

# Social Justice Watch 0204

[图集精选](#)

[消息精选](#)

[As Pandemic Continues, More in U.S. and Europe Feel Major Impact on Their Lives](#)

[Public Sees Black People, Women, Gays and Lesbians Gaining Influence in Biden Era](#)

来源：[Social Justice Watch](#)

[镜像](#)

# 图集精选

[返回目录](#)



# GIRLS CAN lead movements.



UN Women Australia

# GIRLS CAN

speak up for their  
rights and dreams.



UN Women/Ryan Brown

# GIRLS CAN play any sport. !!!



UN Women/Custodio Stefanini

Girls can do anything. Sometimes all they need is the opportunity to shine and break the gender bias. [source](#)

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## 15 Men React To The Idea Of Taking Their Wife's Last Name After Marriage

By Mélanie Berliet · View Comments · 

**5.** "There's something so emasculating about the notion of a man washing away his name altogether. The thought makes me uncomfortable, and kind of angry."

— Edgar, 25

**8.** "No way. Rationale? It's half a biological impulse, and half a contextual thing. Biologically, the word 'domain' keeps popping into my head. That sounds misogynistic, I know. But at my core, when all is said and done, I believe that the family is my domain. For instance, in any hypothetical state of emergency, I'm going be the one to sacrifice my life to save my wife and children. I should be the one whose name lives on."

— Raul, 29

**12.** "Listen, I'm a feminist. But we have to draw the line somewhere. Equal rights shouldn't come at the cost of upending *all* established conventions. Why get married at all if you don't want to embrace the related traditions?"

— Elijah, 27

**14.** "I have some friends out west who've done the combo last name thing for the baby, and that seems fair. Starting a new lineage is kind of cool. But taking *her* name? That's not fair. That's just lame. No thanks."

— Ethan, 30

[source](#)

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**fem·i·nist** [fem-i-nist] *adjective*

→ advocating social, political, legal, and economic rights for women equal to those of men.\*



\* from dictionary.com

MARINAOMI 2012

*When anyone claims they aren't a feminist,  
I assume they don't know what they're  
talking about.*

[source](#)

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**Give a poor person \$2,000, and it's instantly recirculated into the economy when they need to buy necessities.**

**Give a large company \$2,000, and they'll store it offshore, say that have no more money, and ask for another \$2,000.**

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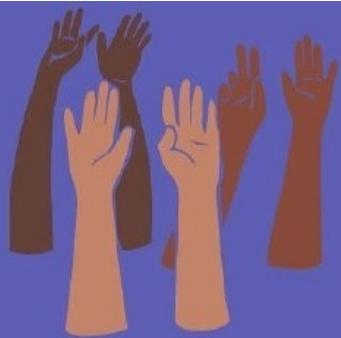
@StephenPunwasi



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[source](#)

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# Black History Month and Its Importance

@thistletopics



# What Is Black History Month?

**Black History Month** is a month-long celebration of accomplishments by African Americans and a time to recognize their central role in the history of the United States. This celebration occurs every year throughout February. It was originally known as a way of teaching students about the contributions of Black people in school as they had (and still have) frequently been left out of the narrative of the growth of America. It is now seen as a celebration for Black people's **activism, achievements, and impact** to the country.

# The Origins

In 1915, Harvard historian **Carter G. Woodson** and minister **Jesse E. Moorland** founded an organization dedicated to researching and promoting achievements by Black people, called the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

In 1926, they sponsored Negro History Week and chose the second week of February to clash with **Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass'** birthdays. It officially became a national holiday when **President Gerald Ford** recognized Black History Month and many others began to expand the recognition of African American history.

# Where Is It Celebrated?

Although celebrating Black History Month originated in the **United States**, other countries have since begun to celebrate it as well, including **Canada**, the **United Kingdom**, the **Netherlands**, **Ireland**, **Germany**, and countries in **Africa** and the **Caribbean**.



# The Importance

**Negro History Week** was originally about reaching Black children in public schools where students were relying on textbooks that either overlooked or distorted Black history with ugly, racial stereotypes. This left Black and White kids unaware of the incredible contributions of African Americans to America and the world. Through offering educational opportunities for teachers and supporting collections, exhibitions, and resources that tell the amazing stories of African Americans that have changed the world, Black History Month has expanded the awareness of African American history and culture.

**We must continue to highlight Black history to understand how Black narratives are closely integrated into America's narrative as a whole.**

# Why Do We Celebrate?

Black History Month celebrates Black people's enduring contributions to society. Woodson thought it was necessary to note this and that such an education would inspire others to achieve their highest potential. We now dedicate a whole month to highlighting the tremendous impact that Black people have had on enriching American culture, expanding democracy, strengthening communities, and building a better society for all.

Swipe for a list of ways YOU can celebrate  
Black History this month!



# Ways To Celebrate

1. Support Black-owned businesses
2. Educate yourself on the Black Lives Matter Movement
3. Attend or host a Black culture event in your community
4. Read a biography of an influential Black figure
5. Explore Black music



# Ways To Celebrate



6. Study the African Diaspora
7. Explore Black history through books, films, etc.
8. Call out racism and prejudice in your community
9. Support Black creatives (artists, poets, musicians, etc.)
10. Donate to a Black organization





11. Engage in healthy conversations about Black history on social media
12. Host a Black film marathon
13. Decorate your home with Black art
14. Remember Dr. Martin Luther King's 'I Have a Dream' speech
15. Discuss implicit bias, systemic racism, and social injustice

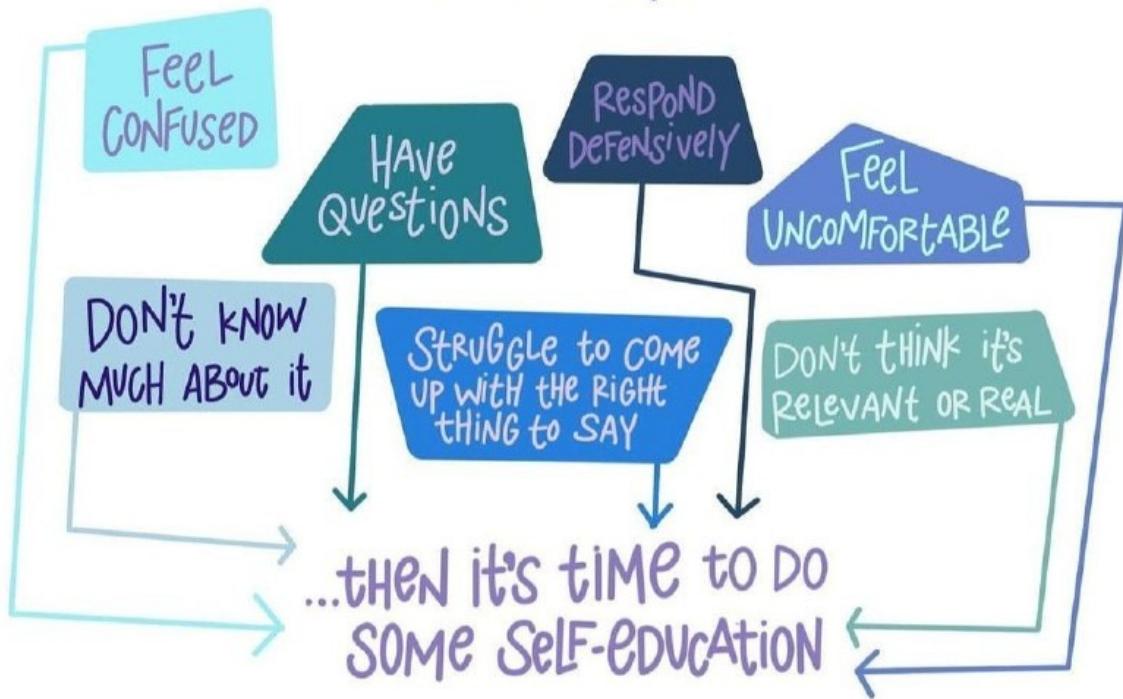
# Sources

1. <https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/black-history-month>
2. <https://people.com/human-interest/black-history-month-facts-and-history-what-to-know/>
3. <https://www.familysearch.org/blog/en/why-we-celebrate-black-history-month/>
4. <https://www.naacp.org/latest/28-ways-celebrate-black-history-month/>
5. <https://www.weareteachers.com/7-fresh-ideas-for-black-history-month/>

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IF A topic related to  
SOCIAL JUSTICE OR IDENTITIES  
ARISES ↗ YOU...



@HALFCircleASH

# SELF-EDUCATION

IS:

GOOGLE · YouTube · Netflix ·  
BOOKS · WORKSHOPS · ASKING  
SOMEONE WHO DOES NOT HOLD  
THAT IDENTITY · COMPENSATING  
THOSE WHO EDUCATE YOU (YES, WITH REAL \$\$)

IS  
NOT:

AND THEN CHANGED BEHAVIOR  
ASKING SOMEONE WITH THAT IDENTITY TO EDUCATE YOU ·  
NOT DOING ANYTHING · THINKING ANY AMOUNT IS GOOD ENOUGH

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[返回目录](#)

# 消息精选

[返回目录](#)

[telegra.ph/Public-Sees-Black-People-Women-Gays-and-Lesbians-Gaining-Influence-in-Biden-Era-02-02](https://telegra.ph/Public-Sees-Black-People-Women-Gays-and-Lesbians-Gaining-Influence-in-Biden-Era-02-02)

Telegraph

Public Sees Black People, Women, Gays and Lesbians Gaining Influence in Biden Era

Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand which groups the public views as likely to gain or lose influence with Joe Biden taking office. For this analysis, we surveyed 5,360 U.S. adults in January 2021. Everyone who took part in this survey...

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[telegra.ph/As-Pandemic-Continues-More-in-US-and-Europe-Feel-Major-Impact-on-Their-Lives-02-03](https://telegra.ph/As-Pandemic-Continues-More-in-US-and-Europe-Feel-Major-Impact-on-Their-Lives-02-03)

Telegraph

As Pandemic Continues, More in U.S. and Europe Feel Major Impact on Their Lives

This report analyzes public opinion in the United States and three major Western European nations: France, Germany and the United Kingdom. The U.S. has suffered the most cases of COVID-19 in the world, though the election of Joe Biden has renewed optimism...

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<https://youtu.be/D4WV7oswt3M>

YouTube

The Professional-Managerial Class w/ Catherine Liu | The Jacobin Show

What is the professional-managerial class and how is it standing in the way of economic redistribution? Catherine Liu explains how this group of elite workers has come to serve capitalism while insisting on their own virtue.

Catherine Liu is professor of...

[返回目录](#)

# As Pandemic Continues, More in U.S. and Europe Feel Major Impact on Their Lives

[返回目录](#)



Owner Alexi Monen stands in the doorway of his Paris cafe selling a table and some chairs on Feb. 1, 2021. Restaurants in France have been closed to indoor dining since October. (Kiran Ridley/Getty Images)

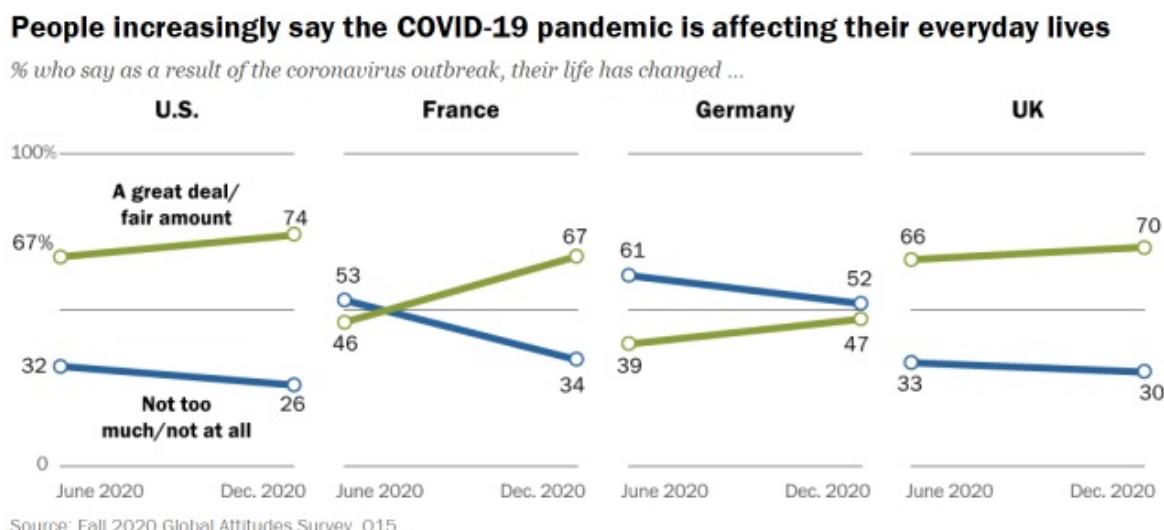
This report analyzes public opinion in the United States and three major Western European nations: France, Germany and the United Kingdom. The U.S. has suffered the most cases of COVID-19 in the world, though the election of Joe Biden has renewed optimism among the three European publics regarding U.S. policy toward tackling the virus. Each of the three European countries included here have recorded at least 2 million cases of COVID-19, and the virus has surged in the months since the first Center survey on this topic. Previous research showed the U.S. and UK publics are especially polarized on how their

nations have dealt with the pandemic.

This report examines people's views of whether their country has handled the outbreak well, the degree of change in their daily lives due to the virus, attitudes toward government-mandated vaccines and optimism about future global health crisis responses.

For this analysis, we use data from nationally representative telephone surveys of 4,069 adults from Nov. 10 to Dec. 23, 2020, in the U.S., France, Germany and the UK.

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



Source: Fall 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q15.

"As Pandemic Continues, More in U.S. and Europe Feel Major Impact on Their Lives"

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### People increasingly say the COVID-19 pandemic is affecting their everyday lives

The novel coronavirus continues to pose weighty challenges for people around the world. Significant shares of the public in the United States, France, Germany and the United Kingdom say their lives have changed because of the outbreak, according to a new Pew Research Center survey conducted as vaccines were first being approved for conditional use in the UK and U.S. and restrictions tightened in parts of Europe. And the shares who feel this way have grown notably since summer, when the Center reported already-high levels of impact in people's lives.

At the same time, as coronavirus case counts soar in each of these four nations, publics are largely split on whether their country has done a good job handling the outbreak. Ideology plays a role in people’s assessments of their national coronavirus response, but this rings especially true in the U.S. and UK, where those on the political left are more critical. Those who feel better about their nation’s economic situation are more likely to give positive reviews of how the virus has been handled thus far.

When looking toward the future, publics in each of the four countries share in the optimism that their nations are well-prepared should there be a future global public health crisis. Feelings of hope are especially strong among those who think their country is currently handling the coronavirus outbreak well, though the U.S. is an exception.

These are among the findings of a new Pew Research Center survey conducted from Nov. 10 to Dec. 23, 2020, among 4,069 adults in the U.S., Germany, France and the UK. The survey also finds that, prior to the coronavirus vaccine rollouts in each of the four nations surveyed, many in these countries did not support government-mandated vaccinations to stop the spread of COVID-19. This is especially true among those with lower levels of trust in their government.

## **Most say life changed due to coronavirus, a feeling that has increased since the summer**

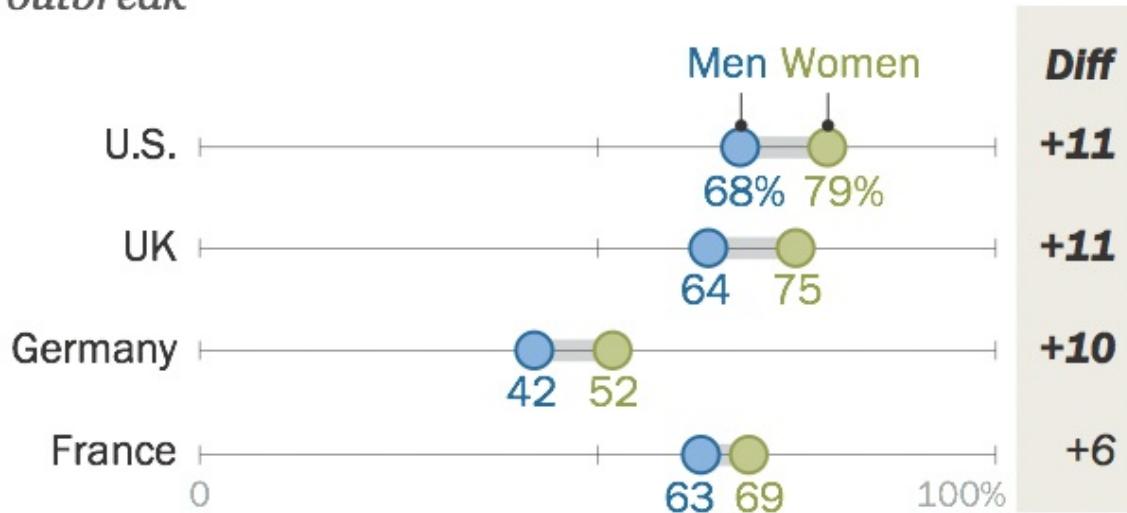
Of the four countries surveyed, majorities in three report their life has changed at least a fair amount due to the coronavirus. Nearly three-quarters of U.S. adults say their life has changed, including 44% who say it has changed a great deal. Across the Atlantic, no fewer than two-thirds of those in the UK and France also say their life has changed because of the outbreak.

Only in Germany do fewer than half of those surveyed say the coronavirus has changed their life, while 52% say their life has not changed much or not changed at all.

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## Women continue to report life changes due to COVID-19 at higher rates

*% of \_\_ who say their life has changed **a great deal/fair amount** as a result of the coronavirus outbreak*



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

Source: Fall 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q15.

*“As Pandemic Continues, More in U.S. and Europe Feel Major Impact on Their Lives”*

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Women continue to report life changes due to COVID-19 at higher rates

However, in three of four countries, women are significantly more likely than men to report their life having changed due to COVID-19. This divide reflects studies that have shown that women have lost jobs at a rate disproportionate to men, while also continuing a trend that Pew Research Center previously observed over the summer. The disparity is largest in the U.S., where 79% of women say their life has been affected, versus 68% of men – a difference of 11 percentage points.

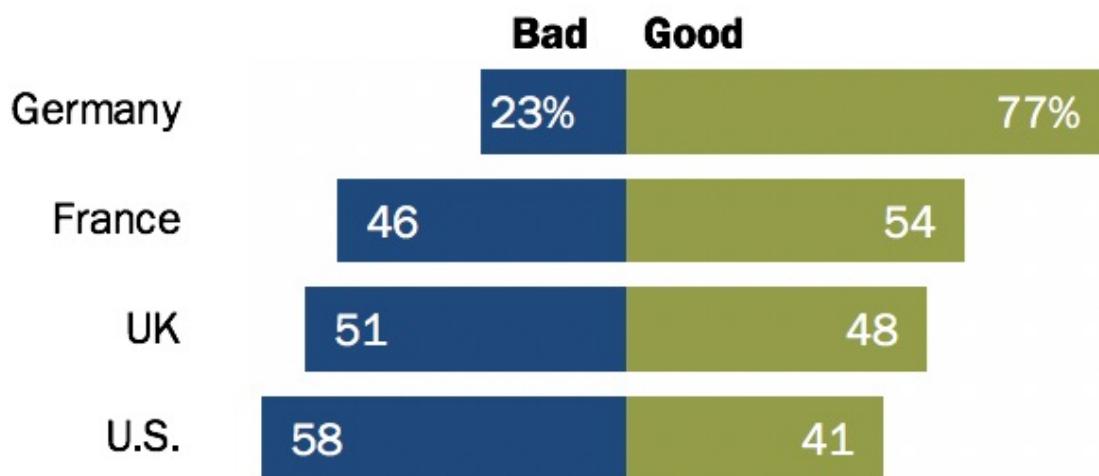
Since the Center last fielded this question in summer 2020, a larger percentage of publics in the U.S., France and Germany have come to say their life has changed in some capacity because of the coronavirus outbreak. The largest increase was seen in France, where 67% now say their life has changed due to the coronavirus, an increase of 21 percentage points from June. Germany also saw an 8-point increase in those saying the pandemic has changed their life a great deal or fair amount.

## Americans remain displeased with national response to combat COVID-19

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### Germans most positive about national coronavirus response

*% who say their own country has done a \_\_\_ job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak*



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Fall 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q16.

“As Pandemic Continues, More in U.S. and Europe Feel Major Impact on Their Lives”

## Germans most positive about national coronavirus response

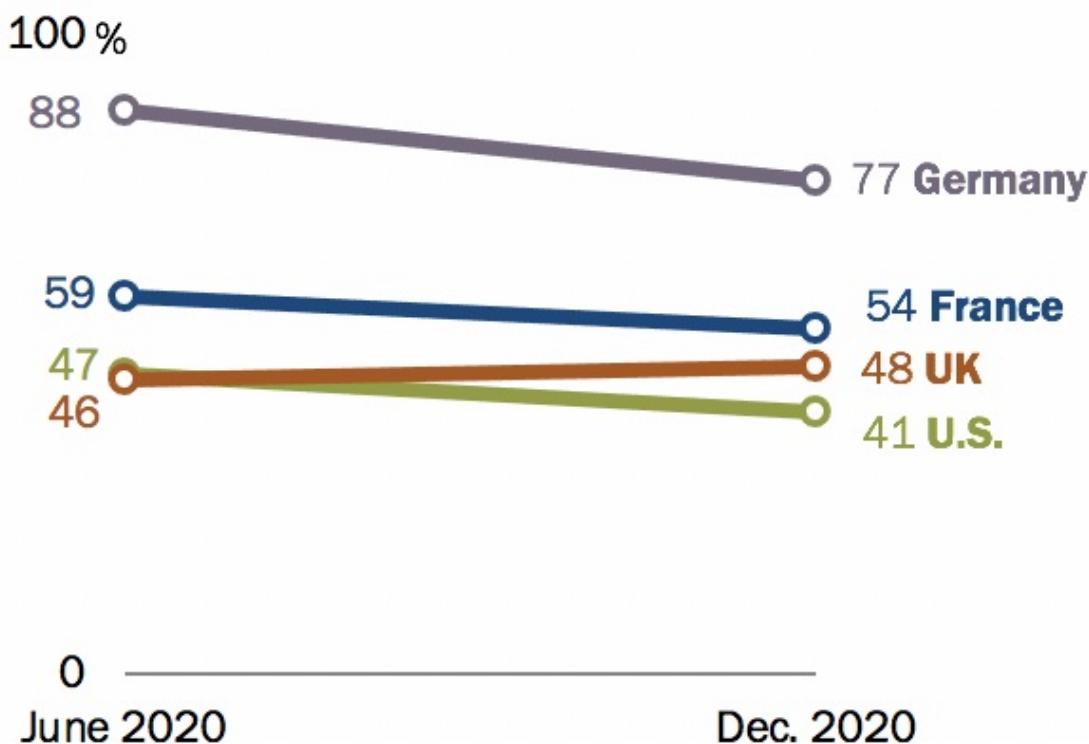
Across the four nations surveyed, responses to the pandemic garner varying levels of approval. In Germany, nearly eight-in-ten say their country has done a good job handling the coronavirus outbreak. In France, more voice support for the national COVID-19 response than do not (54% vs. 46%, respectively).

In the UK, opinion is split on whether their country is doing a good or bad job of dealing with the outbreak. And a 58% majority of Americans say the U.S. is doing a bad job of handling the pandemic.

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## In U.S. and Germany, favorable assessments of national COVID-19 response in decline

*% who say their own country has done a **good job** dealing with the coronavirus outbreak*



Source: Fall 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q16.

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In U.S. and Germany, favorable assessments of national COVID-19 response in decline

The U.S. and Germany show waning confidence in their countries' handling of the pandemic. While 47% of Americans gave the U.S. response to COVID-19 a

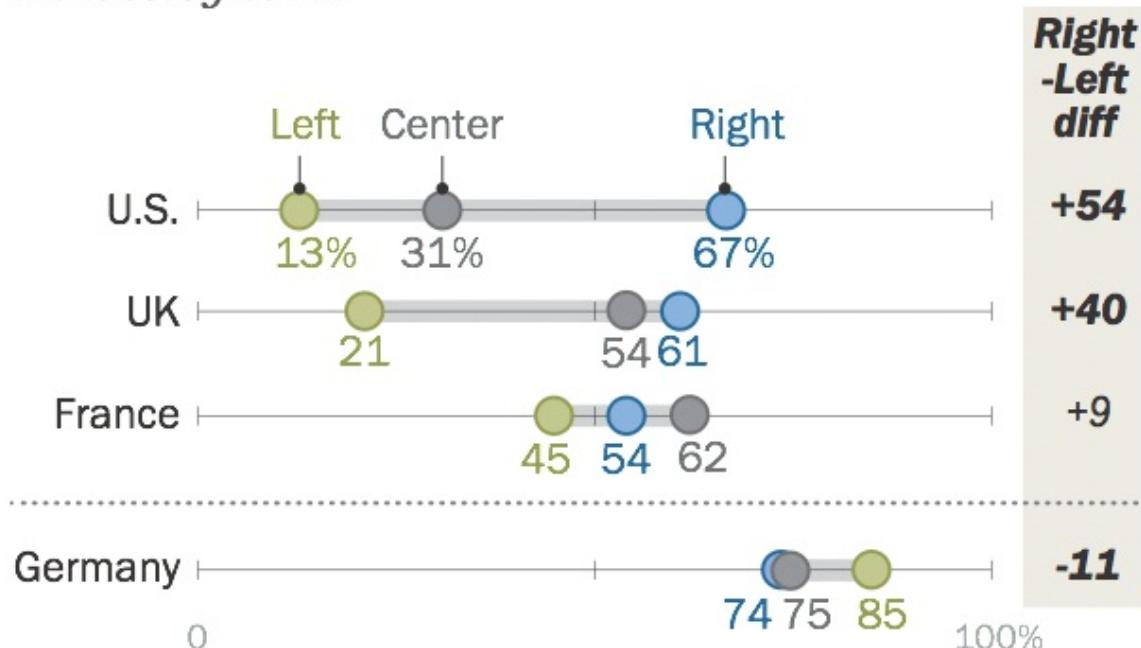
positive review over the summer, just 41% hold that opinion in the current survey, a 6 percentage point drop from June to November. Over the same period, the share of Germans who say their country has done well handling COVID-19 dropped 11 points. Unlike in the U.S., however, Germans remain overwhelmingly in approval. Opinions in the UK and France stayed relatively stable.

Ideological leanings play a role in how people assess their nation's coronavirus response. In the U.S., 67% of those on the ideological right say the American handling of COVID-19 has been good, while just 13% on the ideological left say the same – a 54-point difference.

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## In the U.S. and UK, political left least pleased with national coronavirus strategies

*% who say their own country has done a **good job** dealing with the coronavirus outbreak, among those on the ideological ...*



Note: Statistically significant differences shown in **bold**. In U.S., ideology is defined as conservative (right), moderate (center) and liberal (left).

Source: Fall 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q16.

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In the U.S. and UK, political left least pleased with national coronavirus strategies

A similar split appears in the UK, which like the U.S. had a right-leaning party in charge of national executive power at the time of the survey. In Germany, those on the left hold more favorable views of their nation's handling of the pandemic than those on the right, though nearly three-quarters or more still believe the response has been good, regardless of ideology.

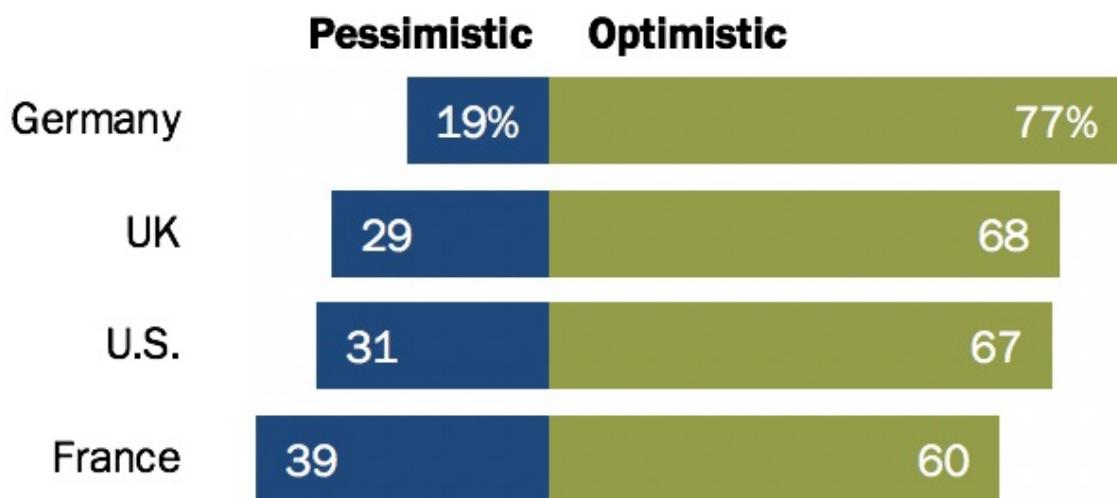
Sentiment about the economy likewise relates to how people rate their national coronavirus response. In each of the four countries, those who think their current economic situation is good are significantly more likely than those who think the economy is bad to also believe their country is handling the outbreak well. In the U.S., for instance, while 60% of those who are positive about the economy say the American response to COVID-19 has been good, just 23% of those who think the economy is doing poorly share the same sentiment.

### **Most feel optimistic about future public health emergency strategies in their country**

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## **Optimism in four countries' ability to handle future health crises is high**

*% who say they feel generally \_\_\_ about their own country's ability to deal with future global health emergencies*



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Fall 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q31c.

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Optimism in four countries' ability to handle future health crises is high

Although assessments of their country's handling of COVID-19 vary, publics across the four nations appear hopeful about how their country would fare in future public health crises.

In Germany, about eight-in-ten say they feel generally optimistic about their country's ability to deal with future global health emergencies. In the other three

nations, at least six-in-ten hold the same opinion.

Optimism in three of the four countries relates to how people assess their nation's handling of the coronavirus outbreak. For instance, 83% of French adults who think their country has done a good job in response to COVID-19 also voice optimism about France's ability to deal with future global health emergencies. Just 35% who think France's handling of the pandemic has been bad share this optimism for future situations, a 48-point difference.

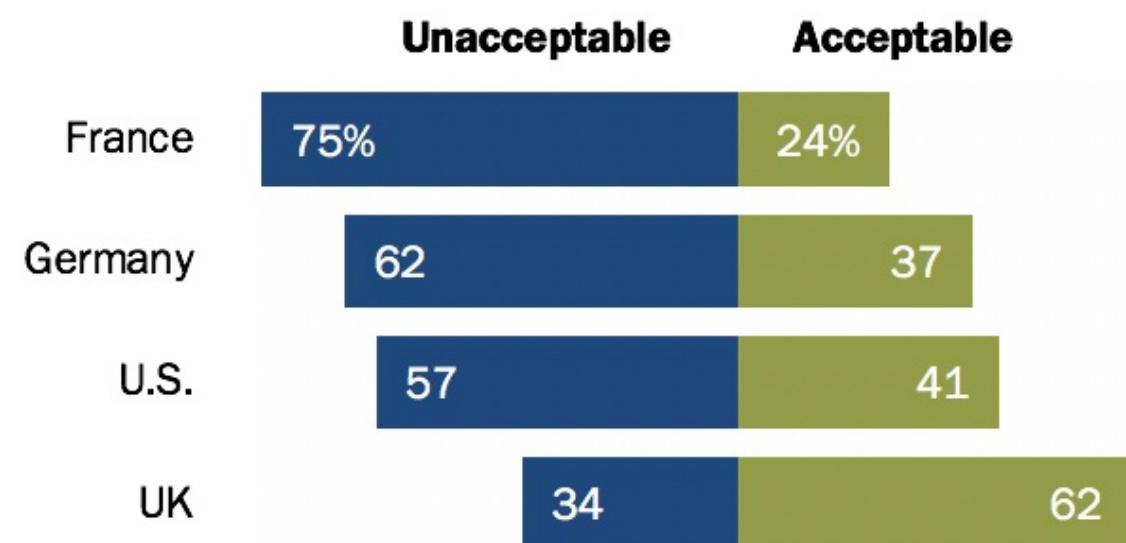
This is not the case in the U.S., however, where nearly equal shares voice optimism regardless of what they think of the American response to the COVID-19 outbreak. And while Democrats (74%) are more likely to voice optimism for handling future health crises, a majority of Republicans (61%) also hold this view. (Republicans are also slightly less likely to answer this question.)

### **Few find it acceptable for governments to require coronavirus vaccine; UK the exception**

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## **Most are against a government requirement to get a COVID vaccine, except in the UK**

*% who say if a safe and effective coronavirus vaccine is developed, it is \_\_\_ for the national government to require people to get the vaccine*



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Fall 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q18.

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Most are against a government requirement to get a COVID vaccine, except in the UK

Previous Pew Research Center polling shows that domestically, six-in-ten Americans intend to get a coronavirus vaccine. But most in France strongly oppose the idea of *requiring* a coronavirus vaccine, and majorities in the U.S.

and Germany share this sentiment.

For example, only 41% of those surveyed in the U.S. say that if a safe and effective coronavirus vaccine is developed, it is acceptable for the national government to require people to get said vaccine. Those in France are even less willing; a full three-quarters of the French say it is *unacceptable* for the national government to mandate coronavirus vaccination.

Britons, on the other hand, are more willing to allow the government to instate such a program, with 62% of those surveyed saying it is acceptable to mandate COVID-19 vaccinations. (Vaccines were at various stages of approval in these four countries during the survey period, but no government in these four countries currently plans to require mandatory vaccinations at the national level.)

Trust in national government is associated with more acceptance of a government-required COVID-19 vaccination program. In both Germany and the UK, there is a difference of 17 percentage points on the issue between those who do and do not trust the national government to do what is right for their country. The U.S. and France also exhibit a similar pattern. While only one-third of Americans who do not trust their government say it is acceptable to require vaccination, nearly half of Americans who do trust the national government say it is acceptable for the government to do so.

In the UK, France and Germany, views on nationally mandating the coronavirus vaccine do not vary across the political spectrum. In the U.S., however, large ideological differences arise. While 60% of liberals believe it acceptable for the national government to require Americans to get vaccinated, just 28% of conservatives share that opinion, a 32-point difference.

[原文](#)

[返回目录](#)

# **Public Sees Black People, Women, Gays and Lesbians Gaining Influence in Biden Era**

[返回目录](#)

Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand which groups the public views as likely to gain or lose influence with Joe Biden taking office. For this analysis, we surveyed 5,360 U.S. adults in January 2021. Everyone who took part in this survey is a member of the 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.

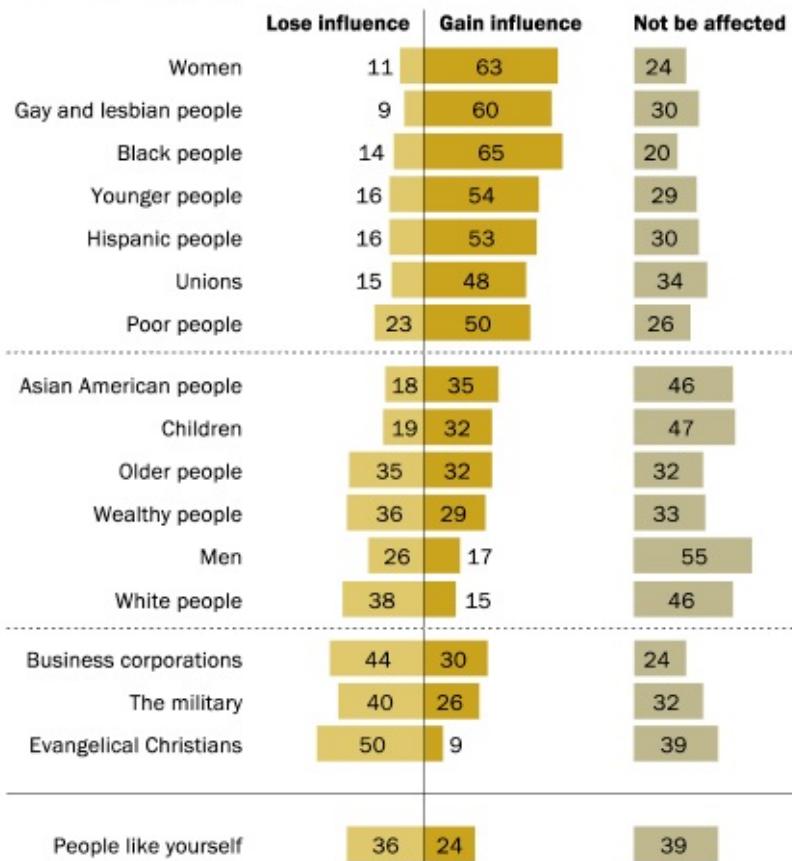
Here are the questions used for the report, along with responses, and its methodology.

As Joe Biden navigates the first few weeks of his presidency, Americans have distinctly different views of which groups will gain influence – and which ones will *lose* influence – in Washington during his administration.

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## Black people, women, gays and lesbians widely expected to gain influence with Biden as president

% who say each group will \_\_ in Washington with Joe Biden taking office



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 8-12, 2021.

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Nearly two-thirds of U.S. adults (65%) say Black people will gain influence in Washington with Joe Biden taking office. Just 14% say Black people will lose influence, while 20% say they will not be affected.

Large shares of adults also expect women (63%) and gay and lesbian people (60%) to gain influence over the next four years. Only about one-in-ten expect each of these groups to lose influence.

Other groups expected to gain influence include younger people (54%), Hispanic people (53%), poor people (50%) and unions (48%). Relatively small shares – no more than about quarter – say any of these groups will lose influence during Biden’s presidency.

By contrast, evangelical Christians are expected to lose influence with Biden as president: 50% say they will lose influence, while just 9% expect them to gain influence; 39% say they will be unaffected.

By sizable margins, more Americans also say business corporations and the military will lose than gain influence, though about a quarter (24%) say corporations will be unaffected and 32% say the same about the military.

While larger shares expect Black, Hispanic and Asian American people to gain rather than lose influence, more than twice as many Americans say White people will lose (38%) influence in Washington as say they will gain it (15%); nearly half (46%) say that White people will be unaffected.

The Pew Research Center survey, conducted on the Center's nationally representative American Trends Panel from Jan. 8-12, 2021, among 5,360 adults, finds a contrast between the public's views of the groups that will gain or lose influence today with opinions four years ago, at the start of Donald Trump's presidency. Many of the groups of people who are now expected to gain influence under Biden, including women, Black people, Hispanics and gays and lesbians, were expected to lose clout with Trump as president.

As was the case on the eve of Trump's presidency, more Americans say "people like yourself" will lose (36%) than gain (24%) influence in Biden's presidency; 39% say they will not be affected.

The public's views of how various groups will be impacted by Biden's presidency are more similar to expectations for Barack Obama's administration shortly before he became president in 2009. At that time, majorities thought younger people, poor people and Black people would gain influence.

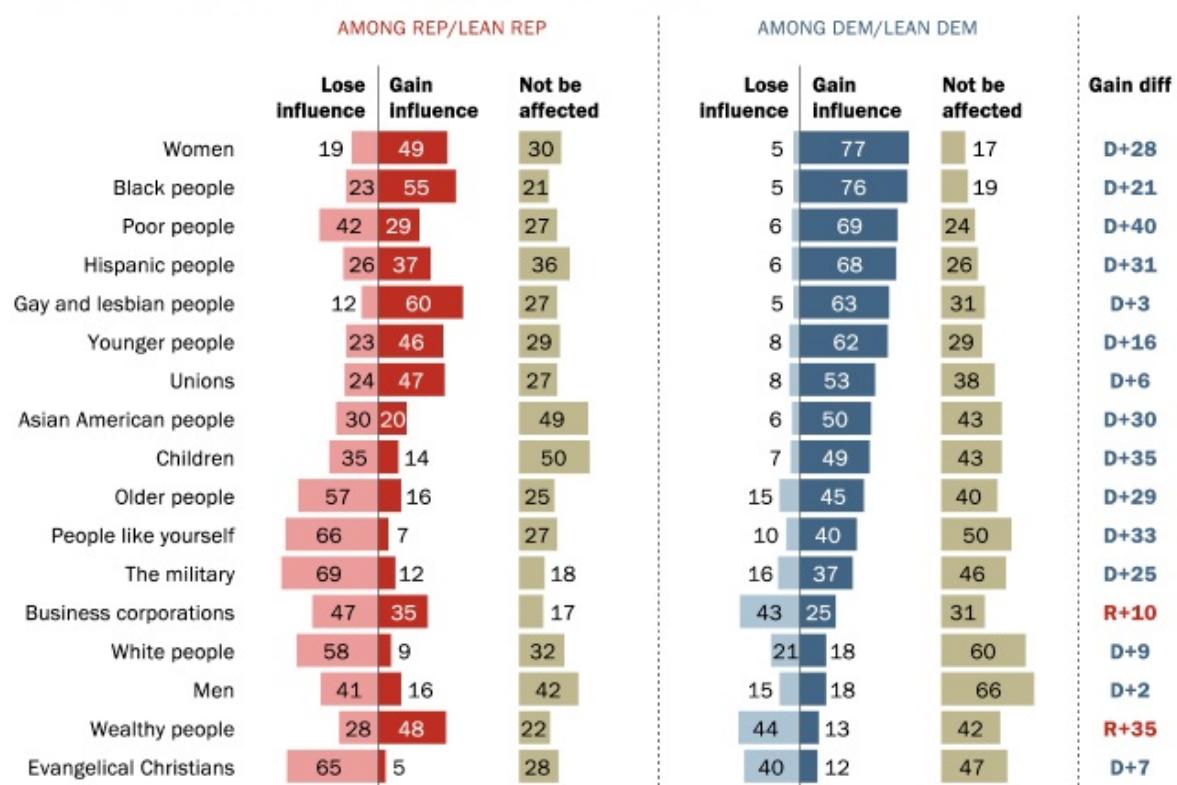
### **Wide partisan gaps over whether the poor – and wealthy – will gain or lose influence with Biden as president**

Republicans and Democrats differ significantly about which groups stand to gain or lose influence in Washington during Biden's presidency. With the Democratic Party in control of Congress and the presidency, large majorities of Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents say that a number of groups will *gain* influence over the next four years. For example, at least six-in-ten Democrats say women (77%), Black people (76%), poor people (69%), Hispanic people

(68%), gay and lesbian people (63%), and younger people (62%) will *gain* influence under Biden.

### Partisan views of ‘winners’ and ‘losers’ with Biden as president

% who say each group will \_\_\_ in Washington with Joe Biden taking office



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 8-12, 2021.

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Republicans and Republican leaners are more divided in expectations for most of these groups, with gay and lesbian people a notable exception. Comparable shares of Democrats (63%) and Republicans (60%) say gays and lesbians will gain influence, though 12% of Republicans say they will lose influence versus just 5% of Democrats.

Republicans are less likely than Democrats to say women and Black people will gain influence, though on balance, more Republicans say both groups will gain influence than say they will lose it.

There are more striking differences in views of how poor people will be affected. Roughly seven-in-ten Democrats (69%) say poor people will gain influence

under Biden, while just 29% of Republicans say the same. In fact, 42% of Republicans say poor people will *lose* influence, with 27% expecting the poor to be unaffected.

And Republicans (48%) are far more likely than Democrats (13%) to say wealthy people will gain influence with Biden as president. Larger shares of Democrats than Republicans say wealthy people will either lose influence or not be affected by a Biden presidency.

In 2017, White people and men were two of the groups that were widely expected to gain influence with Trump as president. Today, Republicans and Democrats have very different expectations for these groups. A majority of Republicans (58%) expect White people to lose influence over the next four years. In contrast, a similar share of Democrats (60%) expect that White people's influence will not be affected.

There is a similar pattern in views of men. While a majority of Democrats say men's influence in Washington will not be affected by a Biden presidency (66%), Republicans are more divided: 41% expect men to lose influence, while 42% say their influence will not be affected.

## **Differences by race and ethnicity in views of how White people will be affected by Biden's election**

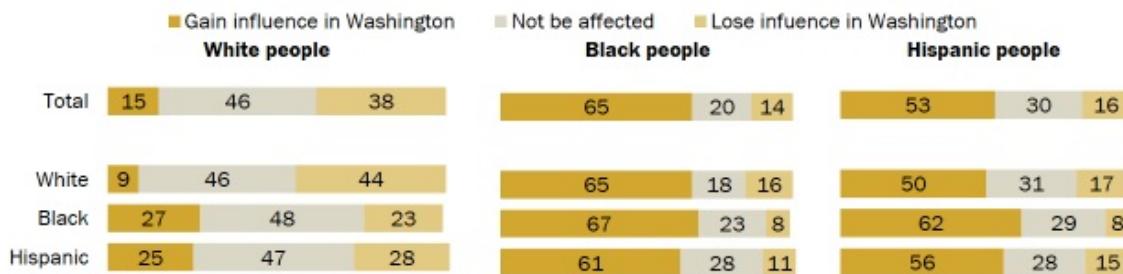
While majorities of adults say they think Black and Hispanic people will *gain* influence in Washington now that Biden is president (65% and 53%, respectively), the public is more divided on how White people will be affected.

On balance, more than twice as many adults say White people will lose influence (38%) rather than gain influence (15%) in the Biden administration, with a plurality saying their influence will not be affected. But there are sharp divides in these views by race: 44% of White adults say they think White people will *lose* influence in Washington, while far smaller shares of Black and Hispanic adults say the same (23% and 28%, respectively).

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## Sharp divides along racial and ethnic lines in views of whether White people will gain or lose influence with Biden as president

How do you think each of the following groups will be affected by Biden taking office? (%)



Notes: No answer responses not shown. White and Black adults include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanic adults are of any race.  
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 8-12, 2021.

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Similarly, while just 9% of White adults say White people will *gain* influence in the Biden administration, about a quarter of Black (27%) and Hispanic (25%) adults expect White people's influence to grow.

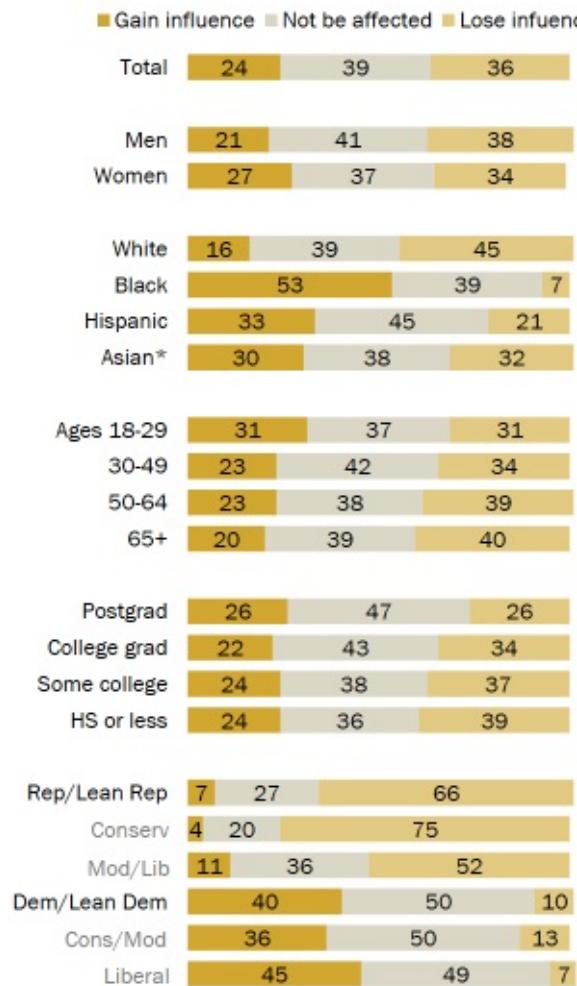
Overall, about two-thirds of adults say that Black people will gain influence in the Biden administration; this includes about two-thirds of Black (67%) and White (65%) adults, as well as 61% of Hispanic adults. A majority of adults (53%) also expect Hispanic people to gain influence, including 56% of Hispanic adults, 62% of Black adults and 50% of White adults.

## Wide partisan differences over whether ‘people like yourself’ will gain or lose influence

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## Two-thirds of Republicans say people like them will lose influence with Biden as president

% who say *people like yourself* will \_\_\_ in Washington with Joe Biden taking office



\*Asian adults interviewed in English only.

Notes: No answer responses not shown. White, Black and Asian adults include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 8-12, 2021.

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Overall, large shares across many groups of Americans say the influence of “people like yourself” will not be affected with Biden taking office, but there are some notable differences by race, partisanship and ideology.

Among the public overall, 39% of adults say the influence of people like them

will not be affected, while a slightly smaller share (36%) say they will lose influence in Washington. About a quarter (24%) say people like them will gain influence.

Nearly half of White adults (45%) say people like them will lose influence in Washington, while only 16% say they will gain influence and 39% say they will not be affected.

Black adults, by contrast, are far more likely to say people like them will gain (53%) than lose (7%) influence. Fewer Hispanic (33%) and Asian American adults (30%) expect that people like them will gain influence.

The widest gaps in perceptions of how people like them will be affected by the new president are by partisanship. Republicans and Republican leaners generally feel like they will lose influence in Washington with Biden as president: 66% say people like them will lose influence, while 27% expect to not be affected and just 7% say they will gain influence.

Among Republicans, conservatives are more likely than moderates and liberals to say people like them will *lose* influence (75% vs. 52%, respectively).

Democrats are far less likely than Republicans to say that people like them will lose influence, but most do not expect to gain influence. Half of Democrats and Democratic leaners say people like them will not be affected with Biden as president, while 40% say they will gain influence; just 10% expect to lose influence. Liberal Democrats are more likely than conservative and moderate Democrats to say people like them will gain influence in Washington (45% vs. 36%, respectively).

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