, but just 1% of Republicans did so.

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Late Term Abortion Story

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Hey. It's me. I have tried for the past few years to keep politics off of this space, but tonight it's about to get a political. Kinda. Stay with me. I saw this article today about Senator Gary Peters and his abortion story. It reminded me why I am pro-choice and reminded me that people need to hear my story too. Some of you may have already heard my story, but I think it is a good reminder of how politics are used to control women's bodies and how everything isn't always what it seems on the surface. (Article link at the end)

4.5 years ago, I gave birth to my first born. Her name was Embree Eleanor Grammer. She was born via c-section on April 25, 2016. She weighed 4lbs 4oz. She was only 25 weeks gestation. She lived for approximately 20-30 minutes. She was born with a tumor that was roughly the size of a volleyball that was invading her body both externally and internally. It was sucking her blood supply, pushing her organs out of place, deforming her body, and overworking her heart. We found out about the tumor only 5 weeks prior. In that 5 weeks the tumor grew from about the size of a walnut to the volleyball. I grew along with it, from the tiny bump of a first time mom at 20 weeks to measuring the same as a pregnant woman who was roughly 36 weeks along. In 5 weeks.

That 5 weeks was the hardest 5 weeks of my life. We had sonograms twice weekly, traveled across the state to visit more specialists, and were told that essentially our sweet Embree would probably not make it. We had a choice to make. The state of Texas allows an abortion a time period after 20 weeks if the pregnancy is life threatening to the mother or if the fetus has "abnormalities." We qualified for this. I have always been pro-choice, but I have never been pro-abortion for myself. While I agree that women have the right to do what is best for them, I myself wasn't ever planning on getting an abortion. I also had hope. Hope that Embree would be healed. Hope that the tumor would stop growing. So we chose to push on with the pregnancy, hoping that Embree would have a chance. I was counting down to the age of viability, just hoping that if I could keep Embree cooking until then, maybe.... just maybe, modern medicine and prayers could keep her alive.

We were not only closely monitoring Embree, but doctors were closely monitoring me. Even though Embree was still alive, she was not in good shape. She was developing Hydrops and I was at a risk of developing mirror syndrome. This would be life threatening to me if it fully developed. On April 22 I went to my second sonogram of the week and my doctors were concerned with the

swelling in my feet. I was told that I had a decision to make. Not only was I starting to develop the beginnings of mirror syndrome, but we were 2 weeks away from 27 weeks. This was important because at 27 weeks, I would no longer be able to deliver Embree in Texas via c-section. Why? Because according to the law, by choosing to deliver Embree this early, I would be having an abortion. And while at 24.5 weeks I was still in the grey area of Texas Abortion law where I could deliver her, at 27 weeks I would not be. Surprised this is considered an abortion? Many are. Stay with me.

We decided to schedule our c-section for that Monday. I would be 25 weeks. We made it past the age of viability, but it was becoming obvious that she would not make it. We met with NICU doctors and they reviewed our case. They decided that they would not be attempting any life saving attempts on Embree after she was delivered. This meant officially, we were choosing to have an abortion. We were giving birth to our child early, knowing full well that she would not survive. This is what “late term abortion” looks like. Catch that political buzz word? I will explain more below.

As you can imagine, this was the worst and longest weekend of our life. We knew that in 2 days we would be meeting our daughter and letting her go. But it gets so much worse. Again, this is considered an abortion. A late term abortion. The State of Texas, like most states who have a large majority who claim to be “pro-life,” has many restrictions in place to prevent abortions from happening. Here is the thing about abortion legislation.... it doesn’t differentiate between what we were going through and what the “pro-life” groups think they are preventing. The laws in Texas stated that in order for us to give birth to Embree and have a chance to hold her while her soul still resided in her body, we had to do the following: 1. Our doctor had to apply for permission to perform the c-section from the state. This had to be done 24 hours before the surgery. We had to go to the hospital on the Saturday before we were to give birth, in the midst of our mourning, to sign a paper requesting an abortion. Put yourself in that situation. Forever, in the records of the State of Texas, there is a piece of paper that says that I aborted my precious Embree. 2. On top of filing this paperwork for us, our doctor also had to give me a pamphlet published by the State of Texas about the consequences of abortion. By law, she was required to give me a booklet that told me that if I had the abortion I would suffer from depression and anxiety for the rest of my life, have an increased risk of breast cancer, and possibly be infertile in the future. Think I’m kidding? Have a look:

<https://hhs.texas.gov/sites/default/files/documents/services/health/women-children/womans-right-to-know.pdf>

If you consider yourself “pro-life” you are probably thinking something like, “yes but your situation was different. This isn’t what I’m fighting against.” Or maybe you’re thinking “but I don’t consider this abortion.” Great. But the actual definition of abortion is “the termination of a pregnancy after, accompanied by, resulting in, or closely followed by the death of the embryo or fetus.” So while YOU might not consider what we went through to be an “abortion,” it was. I had an abortion. I had a late-term abortion.

Why am I bringing this up? Why am I telling you this? Because when lawmakers and people fight to end “abortion,” they are talking about this too. When you hear about “late term abortions” taking place, THIS is what is happening. It’s not women who have carried babies to full term and then just deciding to have an abortion. It is women and families who are devastated that they are in a situation in which they have to decide whether to let a child suffer in the womb, or end their suffering. “Pro-life” laws are designed to make this process difficult. They are designed to put obstacles in place. This process is already difficult enough. Even women who are deciding to have an abortion at 8 weeks. It’s already a hard decision so why are we allowing people to torture them too.

Every time people talk about saving the babies and being pro-life, I cringe on the inside. Not because I don’t want to save babies, but because I want to save babies. Save babies from suffering that they are made to endure because some man who has no medical training has decided that he knows women’s bodies better than doctors. I cringe because I know as a survivor of these terrible “pro-life” laws that these laws are being used to trick women in America to vote against their own interest in hopes that they are saving the unborn. I cringe every time I hear people call those who vote in favor of Pro-Choice laws... “murderers”, because they are saying I murdered my Embree.

I chose to deliver Embree on April 25, 2016 via c-section. I chose late-term abortion. I did so because it was the only way I could hold my baby girl while she was still alive. It was the only way I could encounter her soul until we are together again in heaven. This is why I am

Pro-choice. Remember Embree and I when you vote.

<https://www.elle.com/culture/career-politics/a34339956/senator-gary-peters-abortion>

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NYT | What Kamala Harris Learned About Power at Howard

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Kamala Harris as a graduating senior at Howard University in 1986.

By Astead W. Herndon

WASHINGTON — Lita Rosario remembers when she first noticed the girl named Kamala.

Ms. Rosario, a senior at Howard University in 1982, was the only woman on the school's debate team. Kamala Harris, a freshman, was earning a reputation at the Punch Out, a gathering place where students would argue the topics of the time — civil rights, apartheid in South Africa and the school's complicated relationship with President Ronald Reagan.

Ms. Harris had substance, but Ms. Rosario was impressed by her style. A confidence, an intensity, a level of preparation that was rare for new students.

"She was so spirited and cogent in her arguments," Ms. Rosario said. "I remember her enthusiasm. And I mostly remember that she was never intimidated."

As a student at Howard, called "The Mecca" by those who know its legacy, Ms. Harris settled into the pragmatic politics that have defined her career. She participated in protests, but was a step removed from the more extreme voices on campus. She sparred with the Black Republicans on the debate team but made no secret that she thought some tactics by activists on the left were going too far. She extolled the values of racial representation, joining a generation of Black students who decided to step into the institutions — in government and the corporate world — that were unavailable to their parents.

Ms. Harris, who declined to be interviewed about her college years, said through a campaign spokeswoman that she was proud to be back at Howard — occasionally working from an office on campus during the campaign — and that the college was "a place that shaped her."

In interviews, more than a dozen classmates and friends who knew Ms. Harris and attended Howard themselves placed their experience in the larger context of Black politics in the 1980s and a changing Washington. They were the children of the civil rights movement, the early beneficiaries of federal school desegregation, with newfound access to institutions and careers. Words like mass incarceration and systemic racism were not yet widely used, though the

effects of both were becoming visible around Howard's campus.



Instead, there was an overarching belief among them that increased racial representation could bend any institution to their will, that participating in a system many viewed as unjust was an important form of harm reduction. Ms. Harris has personally cited this belief in years since, including when she

discusses her decision to become a prosecutor.

More than 30 years later, the power and limitations of Ms. Harris's instinct to couple insider politics with her lens as a Black woman and first-generation American are on display as Joseph R. Biden Jr.'s running mate. On the vice-presidential debate stage last week, Vice President Mike Pence criticized her record as prosecutor, arguing that it disproportionately affected people of color.

"I will not sit here and be lectured by the vice president on what it means to enforce the laws of our country," Ms. Harris responded, a response that is also a callback to a worldview that she formed in college. That's when she and her classmates weighed what to do in the world and decided a system that had historically oppressed Black Americans could be made to work in their favor.

In a 2017 commencement address to Howard students, she told stories about how her presence in a prosecutor's office created more equitable outcomes.

"There is no limit to what you can do when you detect and reject false choices," Ms. Harris told the students. "You can march for Black lives on the street, and you can ensure law enforcement accountability by serving as a prosecutor or on a police commission."

"The reality is on most matters, somebody is going to make the decision — so why not let it be you?" she added. "Because, if we're going to make progress anywhere, we need you everywhere."

'We Were Cute And Free and Independent'

Kamala Harris, the daughter of an Indian mother and Jamaican father, arrived at Howard in 1982 after attending a majority-white high school in Montreal. But the college choice was not a search for her Black identity. Friends and classmates are adamant: She was comfortable in her skin.

Sonya Lockett met Ms. Harris during their sophomore year. By that time, Ms. Harris had established herself as a campus leader, whose reputation for academic intensity was matched by her professional sense of style — neatly pressed slacks, dress shoes on the Yard and the slick short haircut called the "Snatch Back" that was all the early 1980s rage. Besides joining debate, Ms. Harris was elected freshman class representative of the Liberal Arts Student Council.

“You couldn’t tell us anything,” Ms. Lockett said. “We were cute and free and independent in the big city.”

Friends said Ms. Harris was also popular. Unlike other members of the debate team, she was a mainstay of the campus social life, enjoying trips to the Ibex Lounge near campus and Sunday soul nights at bars in Georgetown.

Ms. Harris later sought to join Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority Inc., a highly competitive and secretive process particularly at a school like Howard, where the group was founded in 1908. Ms. Harris, however, was a shoo-in, some members of her sorority said, a reflection to how entrenched the Kamala fan club had become by her senior year in 1986, when she joined the chapter as one of 38 new members. According to the close knit group she joined the sorority with, called her “line sisters,” Ms. Harris organized service projects and was a leader of the group during the grueling pledging process.

“Everybody was at the top of their class. They were homecoming queen or king, they were student body president, valedictorian, and they all came together in this place called Howard University,” said Lorri Saddler-Rice, who joined the sorority at the same time. “You’re talking about some standout students, but then you had some who were standouts among the standouts and she was definitely one of them. She was very visible.”

Politically, Ms. Harris’s years at Howard were also defined by what she avoided. Throughout the 1980s, the student body was split on the tactics of Black activism, and how far institutions should be pushed on issues like apartheid. More vocal student leaders were arrested outside the South African Embassy and the U.S. Capitol, and some students hosted South African revolutionaries who promoted violence, according to news reports from the Howard newspaper “The Hilltop.” On domestic issues, the civil rights leader Jesse Jackson announced his first presidential run in 1984, bringing the progressive message of a cross-racial connection of poor Americans to the national stage.

During Ms. Harris’s freshman year, she was heavily involved in campus activism, according to her memoir. She attended apartheid demonstrations “almost every weekend” and was also involved in a campus sit-in after a student newspaper editor was expelled following a slate of stories about sex discrimination.

Later in her collegiate career, her political involvement shifted from campus activism to seeking an inside view of government. According to her memoir, Ms. Harris interned at the Federal Trade Commission and in the office of Senator Alan Cranston of California. She held jobs at the National Archives and the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

This transition, from outsider to insider, was typical for Black activism in the 1980s, said Jennifer Thomas, a Howard professor who did not know Ms. Harris but attended the college in the same decade and had overlapping social circles with her. During those years, a generation of students felt a burden to carry the mantle of the civil rights movement of their parents, but there was no consensus on how to do so.

“This sense of political awareness was very common on campus, regardless of your major,” Ms. Thomas said. “But it wasn’t like the activist radical, but a baseline of being politically astute.”

Ms. Rosario said a group of Howard students — she called them the “purist wing” — argued that the student body’s embrace of elite, white institutions was a failure, and that they were “not living up to the legacy of the ’60s.”

That was not how she and Ms. Harris saw it.

“There was a sense that there weren’t as compelling issues for us,” she said. “Formal segregation had ended. Should we have taken to the streets? Mass incarceration, I guess, was beginning to really happen around us. I don’t know that at that time, we realized what a problem mass incarceration would become.”

Truth And Service

When an 18-year-old Ms. Harris arrived in Washington in 1982, more than 70 percent of the residents in the nation’s capital were Black and Howard was the hub of the city’s Black elite, a speaking stop for dignitaries and a social hub for Washington’s Black political class.

At the Howard Hotel, one of the city’s only Black-owned hotels, members of the recently formed Congressional Black Caucus would gather for drinks and food, and students could see Black lawmakers like Mickey Leland of Texas and William Gray of Pennsylvania.

“What you begin to see at Howard is that Black people are involved in every area of life,” said Eric Easter, who graduated from Howard in 1983 and knew Ms. Harris. “The mayor, the prosecutors, the defense attorneys, everybody’s Black.”

However, the seeds of inequality that would become the basis for modern social justice movements were also coming into view.

At Howard during Ms. Harris’s tenure, students recalled drug markets operating openly near campus and drug use in common areas. They also recall the violent police response that ended up being called the “War on Drugs.”

In previous interviews, Ms. Harris has said she became a prosecutor partly because of seeing those conditions in her college years. And in her 2017 commencement speech she tied her legal and political career to the Howard motto of “Truth and Service,” saying that she fashioned her work within powerful institutions in service to the Black communities that shaped her.

Ms. Rosario, her former debate mentor, said she remembered when Ms. Harris gave a similar explanation during a phone conversation after law school, when she decided to become a prosecutor rather than a public defender.

“I remember asking her, ‘Are you sure?’” Ms. Rosario said. “There was this discussion at the time, about whether Black professionals should become prosecutors or go the government route.”

“She did it because she really believed she would make a difference,” she said.

Younger Black activists now largely reject this framework. They don’t see Blackness, or Black leadership inside a system, as an inherent step toward progress.

Dr. Wayne A.I. Frederick, the president of Howard, believes the distance between Ms. Harris’s generation and some students today is a natural outcome of progress. Newer movements expand the range of Black possibility, he said, but the pursuit of justice is constant.

“Howard alums, every day, they are out in the communities blocking and tackling and giving agency to those who otherwise feel under represented,” Mr. Frederick said.

However, he added, “younger people today, there is less willingness to have a conversation with people who don’t agree with you. Because I think younger people today feel that just hasn’t worked for us well in the past.”

Since graduating, Ms. Harris has been an active part of the Howard alumni community. Her line sisters from Alpha Kappa Alpha Inc. said she speaks with them regularly, even from the campaign trail, checking in recently with one member who was coping with a health issue. At an event in Atlanta during her presidential run, she saved a front-row seat for an A.K.A. sister she knew would be in attendance, telling no one.

Former classmates say that watching her campaign, on the debate stage and in other arenas, feels familiar to them: Her preparation. Her intensity. Her laugh.

“That full, mouth-open laugh,” said Ms. Sadler. “Just a full on party laugh.”

Mr. Frederick, the Howard president, saw Ms. Harris a few weeks ago, while she was working out of an office at the school. At one point while preparing for the debate, she huddled with staff at the school’s Founders library, the same place that lawyers for Brown v. Board of Education prepared before they argued before the Supreme Court.

“She was so nostalgic about being in that space, and that history was not lost on her,” Mr. Frederick said. “It was good to be home.”

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Trump, Biden Supporters Divided in Views of 2020 Election Process – and Whether It Will Be Clear Who Won

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Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand Americans' views towards the process of voting in the 2020 presidential election and the certainty of the election. For this analysis, we surveyed 11,929 U.S. adults, including 10,543 registered voters, between September 30 and October 5, 2020.

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.

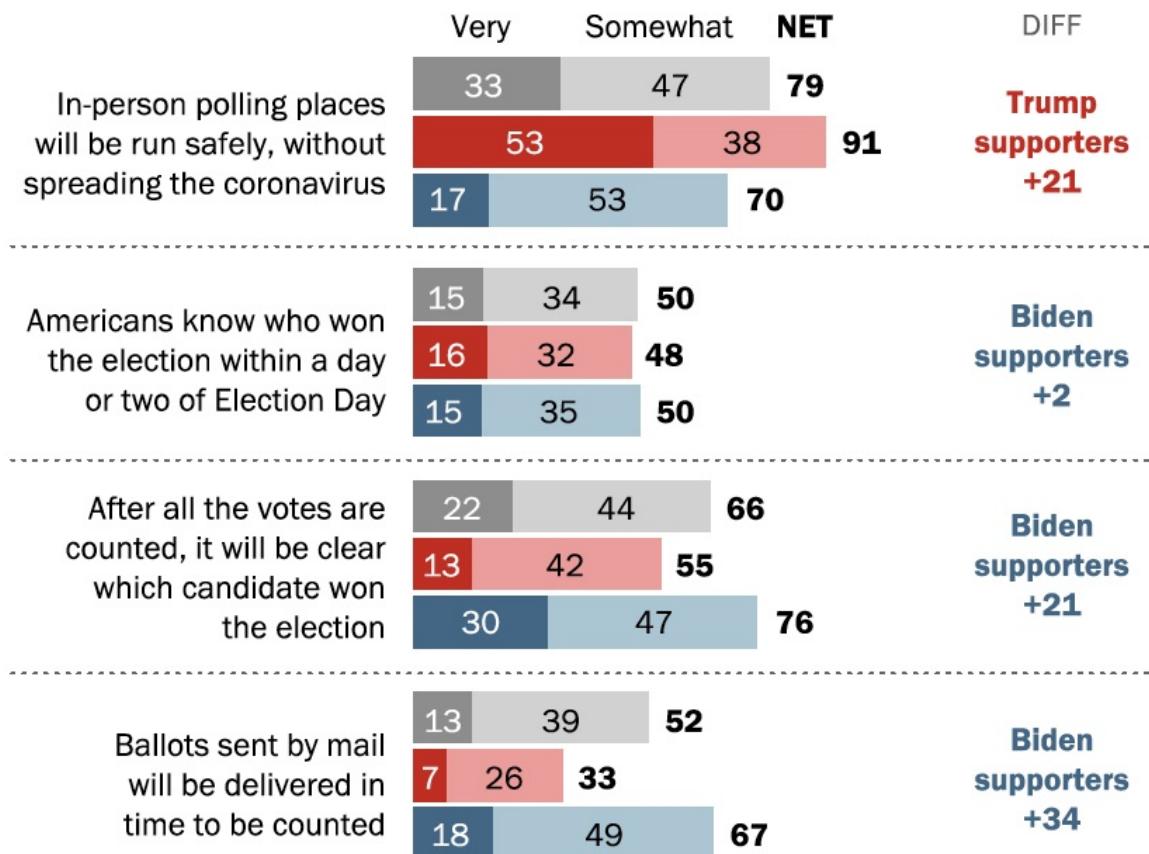
Wide differences between Trump, Biden supporters over many aspects of voting and election process

% of registered voters who are ___ confident each will happen in the November election ...

Among ...  All voters

 Trump supporters

 Biden supporters



Note: Based on registered voters.

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

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

A large majority of voters say it is important for Americans to know who won the presidential election within a day or two of Election Day. But just half say they are very or somewhat confident that this will happen, including nearly identical shares who support Donald Trump and Joe Biden.

Trump and Biden supporters have deep disagreements over several other aspects of the election and voting process – including whether it will be clear which candidate won *even after* all the votes are counted. About three-quarters of registered voters who support Biden (76%) are confident that the country will know the winner of the presidential election after all the votes are counted, including 30% who are *very* confident.

Trump supporters are far less confident than Biden supporters that mail ballots will be counted as voters intend

*% of registered voters who say they are ___ confident that votes cast **in person at polling places** across the U.S. will be counted as voters intended*

■ Very ■ Somewhat ■ Not too ■ Not at all



Among those who support ...



*% of registered voters who say they are ___ confident that votes cast **by absentee or mail-in ballot** across the U.S. will be counted as voters intended*

■ Very ■ Somewhat ■ Not too ■ Not at all



Among those who support ...



Notes: Based on registered voters. No answer responses not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 30-Oct. 5, 2020.

A much smaller majority of Trump supporters (55%) are confident that Americans will have a clear sense of who won, with just 13% saying they are very confident the winner will be clearly known after all the votes are counted.

The new survey by Pew Research Center, conducted Sept. 30-Oct. 5 among 11,929 U.S. adults, including 10,543 registered voters, finds that Trump and Biden supporters also have very different views of the impact of the coronavirus outbreak on the safety of voting in the Nov. 3 presidential election. Among all registered voters, 79% say they are very or somewhat confident that in-person voting places will be run safely, without spreading the coronavirus. But just a third are *very* confident that the coronavirus will not be spread at in-person voting sites.

Majorities of both Trump (91%) and Biden supporters (70%) are at least somewhat confident that in-person voting places will be run safely, without the spread of the disease. Yet while about half of Trump supporters (53%) are *very* confident that COVID-19 will not be spread by in-person voting, just 17% of Biden supporters say the same.

Trump supporters are more than twice as likely than Biden supporters to say they plan to cast their ballots in the presidential election in person on Election Day (50% vs. 20%). By contrast, far more Biden than Trump supporters say they plan to vote – or already have voted – by absentee or mail-in ballot (51% Biden supporters, compared with 25% of those who back Trump). Similar shares of Trump and Biden supporters (20% and 22%, respectively), plan to vote, or have voted, in person before Election Day.

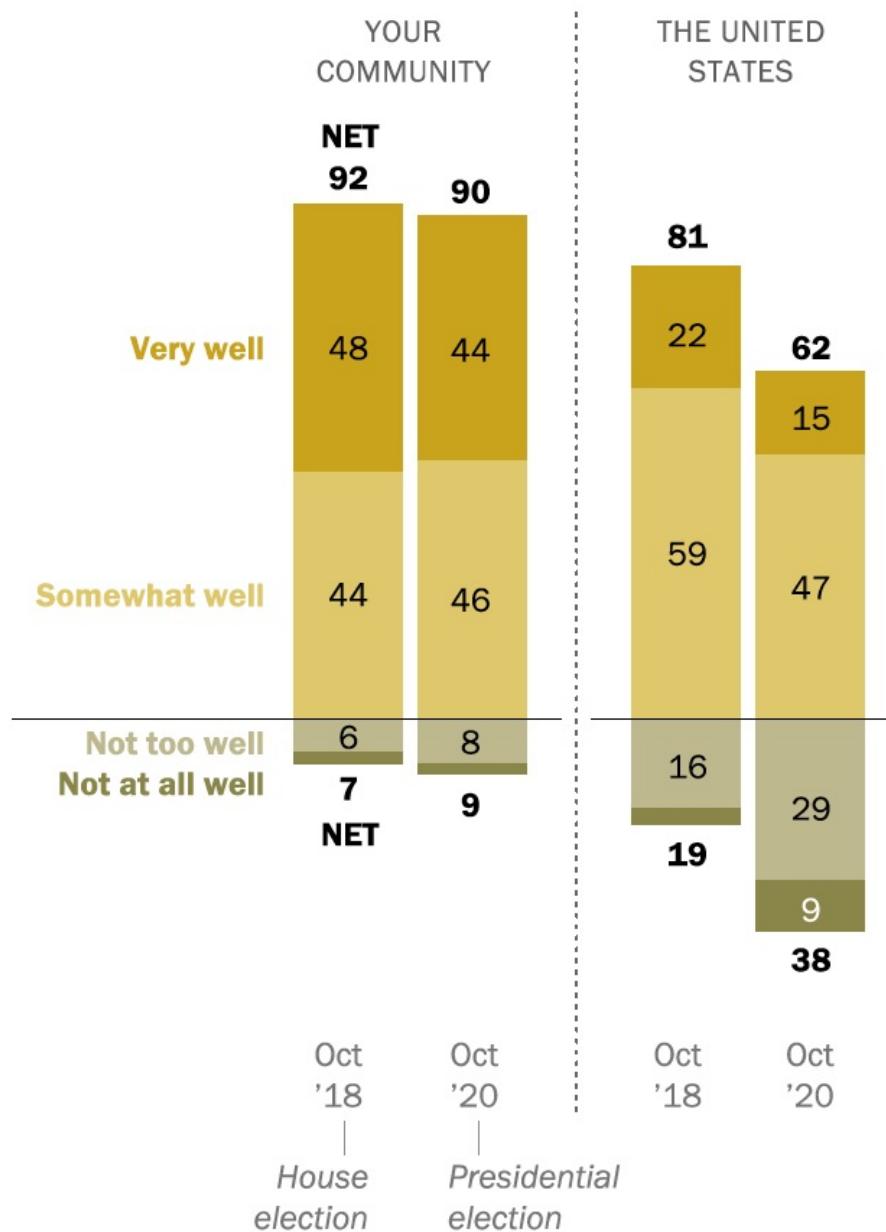
For the most part, both Trump and Biden supporters are at least somewhat confident that votes cast *in person* will be counted as voters intended. Yet they differ sharply over whether *absentee or mail-in ballots* will be counted as voters intended: 77% of Biden supporters are very or somewhat confident, compared with fewer than half as many Trump supporters (36%).

Trump supporters also are more skeptical about whether mail-in ballots will be delivered in time to be counted. Only a third of Trump supporters are very or somewhat confident that ballots sent by mail will be delivered in enough time to be counted; that compares with 67% of Biden supporters who express confidence that mail ballots will be delivered in time.

The new survey finds that while large majorities of voters think that the elections in their community will be run and administered very or somewhat well, they are less confident in the administration of elections throughout the country. And voters' confidence in elections in the United States has declined since 2018 – with most of the change coming among voters who supported Republican candidates then and Trump today.

Voters less confident than in 2018 that elections in U.S. will be run well

% of registered voters who say the elections this November in ___ will be run and administered ...



Notes: Based on registered voters. No response answers not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 30-Oct. 5, 2020.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Currently, 90% of registered voters say they are very (44%) or somewhat confident (46%) that elections in their community will be run and administered very or somewhat well. But a smaller majority (62%) expects that elections in the U.S. will be administered well.

Voters were more positive in views of election administration shortly before the 2018 midterm elections. In October 2018, about nine-in-ten said they expected elections in their community (92%) and in the U.S. (81%) to be run and administered very or somewhat well.

In the current survey, large majorities of Biden (94%) and Trump supporters (88%) say elections will be administered well in their communities, though there are much wider disparities in views of the administration of elections across the country. While 72% of Biden supporters say the elections around the nation will be run and administered well, just half of Trump supporters say the same.

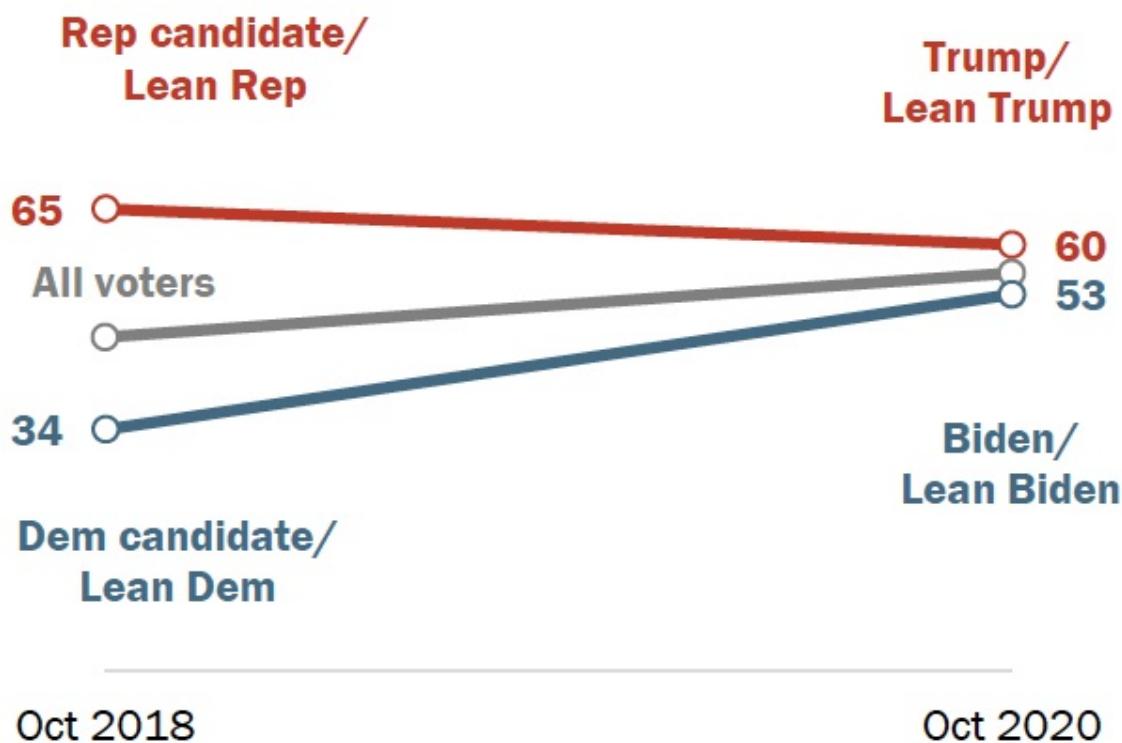
Other findings from the survey

Rise in share of Biden supporters who say it will be “easy” to vote. Among registered voters, a majority of Biden supporters (62%) now expect it will be easy to vote, compared with 38% who say it will be difficult. That represents a major shift in opinion since August, when just 40% of Biden supporters said it would be easy to vote. There has been less change among Trump supporters; 70% say it will be easy to vote today, up from 64% in August. Still, voters remain less likely to say voting will be easy than they were on the eve of the 2018 midterms.

Sharp divide between Trump, Biden supporters over importance of preventing those ineligible to vote from casting ballots. Barring people who are ineligible to vote from voting is much more important priority for Trump than Biden supporters. While majorities of both candidates’ supporters view this as very or somewhat important, 86% of Trump supporters view this as very important, compared with 49% of Biden supporters. And a far lower share of voters who support Trump (36%) than Biden supporters (86%) are very or somewhat confident that those ineligible to vote will not be allowed to cast ballots.

Democrats' confidence in security of election systems has risen since 2018

Among registered voters who support ___, % who say they are very or somewhat confident that election systems in the U.S. are secure from technological threats



Note: Based on registered voters.

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

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

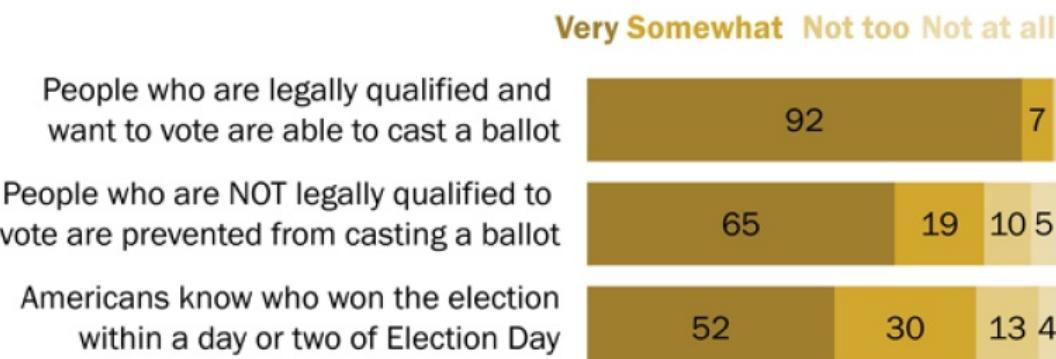
Majority of voters are confident election systems are secure from technological threats. Overall, 56% of voters say they are very or somewhat confident that election systems in the U.S. are secure from hacking and other

technological threats. That is higher than the share of voters who said this two years ago (47%). Democratic voters, in particular, have become more confident; the share of Biden supporters who are confident election systems are secure from technological threats is 19 percentage points higher today when compared with supporters of Democratic congressional candidates in the 2018 midterms (53% now, 34% then). There has been less change among those backing GOP candidates in 2018 and Trump supporters today (60% now, 65% then).

Widespread agreement on importance of ensuring that people who are legally qualified to vote are able to cast ballots

Voters overwhelmingly say it is very important all qualified voters are able to cast ballots in the election

% of registered voters who say each is ___ important for the presidential election this November



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

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

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Voters are in broad agreement about the importance of ensuring that all people who are legally qualified and want to vote are able to cast their ballots: Nearly all registered voters (99%) say this is at least somewhat important, including 92% who say it is *very* important. Sizable majorities of voters (84%) also say it is at least somewhat important that people who are not legally qualified to vote are prevented from voting, though fewer say this is *very* important (65%).

With the expectation that a far larger share of voters will cast their ballots by mail than in past elections comes the prospect that counting those ballots may take substantially longer than in past years. But about half of registered voters (52%) say it is very important that Americans know who won the election with a day or two of Election Day, and 82% say this is at least somewhat important.

Virtually all Trump and Biden supporters (99% each) say it is at least somewhat important that all voters who are qualified and want to vote are able to cast their ballots in the election, and at least nine-in-ten in both coalitions say this is very important.

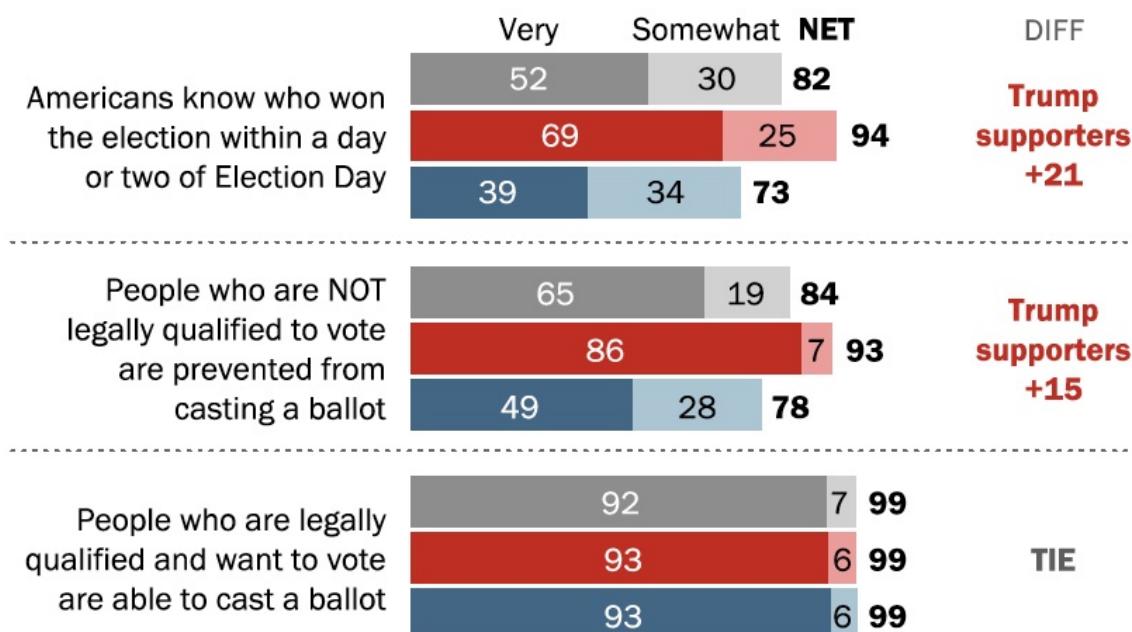
Wide differences between Trump, Biden supporters on importance of knowing election results quickly and preventing those not eligible to vote from voting

% of registered voters who say each is ___ important for the presidential election this November

Among ... █ All voters

█ Trump supporters

█ Biden supporters



Note: Based on registered voters.

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

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

By contrast, there is far less uniformity when it comes to the importance of people who are ineligible to vote being prevented from voting. While clear majorities of both coalitions say this is at least somewhat important (93% of Trump supporters, 78% of Biden voters), Trump supporters are much more likely to consider this very important: 86% say this, compared with about half (49%) of Biden backers.

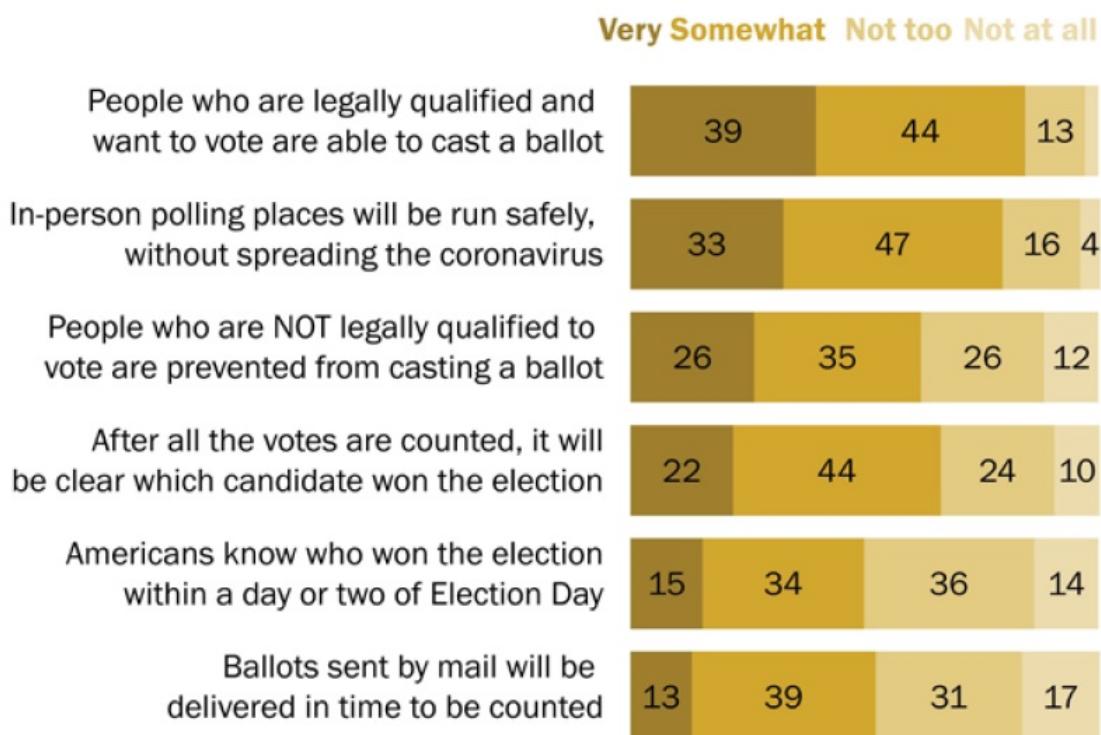
Trump supporters also are substantially more likely than Biden supporters to say that knowing the winner of the election within a few days is important. More

than nine-in-ten Trump supporters (94%) say it is at least somewhat important that the winner of the election be known within a day or two of the polls closing, including 69% who say this is very important. While most Biden supporters (73%) say this at least somewhat important, only 39% say it is very important.

Most voters are at least somewhat confident that polling places will be run safely without spreading the coronavirus

About half of voters are *not* confident election results will be known shortly after Election Day

% of registered voters who are ___ confident each will happen in the November election



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

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

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Wide majorities of American voters express confidence that those who are legally qualified to vote will be able to do so and that polling places will safely be run without spreading the coronavirus. But there is considerably less confidence that the winner of the election will be known within a few days of Election Day and that mail ballots will arrive in time to be counted.

More than eight-in-ten registered voters (84%) say they are at least somewhat confident that people who are legally qualified and want to vote will be able to cast a ballot, while nearly as many (79%) express confidence that in-person

polling places will be run safely and without spreading the coronavirus. About two-thirds (66%) say they are at least somewhat confident that after all votes are counted, it will be clear who won the election, while 62% are at least somewhat confident that people who are *not* legally qualified to vote will be prevented from casting ballots.

While most voters express at least some confidence in these four aspects of the presidential election, relatively small shares are *very* confident of each. For example, only about four-in-ten say they are *very* confident that people who are legally qualified and want to vote will be able to cast a ballot in the election, while only 22% say they are *very* confident that once the votes are counted it will be clear who won the election.

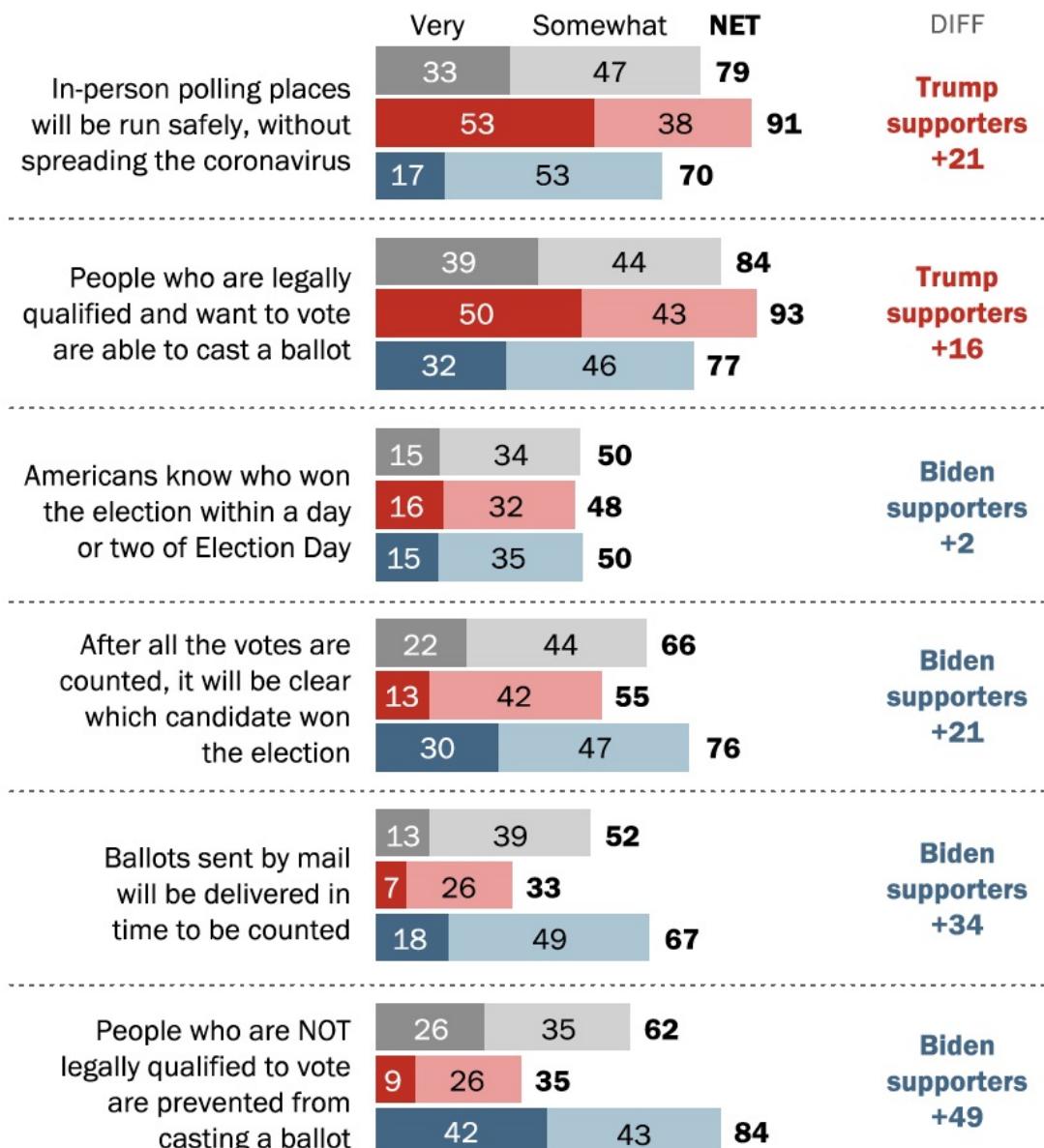
Most Trump supporters lack confidence that those not legally qualified to vote will be prevented from voting

% who are ___ confident each will happen in the November election

Among ... █ All voters

█ Trump supporters

█ Biden supporters



Note: Based on registered voters.

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

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Voters are less confident that the nation will know the outcome of the election within a few days of Nov. 3 or that mail-in ballots will be delivered in time to be counted, with about half saying they are at least somewhat confident these will happen (50% and 52%, respectively). Just 13% of voters say they are *very* confident mail ballots will be delivered on time, while a similarly slim share (15%) say they are very confident the winner will be known within a day or two of Election Day.

There are sizable gaps in confidence between Trump and Biden voters in these expectations for the election.

Though majorities of Trump and Biden voters say they are at least somewhat confident that people who are legally qualified and want to vote are able to cast a ballot, Trump voters are more likely than Biden voters to say this (93% vs. 77%, respectively). And while only about a third of Biden supporters (32%) are *very* confident that people who want to vote will be able to, half of Trump voters have a high level of confidence this will occur.

Trump supporters are also far more confident than Biden voters about the safety of in-person polling places: 91% of Trump voters are at least somewhat confident that in-person polling places will be run safely without spreading the coronavirus, including 53% who are *very* confident. Seven-in-ten Biden voters say they are at least somewhat confident this will happen, but just 17% are *very* confident.

In contrast, Biden supporters are more confident than Trump backers that once votes have been counted in the election, it will be clear which candidate won. About three-quarters (76%) of Biden supporters are at least somewhat confident that this will happen, compared with 55% of Trump supporters.

Biden supporters also are considerably more confident than Trump supporters that mail ballots will be delivered in time to be counted. About two-thirds (67%) of Biden supporters are very or somewhat confident mail ballots will be delivered in time to be counted; just a third of Trump supporters say the same.

The biggest difference between Trump and Biden supporters across the six items is on whether people who are *not* legally qualified to vote will be prevented from casting ballots: 84% of Biden voters say they are least somewhat confident ineligible voters will be prevented from voting, including four-in-ten who say

they are *very* confident about this. In contrast, just 35% of Trump supporters say they are at least somewhat confident that those who are not legally qualified to vote will be prevented from casting ballots.

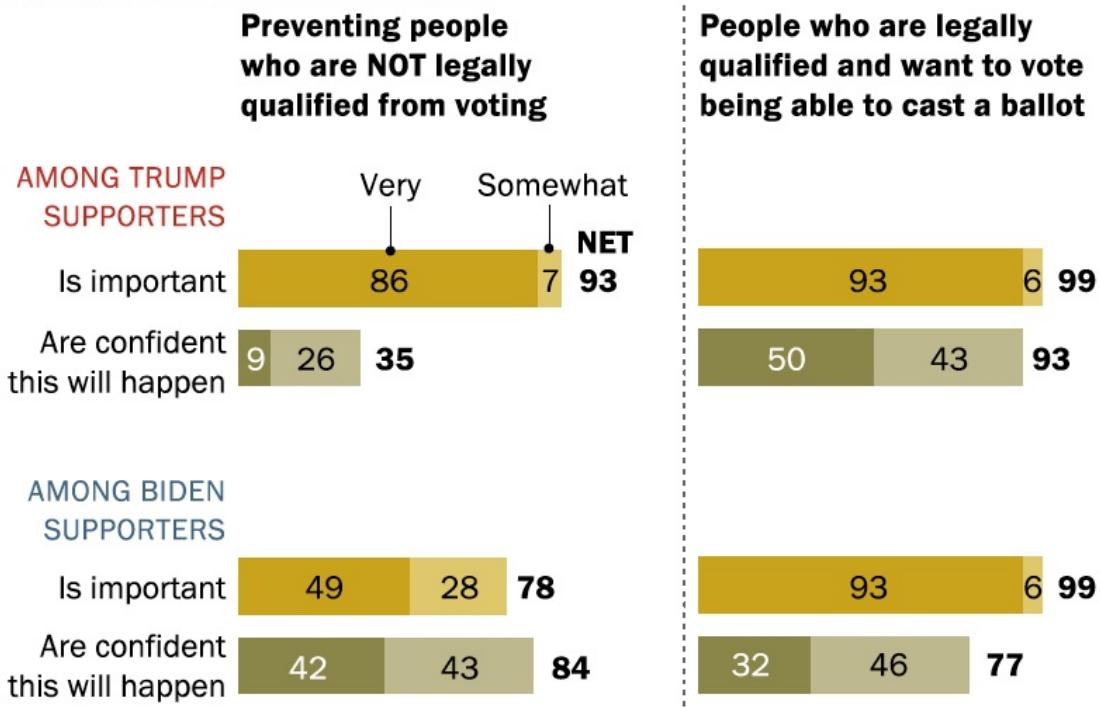
Notably, there are no significant differences between Trump and Biden supporters in their expectations about knowing the election result shortly after Election Day. Among both groups of voters, about half are confident that Americans will know the winner of the presidential contest within a day or two of Election Day. Just 16% of Trump supporters and 15% of Biden supporters are *very* confident the results will be finalized within days after Nov. 3.

Biden and Trump backers' priorities, expectations about voter access

Trump supporters overwhelmingly say it is very important that ineligible voters are prevented from casting ballots in the presidential election, yet far fewer are confident that this will happen: 93% say it is at least somewhat important (including 86% who say this is very important), but only about a third (35%) say they are confident that ineligible voters will be prevented from voting this year.

Trump backers place importance on preventing ineligible voting, lack confidence this will happen

% of registered voters who say ...



Note: Based on registered voters.

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

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Among Biden supporters, in contrast, more than eight-in-ten (84%) say they are at least somewhat confident that ineligible voters will be prevented from voting – modestly larger than the 78% who say this is at least somewhat important.

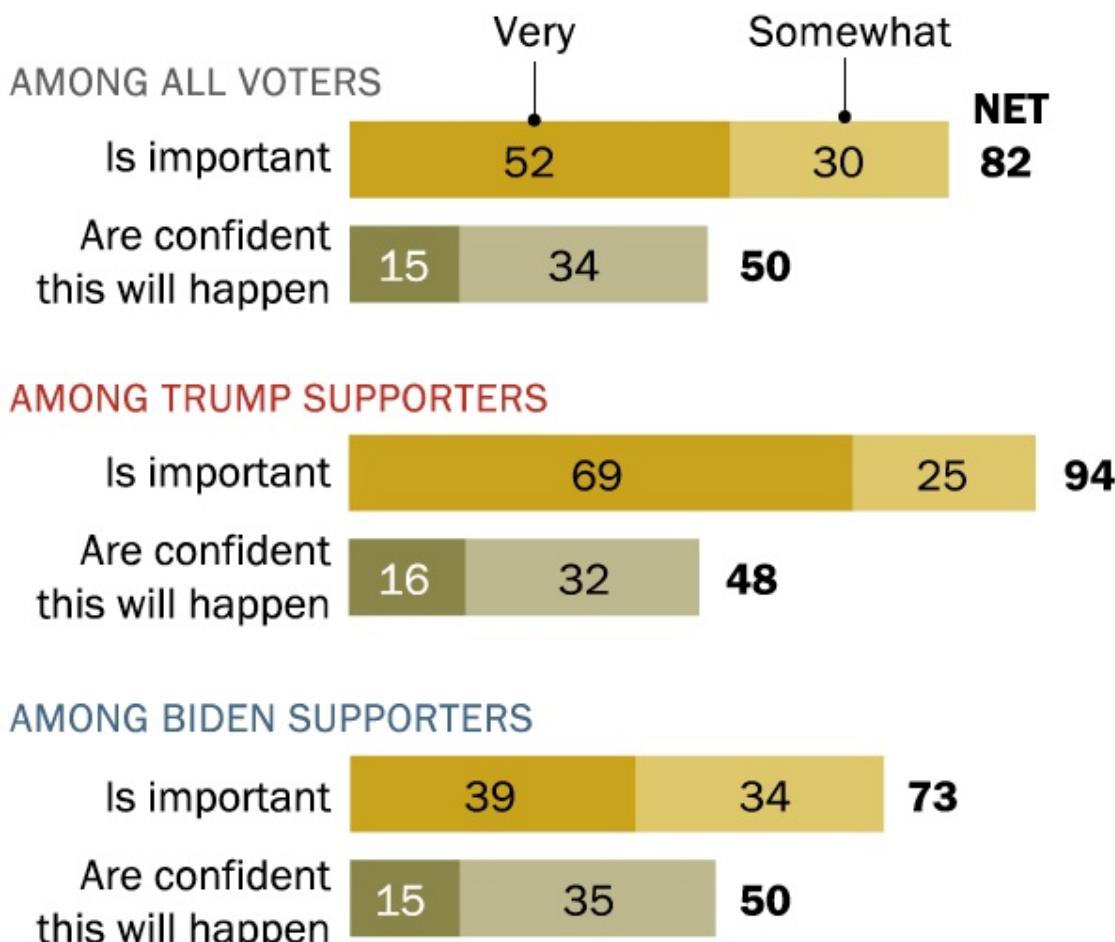
Conversely, although about three-quarters of Biden voters say they are at least somewhat confident that all voters who are legally qualified and want to vote will be able to cast a ballot, nearly all (99%) say it is important that they be able to do so. Among Trump supporters, more than nine-in-ten say both that they are confident that all eligible voters will be able to cast ballots (93%) and that this is important (99%).

Among Biden supporters, White voters are somewhat more likely than Black

and Hispanic voters to say it is “very” important that all eligible voters be allowed to vote (96% of White Biden supporters say this, compared with 86% of Black Biden supporters and 90% of Hispanic Biden supporters) and are somewhat less likely to say they are very confident that this will be the case (25% of White Biden supporters vs. 45% of Black and 37% of Hispanic Biden backers).

Most voters say it is important to learn results of the election quickly, fewer have confidence this will happen

% of registered voters who say Americans knowing who won the election within a day or two of Election Day ...



Note: Based on registered voters.

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

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Overall, the share of voters who say it is important for Americans to know who

won the election within a day or two of Election Day (82%) is substantially larger than the share who say they are confident this will happen (50%). These gaps are present among both Trump supporters and Biden supporters, though they are wider among Trump supporters.

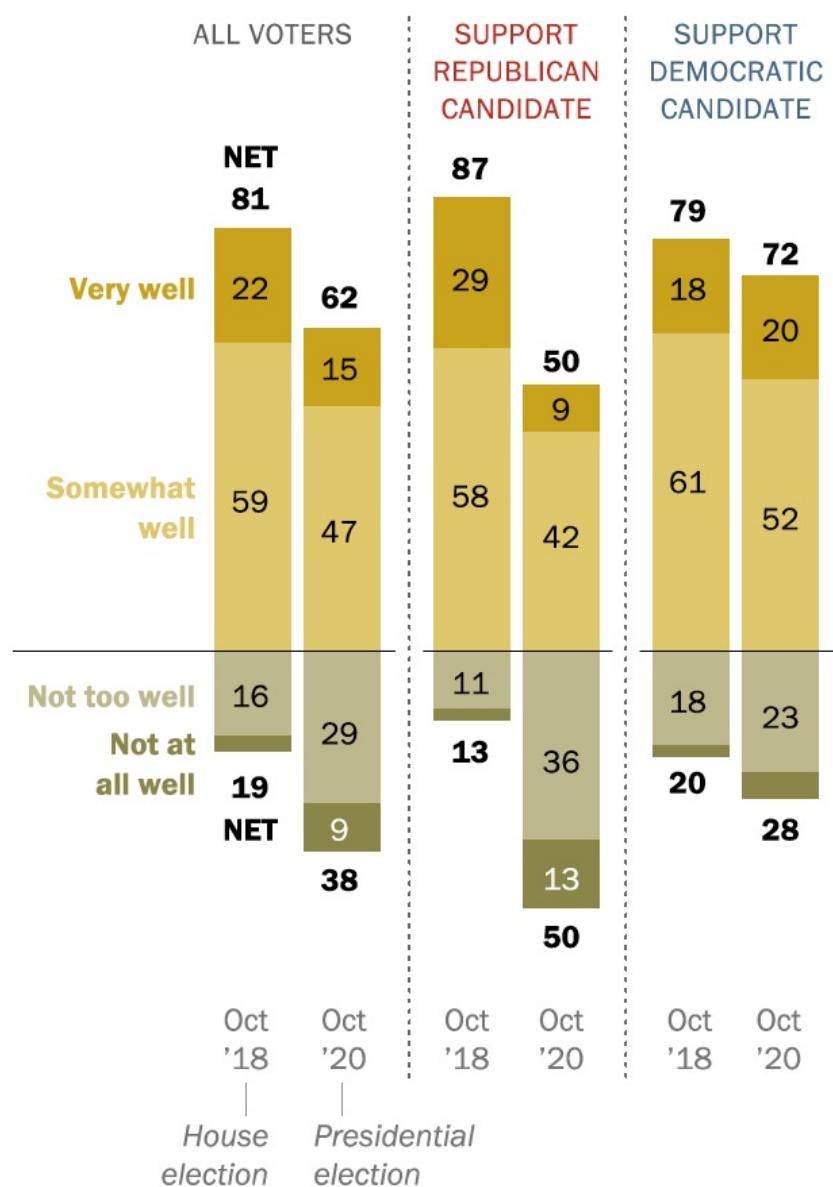
Nearly all Trump supporters (94%) say it is at least somewhat important to learn the results of the election quickly, while about three-quarters (73%) of Biden voters say the same. Only about half (48%) of Trump and Biden supporters (50%) say they are at least somewhat confident this will happen.

Fewer now say elections across the country will be run and administered well than in 2018

Voters largely think that elections in their area will be run well this year. Fully nine-in-ten registered voters (90%) say that elections in their communities will be run and administered very or somewhat well, little different than the share saying this in the weeks before the 2018 midterm election.

Trump voters less likely than Biden voters to say elections across the country will be administered well

% of registered voters who say the elections this November in the U.S. will be run and administered ...



Notes: Supporters include those who lean to the candidate. Based on registered voters. No answer responses not shown.

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

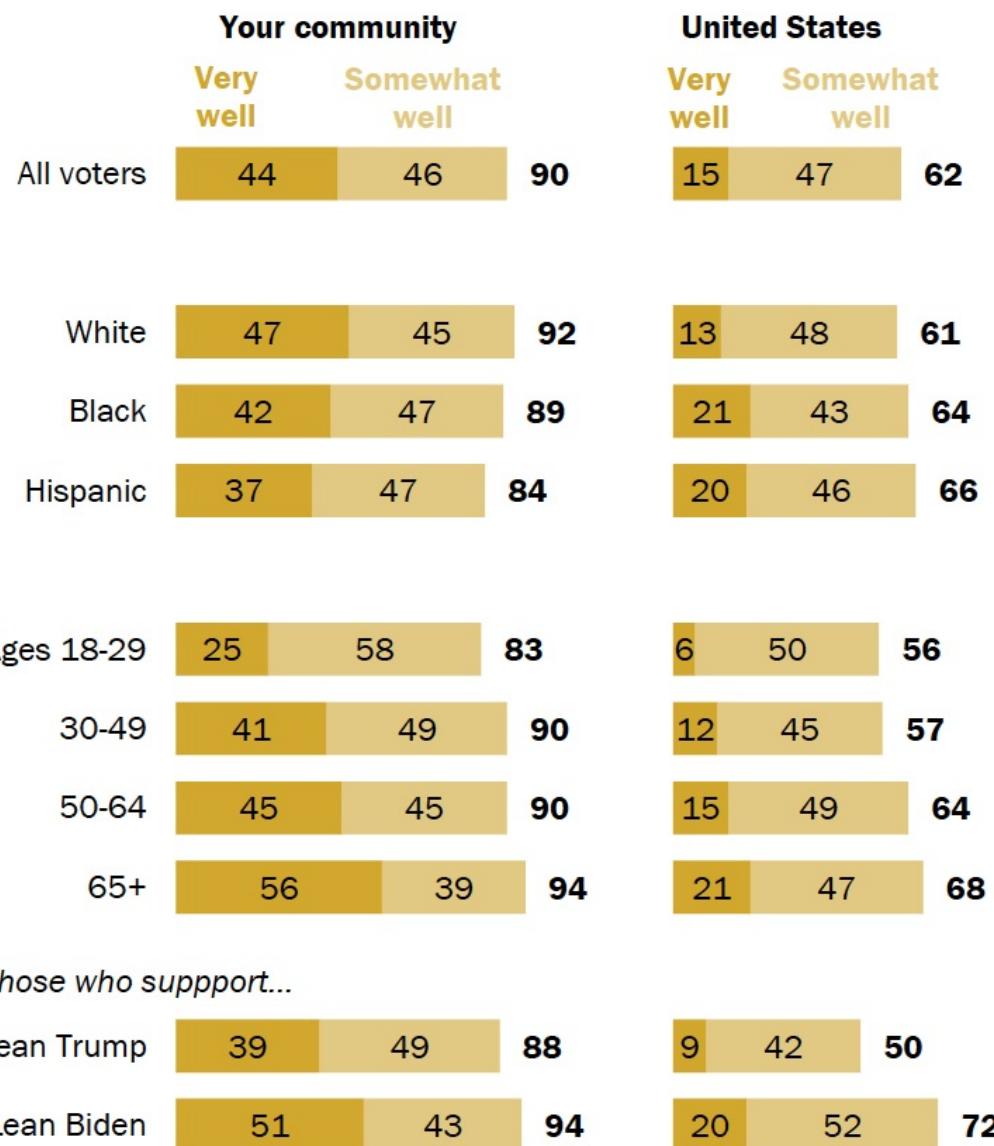
But a narrower majority of voters – 62% – say that elections across the country will be run and administered very or somewhat well this year; 19 percentage points lower than the share saying this before the 2018 midterms (81%).

In 2018, nearly nine-in-ten voters who supported or leaned toward a Republican candidate for the House of Representatives (87%) said that elections in the U.S. would be run and administered very or somewhat well. Today, 50% of voters who support or lean toward Donald Trump say this, and just 9% say elections in the U.S. will be administered very well.

In contrast, 72% of Biden supporters now say elections around the country will be run and administered at least somewhat well, only modestly lower than the 79% of Democratic voters in 2018 who said this.

Older voters more likely than younger voters to say election – both locally and nationally – will be run well

% of registered voters who say the elections this November in ____ will be run and administered ...



Notes: Based on registered voters. White and Black adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race. No answer responses not shown.

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

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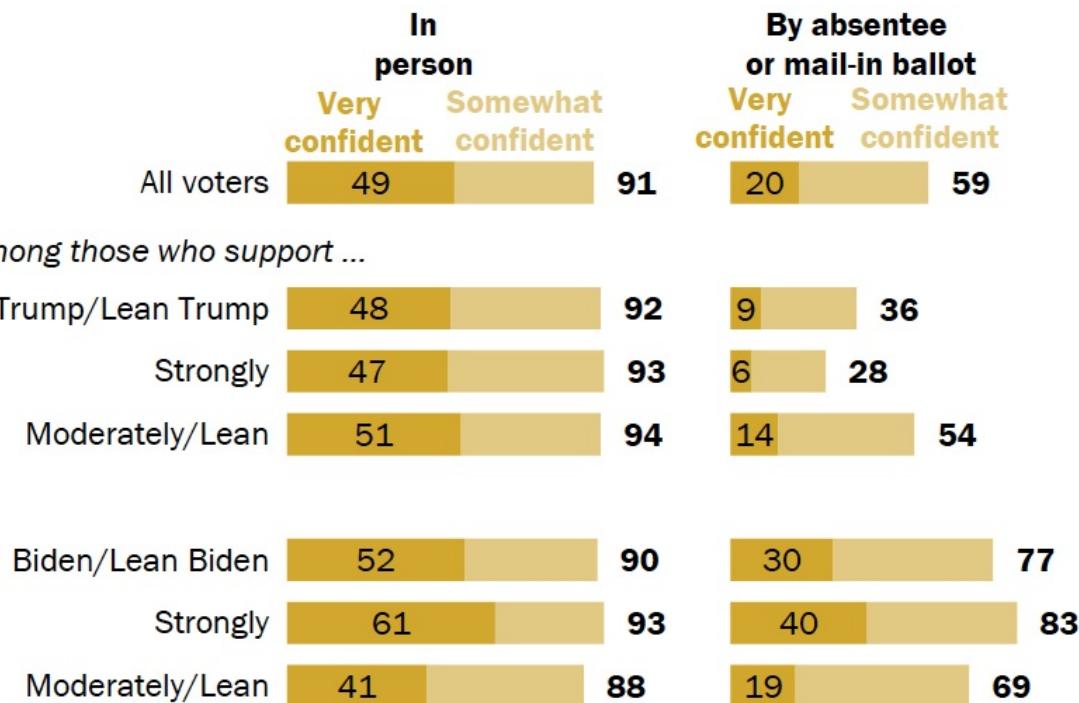
There are only modest differences in these views across racial and ethnic groups, with about eight-in-ten or more White (92%), Black (89%) and Hispanic voters (84%) saying that elections in their community will be administered very or somewhat well this November. However, White voters are slightly *less* likely than either Black voters or Hispanic voters to say that elections across the country will be run and administered well. About two-thirds of Hispanic voters (66%) and a similar share of Black voters (64%) say elections in the U.S. will be administered somewhat or very well this November, with about two-in-ten in both groups saying they will be administered very well. Among White voters, 61% say elections across the country will be administered at least somewhat well, including 13% who say they will be administered very well.

Older voters are more likely than younger voters to say that the November elections will be administered well, both in their communities and in the country as a whole. More than nine-in-ten voters ages 65 and older (94%) say that the elections in their communities will be administered somewhat or very well, compared with 83% of voters ages 18 to 29. And about two-thirds of voters 65 and older (68%) say elections across the U.S. this November will be administered somewhat or very well, compared with 56% of those ages 18 to 29 and 57% of those 30 to 49.

Voters overwhelmingly confident in counting of votes cast in person, but are less confident about votes cast by mail

Strong Trump supporters are least likely to express confidence that mail ballots will be counted fairly

% of registered voters who say they are confident that votes cast ____ across the U.S. will be counted as voters intended



Note: Based on registered voters.

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

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About nine-in-ten registered voters (91%) are at least somewhat confident that votes cast in person at polling places around the country will be counted as voters intended. This includes nearly half of voters (49%) who are *very* confident of this. Just 9% of registered voters say they are either not too confident (7%) or not at all confident (2%) that votes cast in person will be counted as intended.

A smaller majority of voters, 59%, say they are at least somewhat confident that votes cast by absentee or mail-in ballot will be counted as voters intended, including 20% who are very confident. About a quarter (26%) say they are not too confident that votes cast by mail will be counted as intended and 14% say

they are not at all confident.

When it comes to votes cast in person, large majorities of both candidates' supporters express confidence in a fair vote count. Nine-in-ten Biden voters say they are very confident that these votes will be counted as intended, as do 92% of Trump voters.

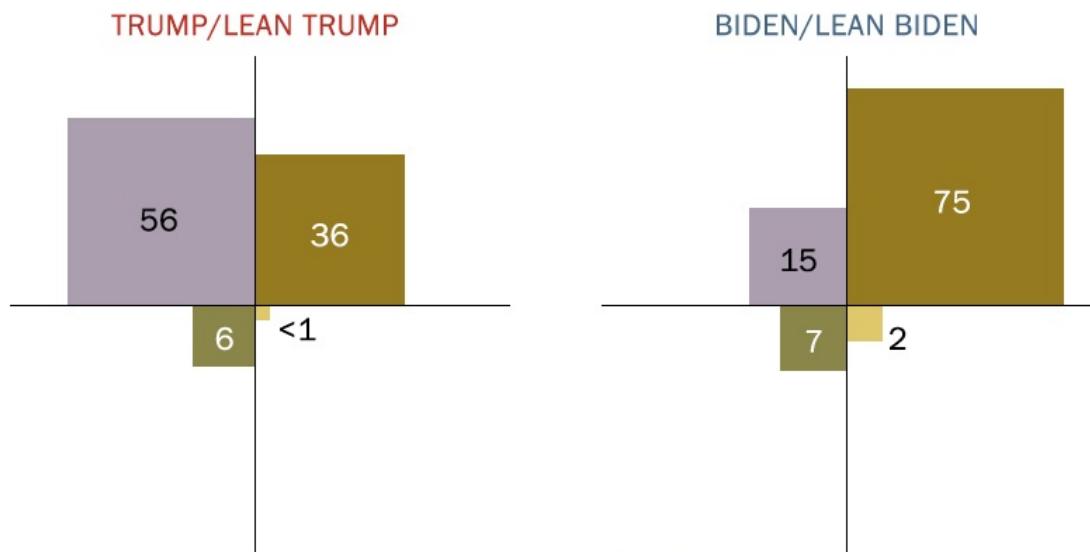
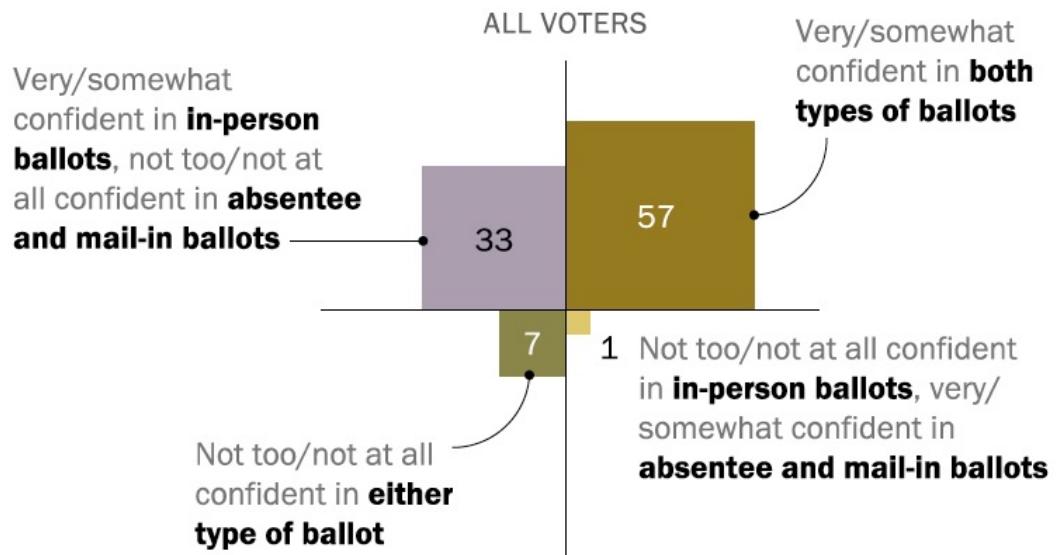
Most Biden supporters also express confidence that votes cast by absentee or mail-in ballot will be counted as intended: More than three-quarters (77%) say they are somewhat (47%) or very confident (30%). By comparison, 36% of Trump supporters say they are somewhat or very confident these votes will be counted as voters intended. And Trump backers are more than twice as likely to say they are not at all confident of this as they are to say they are very confident.

Among Trump voters, there is little difference between strong and moderate supporters in confidence in the in-person vote count. However, those who say they support Trump moderately or lean toward Trump are almost twice as likely to express confidence in the mail-in ballot count as those who say they support Trump strongly: 54% of moderate Trump supporters and Trump leaners say they are very or somewhat confident that absentee and mail-in votes will be counted as intended, compared with just 28% of strong Trump supporters.

There also are differences in views of how mail votes are counted between voters who support Biden strongly and those who back him less strongly. Strong Biden supporters are 14 percentage points more likely than moderate Biden supporters to say they are very or somewhat confident in how mail-in votes will be counted (83% vs. 69%).

A majority of voters are confident in counting of mail, in-person votes; a third are confident only in in-person

% of registered voters who say they are ___ confident that votes cast **in person/by absentee or mail-in ballot** across the U.S. will be counted as voters intended



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

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

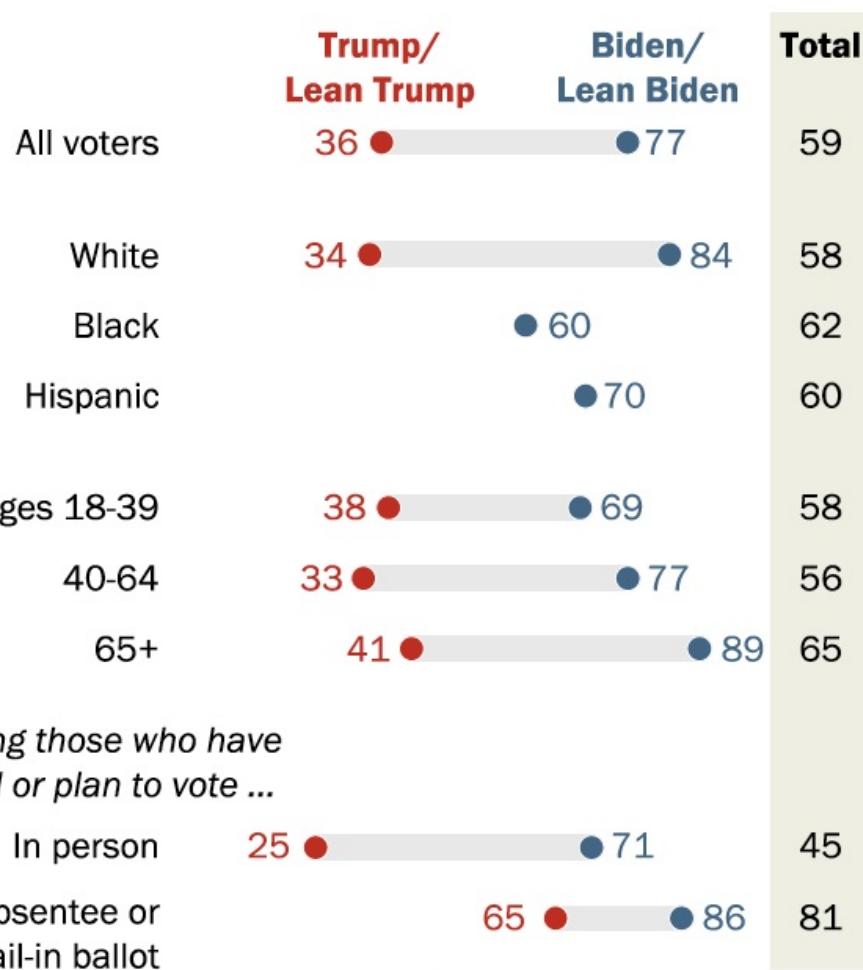
Overall, a majority of registered voters (57%) say they are at least somewhat confident that *both* in-person and mail-in ballots will be counted as voters intended. One-third say they are confident in how in-person ballots will be counted but not how mail-in ballots will be counted.

Among Trump supporters, just over a third (36%) say they have confidence in how both types of ballots will be counted, compared with a majority (56%) who say they have confidence in in-person ballots but not mail-in ballots.

Among Biden voters, three-quarters say they are confident that both types of ballots will be counted as voters intended.

Trump voters have little confidence in mail voting, except for those who plan to – or already have – cast mail ballots

% of registered voters who say they are very or somewhat confident that votes cast by absentee or mail-in ballot across the U.S. will be counted as voters intended



Notes: Based on registered voters. White and Black adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race.

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

About eight-in-ten voters who plan to vote by absentee or mail-in ballot (or who have already done so) say they are somewhat or very confident that these ballots will be counted as voters intend. This includes nearly two-thirds of Trump voters (65%) and 86% of Biden voters who plan to vote this way.

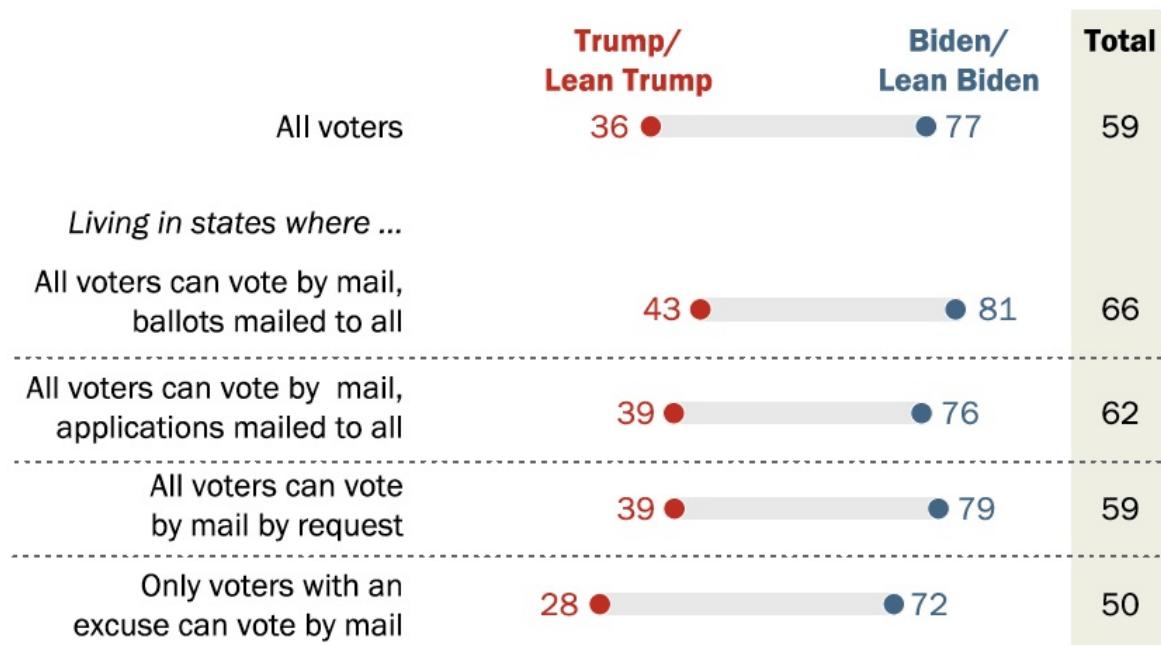
Fewer than half of voters who plan to vote or have voted in person (45%) say they are somewhat or very confident in the counting of mail-in ballots. About seven-in-ten Biden voters (71%) and just a quarter of Trump supporters who plan to vote in person say this.

White voters, Black voters, and Hispanic voters express similar levels of confidence in the counting of mail-in ballots. However, White voters are sharply divided by candidate preference, with White Biden supporters 50 percentage points more likely than White Trump supporters to say they are somewhat or very confident that these votes will be counted as voters intended. Among Biden supporters, 84% of White voters say they are somewhat or very confident, compared with seven-in-ten Hispanic voters and six-in-ten Black voters.

Registered voters ages 65 and older, regardless of candidate preference, are more likely than others to say they are somewhat or very confident that mail-in ballots will be counted as voters intend.

Voters in states with wide availability of vote-by-mail more confident that mail votes will be counted fairly

% of registered voters who say they are very or somewhat confident that votes cast by absentee or mail-in ballot across the U.S. will be counted as voters intended



Notes: Based on registered voters. See appendix for details of state classifications.

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

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Voters who live in states with the strictest requirements for voting by mail are less likely than those who live in states where absentee or mail-in ballots are more widely available to say that they are confident in how mail-in ballots will be counted. (See Appendix for details.)

Half of voters living in states where an excuse is required to vote by absentee or mail-in ballot say they are somewhat or very confident that votes cast by mail will be counted as voters intended. That rises to about six-in-ten among voters living in states where no excuse is required (59%) and among voters in states where all registered voters are sent an application to vote by mail (62%). Nearly two-thirds of voters living in states where all registered voters receive a ballot by mail (66%) say they are confident that votes cast by mail-in ballot will be

counted as voters intended.

Among Biden voters, those living in states where all voters will be mailed a ballot are 9 percentage points more likely than those living in states where an excuse is required to vote by mail to say they are somewhat or very confident in the counting of ballots cast by mail. Among Trump supporters, this gap is 15 points.

Voters are less concerned over hacking and other technological threats to the election compared with 2018

Most voters are at least somewhat confident that U.S. election systems are secure from hacking

% of registered voters who say they are ____ confident that election systems in the U.S. are secure from technological threats

■ Very ■ Somewhat ■ Not too ■ Not at all



Among those who support ...



Notes: Based on registered voters. No answer responses not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 30-Oct. 5, 2020.

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A majority of registered voters (56%) say they are somewhat (47%) or very (9%) confident that election systems in the U.S. are secure from hacking and other technological threats. About three-in-ten (31%) say they are not too confident that election systems are secure, while 13% say they are not at all confident.

Majorities of both Trump voters and Biden voters say they are somewhat or very

confident that election systems are secure, though Trump supporters are slightly more likely to say this than Biden supporters (60% vs. 53%). Roughly one-in-ten Trump voters and a similar share of Biden voters (8%) say they are very confident. And nearly identical shares of Trump voters (12%) and Biden voters (13%) say they are not at all confident that U.S. election systems are secure from technological threats.

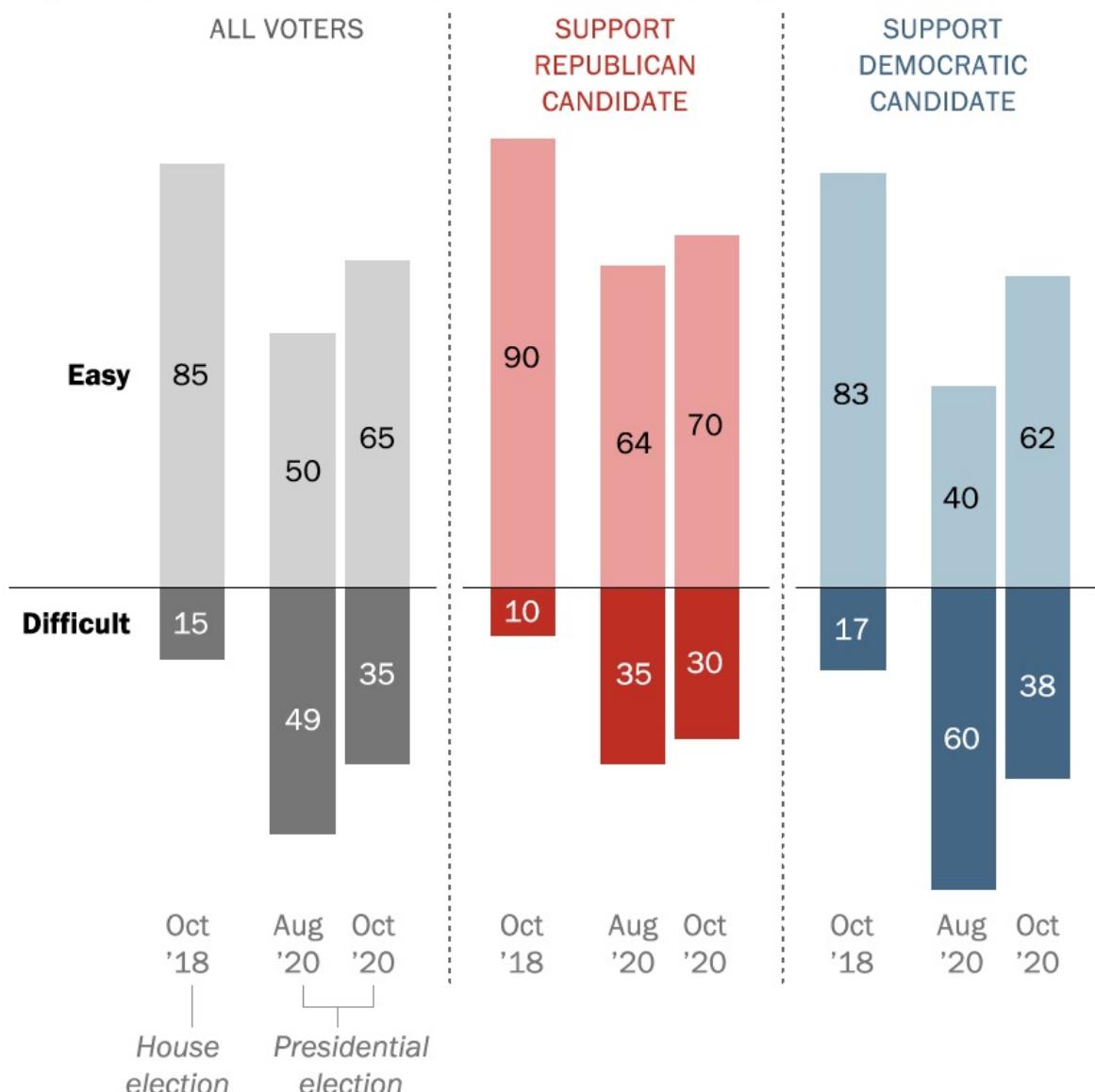
The share of registered voters who say they are confident in the security of election systems has increased since just before the 2018 general election, when 47% of registered voters said they were somewhat (38%) or very (9%) confident.

Among voters who planned to vote for a Democratic candidate for the House of Representatives in 2018, about one-third (34%) said they were somewhat or very confident that election systems were secure. Nearly two-thirds of voters who planned to vote for a Republican candidate for the House (65%) said this.

Share of Biden voters who expect voting to be easy has grown since August

Expectations about ease of voting remain lower than in 2018, but are higher than they were in August

% of registered voters who expect voting in the November elections to be ...



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

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

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Today, about two-thirds of registered voters (65%) say they expect voting in this November's elections to be easy, while 35% say it will be difficult. The share of

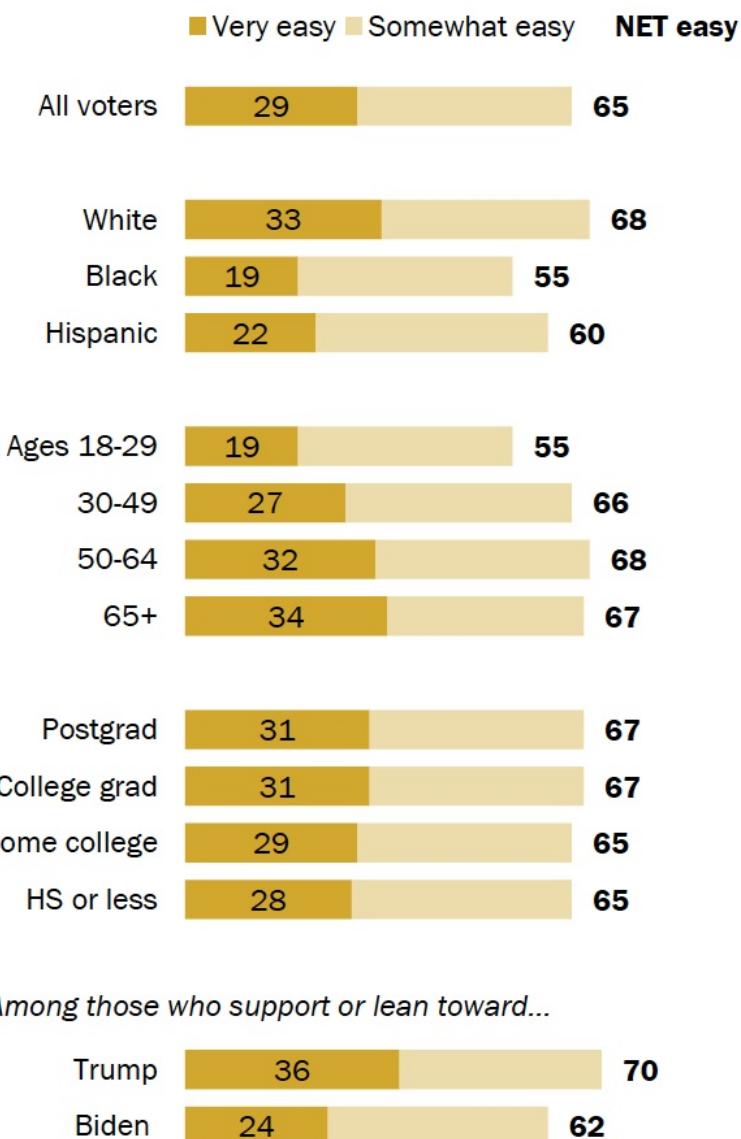
voters who expect voting to be easy is 14 percentage points higher than it was two months ago, when half said they expected voting to be easy (50%), while roughly as many (49%) said it would be difficult. Still, the share of voters expecting voting to be easy remains significantly lower than it was at this time in the 2018 election (65% today, 85% then).

The rise in the share of voters saying voting will be easy since August is largely attributable to shifting views among Biden voters. In August, more Biden voters said that voting would be difficult (60%) than easy (40%). Today, 62% of Biden voters say they expect voting will be easy.

A slightly larger share of Trump supporters also say they expect voting will be easy compared with August (70% today vs. 64% then).

Black, Hispanic voters less likely than White voters to say voting will be easy

% of registered voters who expect voting in the November elections to be ...



Notes: Based on registered voters. White and Black adults include those who report being only one race and not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race.

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

While the shares of voters who expect voting to be easy has increased across most all demographic subgroups since August, there are still sizable gaps in perceptions of the voting process by age and race.

About two-thirds of White voters (68%) say they expect voting will be very or somewhat easy, including a third who say they expect voting will be *very* easy.

Black and Hispanic voters are less likely than White voters to say the voting process will be easy (55% and 60%, respectively).

Younger voters – especially those under 30 – are also less likely than their older counterparts to expect voting will be easy: 55% of voters ages 18 to 29 say voting will be easy, while over two-thirds of voters 30 and older say the same.

When it comes to meeting several legal requirements to vote – including being registered in time to vote, having the proper type of picture identification or signature match on file for mail ballots – the vast majority of voters say they are *very* confident that they will meet these requirements (94%). This includes 95% of Trump voters, and a similar share of Biden voters (94%). However, Black (91%) and Hispanic voters (88%) are modestly less likely than White voters (96%) to say they are *very* confident they will meet these requirements.

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