

# Social Justice Watch 1226

[图集精选](#)

[消息精选](#)

[20 striking findings from 2020](#)

[What Biden and Trump supporters tell us about our political divisions, in their own words](#)

来源：[Social Justice Watch](#)

[镜像](#)

# 图集精选

[返回目录](#)



Ari They/Them  
@bendy\_ari

...

I saw a tiktok today that was like "if you're questioning your gender that means you're not cis!! Cis people don't question their gender!" And that made me really angry. Can we please normalize questioning, even if the person eventually lands on identifying as cis/het?

<https://www.facebook.com/transarmy/photos/a.101087104719810/227640138731>

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INTELLIGENCE BRIEF

# Coercive Labor in Xinjiang: Labor Transfer and the Mobilization of Ethnic Minorities to Pick Cotton



 CENTER *for*  
GLOBAL POLICY

*December 2020*

BREAKING: for the 1st time, evidence of systemic forced labor affecting entire cotton production in Xinjiang (20% of world's cotton). Beijing mobilizes over

0.5 million Uyghurs pick cotton by hand through coercive labor transfer programs. My report: <https://cgpolicy.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/20201214-PB-China-Zenz-1.pdf> source

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**Antifascionista (Ethereal Bisexual i...)** ...  
@DaniAtomicus

My family has COVID & the health authority told my mom that if her lips turn blue to go to the hospital. She's Black. Her lips will not turn blue. This is how public health sets us up for poor health outcomes + nudges us towards death by operating with whiteness as the norm.

Anti-Black police violence and medical racism are not separate issues. This is another grotesquely perfect example of systemic racism, when policies and actions taken within an institution simultaneously do not see Black people AND see us as disposable, intentionally or not.

<https://www.facebook.com/feministnews.us/photos/a.110598552620705/1394792>

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Gender Differences in Negotiation and Policy for Improvement  
Maria Recalde and Lise Vesterlund  
NBER Working Paper No. 28183  
December 2020  
JEL No. J16,J3

#### **ABSTRACT**

Men more than women succeed when negotiating over labor-market outcomes, and gender differences in negotiation likely contribute to the gender wage gap and to horizontal and vertical segregation in the labor market. We review the evidence on the many initiatives that have been put in place to reduce the effect of gender differences in negotiation. Categorizing these as either ‘fix-the-women’ or ‘fix-the-institutions’ initiatives we find serious challenges to the former. Women do not appear to be broken and encouraging them to negotiate more and differently often backfires. The evidence suggests that ‘fix-the-institution’ initiatives are more effective in reducing gender differences in outcomes. Concerns of adverse effects of banning negotiations or salary history requests have not materialized, and preliminary evidence points to reductions in the gender differences in negotiation outcomes. The strongest evidence on effectiveness in narrowing gender disparities is found for policies that increase transparency. Numerous studies find that gender differences in negotiation diminish when it is clear what to expect from the negotiation and suggest that initiatives which improve transparency are likely to help equalize opportunities at the bargaining table.

Men, much more than women, negotiate their salary.

Should women be encouraged to negotiate more?

Growing body of evidence finds such initiatives backfire.

Instead of 'fix-the-women' policies, we need to ‘fix-the-institutions’.

Great overview paper: [link source](#)

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African Goddess

@Ubuntu\_Queen



Men want sons over daughters because its easier to pass down gender based bigotry and patriarchy than it is to raise a potential victim to their own ideas and behaviors.

"Men want sons over daughters because it's easier to pass down gender based bigotry and patriarchy than it is to raise a potential victim to their own ideas and behaviors."

<https://www.facebook.com/UnpackingtheFword/photos/a.695734210462940/346>

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**Michelle Guido**  
@heyyguido

You could ask women how many of us had ever had sex when we didn't really want to. Either out of fear or because he wouldn't stop & it was easier to just get it over with.

I don't think y'all are ready to really have that conversation.

---

<https://www.facebook.com/feministnews.us/photos/a.110963062584254/139636713963671/>

# GAY CONTENT

= doesn't make kids gay =





love isn't  
a choice

LGBTQ+  
representation is  
necessary

everyone needs and deserves  
good representation!



<https://www.facebook.com/transarmy/posts/230755708419615>

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Feminism is NOT:

- Mindlessly supporting oppressive women and reducing the harm they perpetuate to “girl power”
- Dismissing genuine critiques of white feminism as “girl-hate”
- Telling women and girls that power poses and “leaning in” will end gender-based discrimination
- 

Feminism is:

- Unlearning internalised misogyny and other forms of conditioned bigotry
- Dismantling patriarchy and all the systems of oppression with which it intersects
- Centering community members facing intersectional marginalisation

<https://www.facebook.com/transarmy/photos/a.101087104719810/23084470841/>

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## I STAND FOR:

@ARTBYBIANCAGA



# BLACK LIVES.



### THE LGBTQ+ COMMUNITY



# IMMIGRANT LIVES.



# FEMINISM.



PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES.



## MENTAL HEALTH.



PEOPLE WHO ARE NEURODIVERGENT.



## THE EARTH.



## SURVIVORS OF ABUSE.



KINDNESS.



## ANIMAL RIGHTS.



# ANALYZE RISKS INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES



**INDIGENOUS CULTURES:  
ACCEPTING & LOVING ALL PEOPLE**

<https://www.facebook.com/transarmy/photos/a.101087104719810/231916368305>



tikkunolamorgtfo

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I don't think a lot of people understand that no matter how progressive or well-read you are, there are always going to be moments in your life where somebody pushes back against something that's so culturally ingrained you never even considered it before. And you'll say "Huh, it never occurred to me to challenge this but you're right," and that doesn't mean you were "morally toxic" before, it means you're a non-omniscient human capable of growth.

Also, some preferred terms for things will change and evolve, and terms we prefer now might eventually be considered gauche or even offensive, and that doesn't mean you were a bigot at the time for using them. It means we evolved as a society and chose new terminology to reflect that change.

Nobody is a fully formed realisation of progressivism that can predict all shifts and modes of thought. The world will always change, and hopefully you will, too

<https://www.facebook.com/transarmy/photos/a.101087104719810/23195031830/>

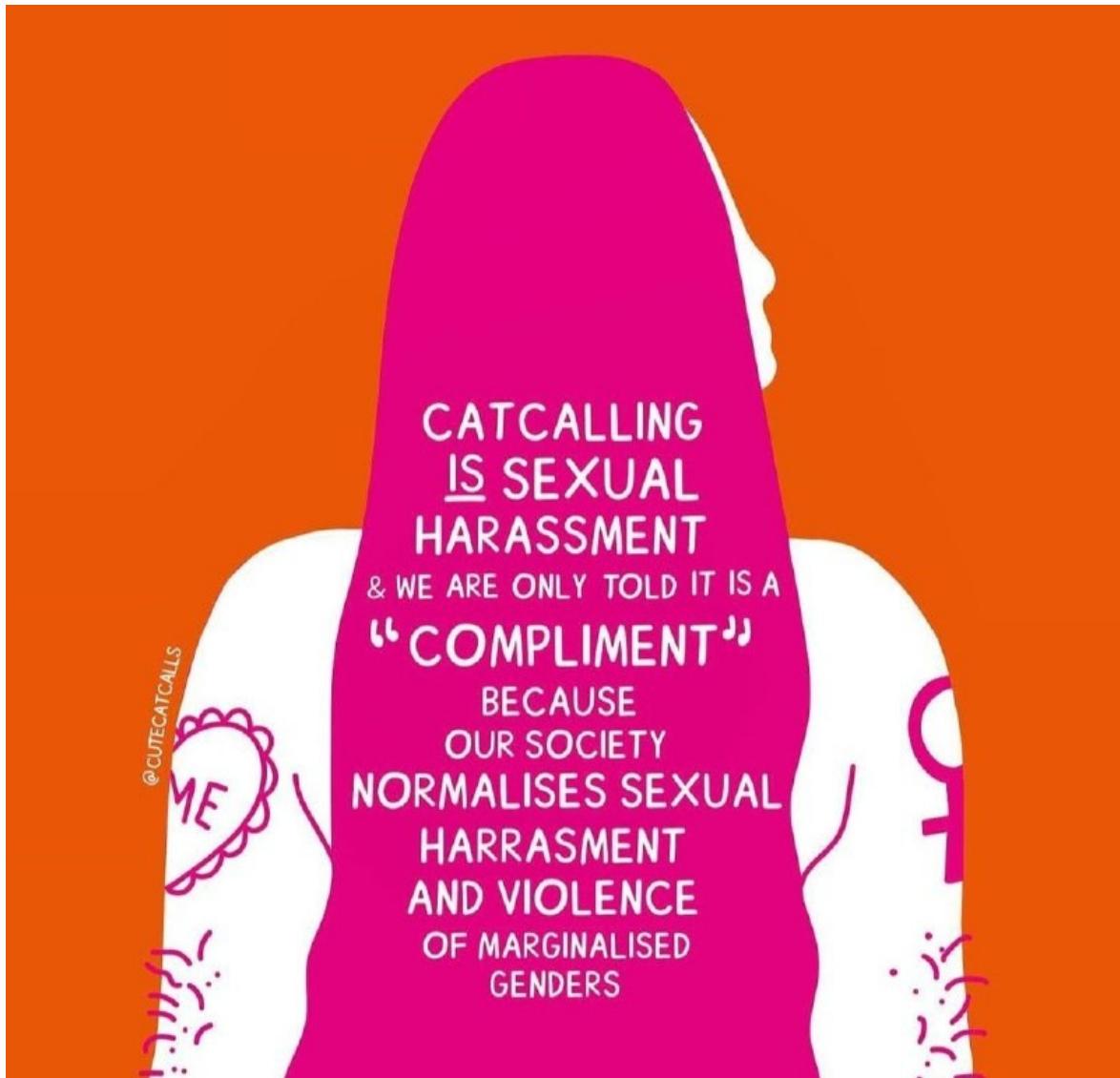
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And it's largely to blame on fetishism, mysogenistic and toxic views of masculinity, and nb erasure

<https://www.facebook.com/MilestheBi/photos/a.2804976099761151/283480370>

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<https://www.facebook.com/transarmy/photos/a.101087104719810/23325305150>

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Senthorun Raj ✨ ✅  
@senthorun

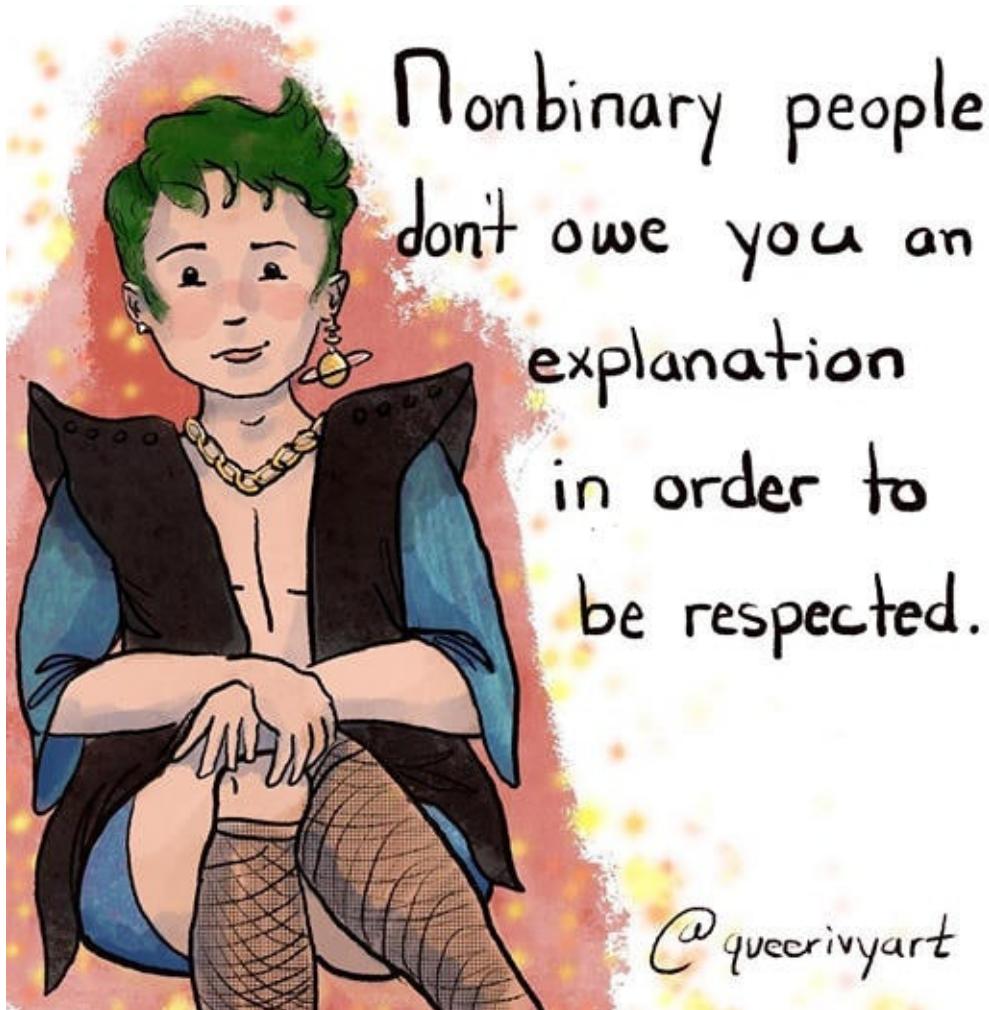
...

Social media has some great gems of holiday advice. 🙌

My younger brother is trans. My parents have been horrendous about deadnaming and misgendering him. At Thanksgiving, I used an air horn to correct them. I fixed a 2-3 year long problem in two seconds. 10/10 would recommend this training method. 😊

<https://www.facebook.com/transarmy/photos/a.101087104719810/233888348106>

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If a trans person chooses to do emotional labor to explain their identity to you, don't take that for granted. It is safer for us to \*not\* elaborate on who we are, because it is exhausting and we are all too often met with hate and threats in return.

If you're nonbinary, respect yourself first. You are valid and worthy of love and happiness.

Support a disabled queer artist at [queerivyart.com](http://queerivyart.com)

[返回目录](#)

# 消息精选

[返回目录](#)

[telegra.ph/What-Biden-and-Trump-supporters-tell-us-about-our-political-divisions-in-their-own-words-12-17](https://telegra.ph/What-Biden-and-Trump-supporters-tell-us-about-our-political-divisions-in-their-own-words-12-17)

Telegraph

What Biden and Trump supporters tell us about our political divisions, in their own words

One of the fascinating things about being a public opinion researcher is hearing from all kinds of Americans about a variety of topics. One of the best ways to learn what's on people's minds is to ask them "open-ended" questions – no pre-set answers or response...

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[telegra.ph/20-striking-findings-from-2020-12-23](https://telegra.ph/20-striking-findings-from-2020-12-23)

Telegraph

20 striking findings from 2020

The global coronavirus pandemic upended life in the United States and around the world in 2020, disrupting how people work, go to school, attend religious services, socialize with friends and family, and much more. But the pandemic wasn't the only event that...

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<https://youtu.be/roPQKEZK2X4>

YouTube

y'all need to stop with the "manly men" stereotype [RANT]

I like my tea salty

Music: Hall of the Mountain King by Kevin MacLeod

Link: <https://incompetech.filmmusic.io/song/3845-hall-of-the-mountain-king>

License: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

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My Instagram: <https://bit.ly/2Qo9rrI>  
My...

[返回目录](#)

# 20 striking findings from 2020

[返回目录](#)



(From left: Stephen Zenner/SOPA Images/LightRocket via Getty Images; Scott Eisen/Getty Images; David L. Ryan/The Boston Globe via Getty Images)

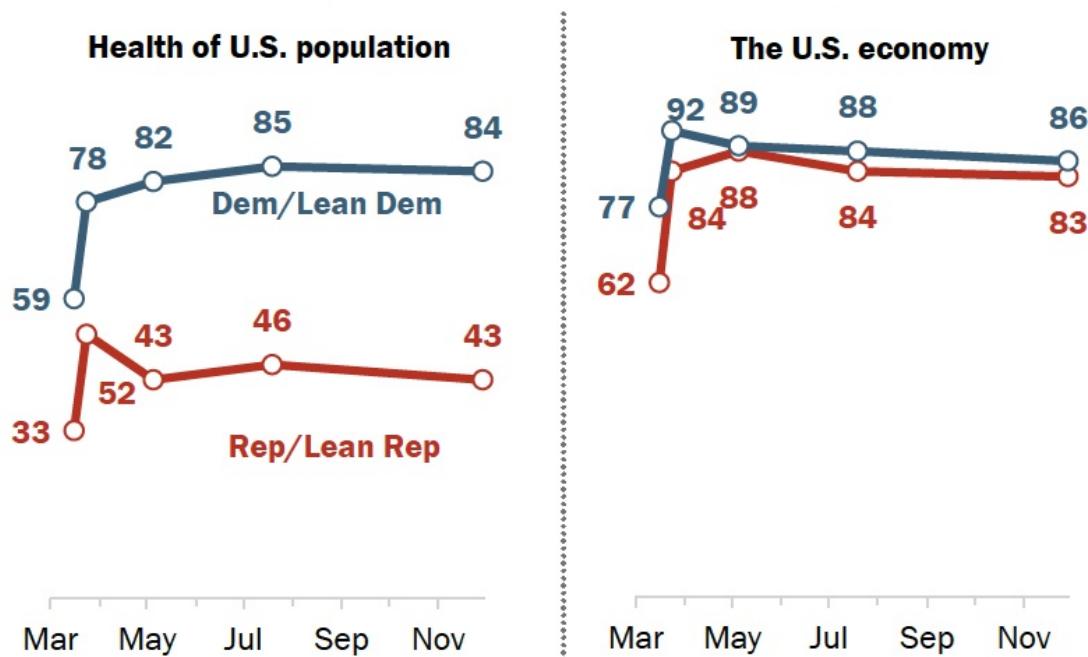
The global coronavirus pandemic upended life in the United States and around the world in 2020, disrupting how people work, go to school, attend religious services, socialize with friends and family, and much more. But the pandemic wasn't the only event that shaped the year. The videotaped killing of George Floyd by police officers in Minneapolis sparked an international outcry and focused new attention on the treatment of racial and ethnic minorities in the U.S. And November's presidential election appears to have shattered turnout records as around 160 million Americans cast ballots and elected Joe Biden the 46th president.

As 2020 draws to a close, here are 20 striking findings from Pew Research Center's studies this year, covering the pandemic, race-related tensions, the presidential election and other notable trends that emerged during the year.

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

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



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

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

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**Since the very beginning of the U.S. coronavirus outbreak, Democrats have been far more likely than Republicans to see COVID-19 as a “major threat” to public health.** In November, Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents were nearly twice as likely as Republicans and GOP leaners (84% vs. 43%) to see the outbreak as a major threat to the health of the U.S. population, even as both sides agreed on the threat it poses to the national economy.

Partisan divisions over the public health threat posed by the virus were far from the only ones when it came to COVID-19: Democrats and Republicans also differed widely on public health strategies ranging from contact tracing to mask wearing.

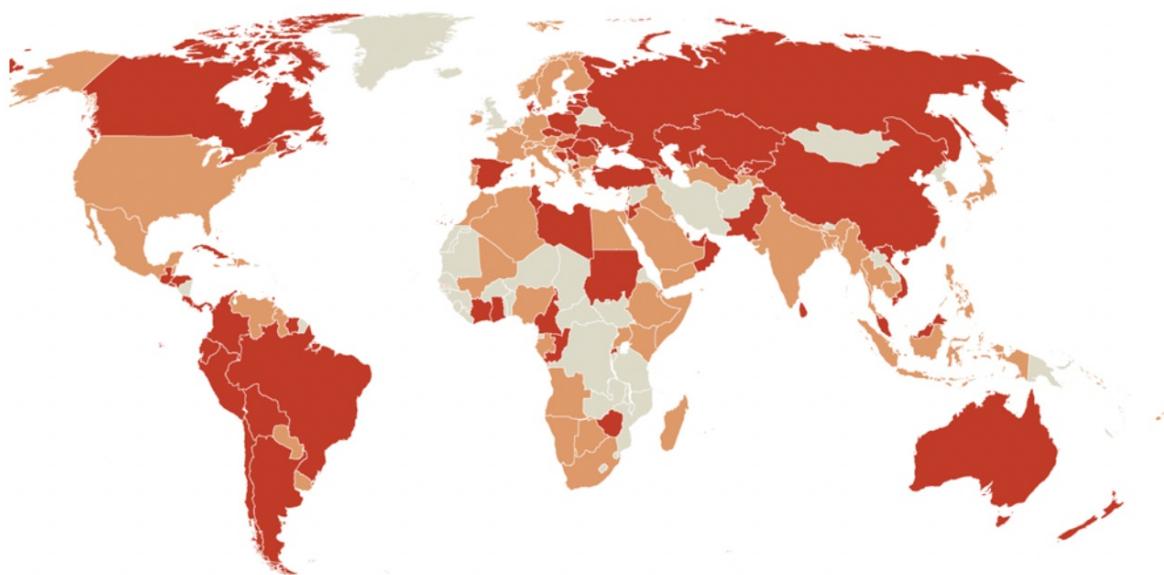
**The pandemic had a dramatic effect on international travel: By April, around nine-tenths of the world's population (91%) was living in a country with partially or fully closed borders.** More than 7 billion people were living in a country with at least some entry restrictions for noncitizens and nonresidents. And that included about 3 billion people, or 39% of the global population, who lived in countries with borders that were completely closed to noncitizens and nonresidents.

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## **Most countries in the world have imposed partial or complete border closures to foreign nationals due to coronavirus outbreak**

*Countries with borders closed to the movement of noncitizens and nonresidents as of March 31, 2020*

■ Complete closure ■ Partial closure



Note: Partial closure is a border closed to people arriving from other countries who are neither citizens nor residents of the destination country, including tourists and other noncitizen visitors. Partial closure also includes country situations where not all types of borders are closed (land, sea, air). Complete closure refers to a ban on anyone arriving who is not a citizen or resident of the destination country, with some possible exceptions such as scientists, diplomats, airline crews and humanitarian personnel.

Sources: The New York Times and Al Jazeera (border closures), accessed March 31, 2020.

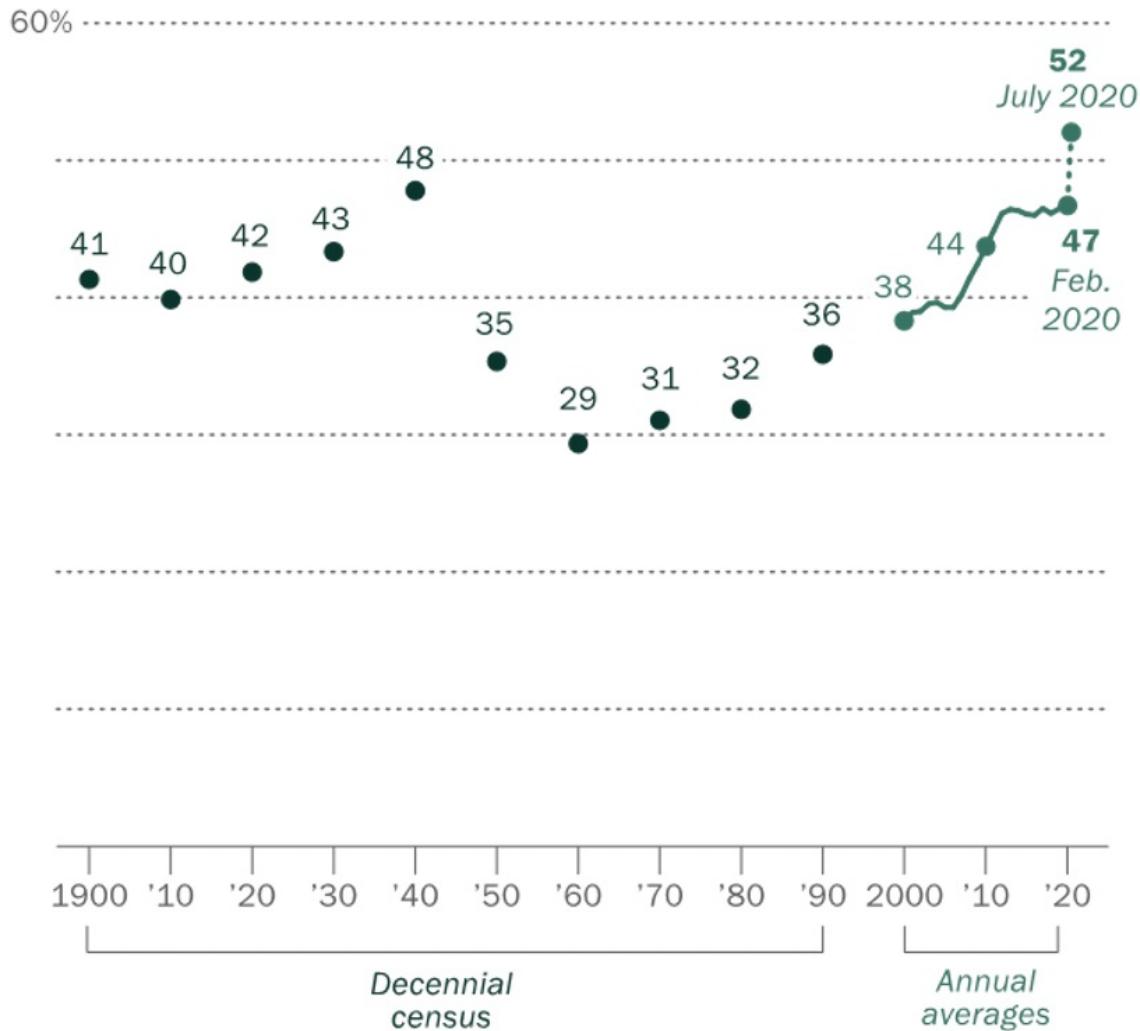
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## Share of young adults living with parents rises to levels not seen since the Great Depression era

*% of 18- to 29-year-olds in U.S. living with a parent*



Note: "Living with a parent" refers to those who are residing with at least one parent in the household. 1900-1990 shares based on household population.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of decennial census 1900-1990; Current Population Survey annual averages 2000-2019; 2020 Current Population Survey monthly files (IPUMS).

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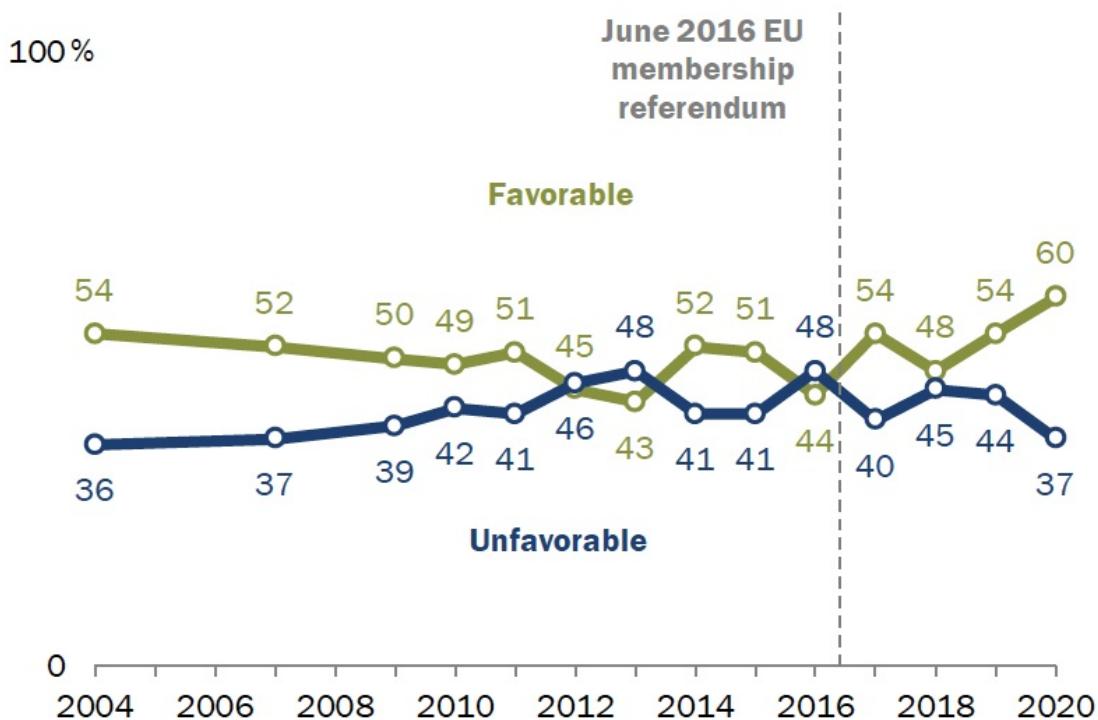
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**For the first time since at least the Great Depression, a majority of young adults in the U.S. were living with their parents this year.** Millions of Americans, especially young adults, moved in with family members as the

coronavirus spread. In July, 52% of adults ages 18 to 29 were living with one or both parents, up from 47% in February, before the pandemic. The share of young adults living with their parents rose among men and women, in all major racial and ethnic groups and among metropolitan as well as rural residents. Growth was sharpest among the youngest adults – those ages 18 to 24 – as well as among White young adults.

## **British views of the EU reached a historic high**

*% of Britons who have a(n) \_\_\_ opinion of the EU*



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

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

“Majorities in the European Union Have Favorable Views of the Bloc”

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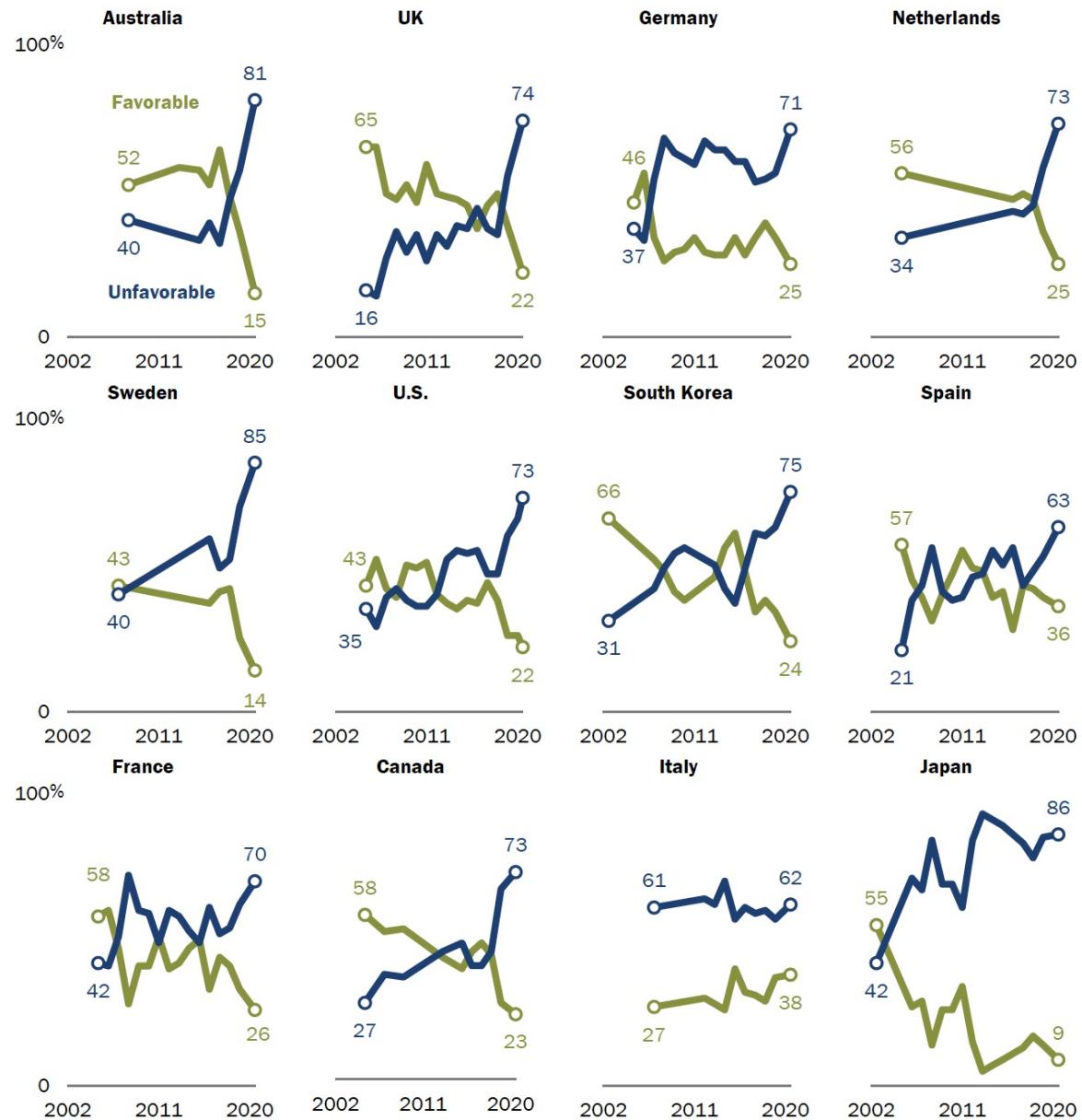
**Following the UK’s exit from the European Union, the share of British adults with a favorable view of the EU rose to its highest level on record.** The UK formally left the EU in January, concluding a withdrawal process that lasted more than three years. But in Pew Research Center’s first survey in the

UK after Brexit, 60% of British adults said they had a positive view of the EU, up from 54% the year before and the highest percentage in surveys dating to 2004. Britons' views of the EU remained divided along demographic and partisan lines, with younger people, those with a postsecondary education or more and those on the ideological left more likely to express a positive opinion.

**International views of China turned much more negative in 2020, with many people criticizing its handling of COVID-19.** The share of adults with an unfavorable opinion of China rose 24 percentage points in Australia, 19 points in the UK and 15 points in Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden, with sizable increases in other countries as well. In all 14 countries surveyed, a majority of adults expressed a negative view of China. And a median of 61% of adults across these nations said China had done a bad job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak.

## Increasingly negative evaluations of China across advanced economies

% who have a(n) \_\_\_ view of China



Note: Belgium and Denmark not surveyed prior to 2020. In Italy, 2020 data from telephone surveys; prior data from face-to-face surveys. Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes survey. Q8b.

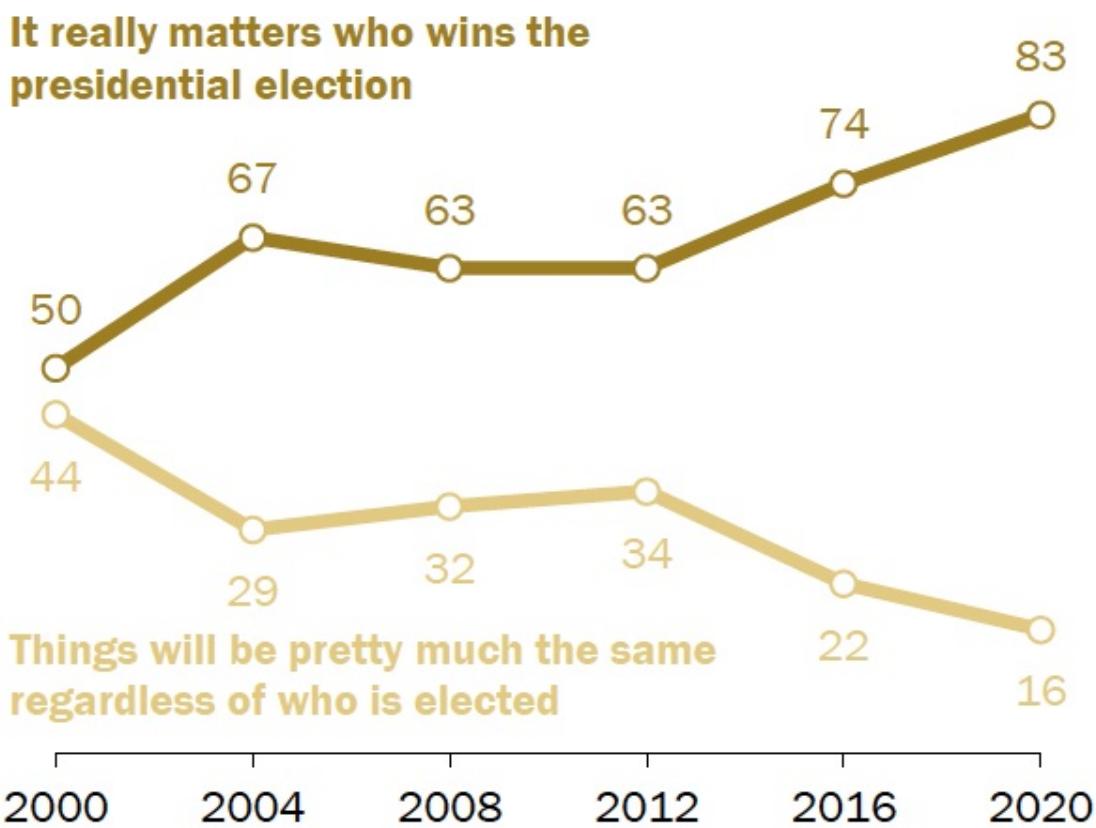
"Unfavorable Views of China Reach Historic Highs in Many Countries"

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## **More voters say it ‘really matters’ who wins the presidency than at any point in the last 20 years**

*% of registered voters who say ...*



Notes: Based on registered voters. Volunteered and don't know responses not shown. Data for prior years from June surveys.

Source: Telephone survey of U.S. adults conducted July 23-Aug. 4, 2020.

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**Around eight-in-ten registered voters in the U.S. (83%) said in the summer**

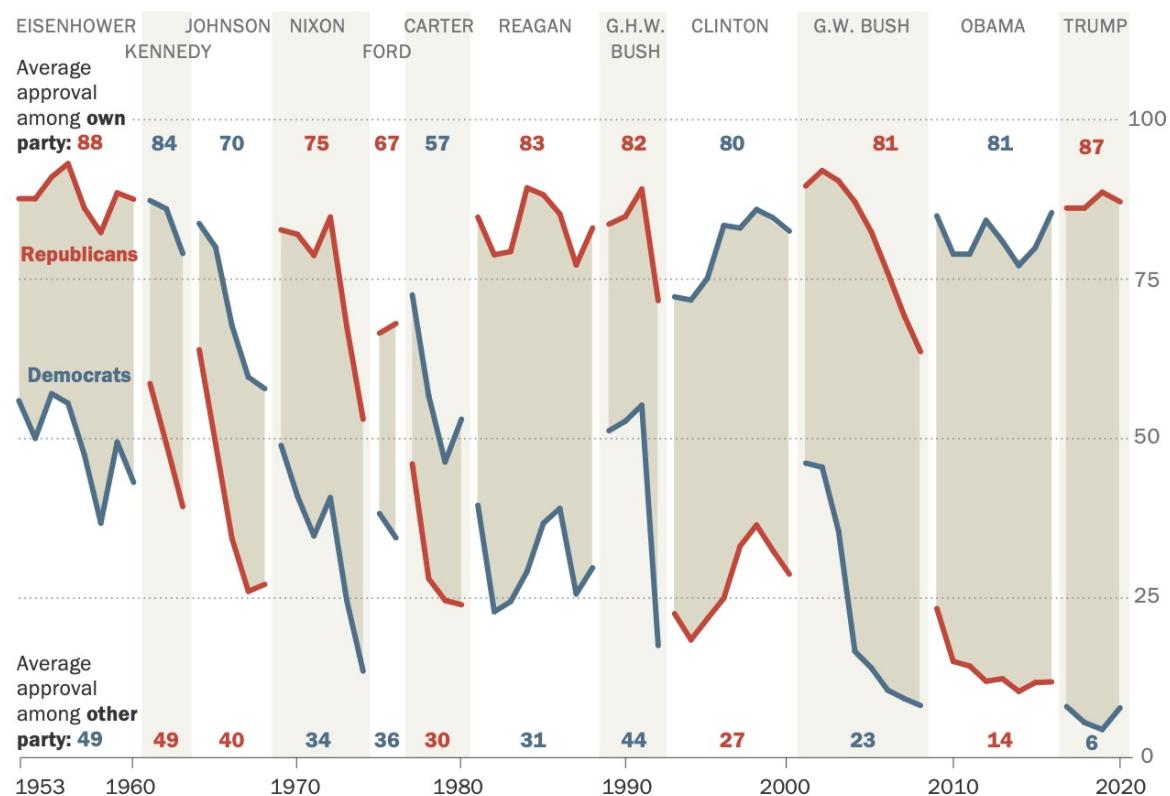
**that it “really mattered” who won this year’s presidential election, the highest share in any presidential election year since at least 2000.** Two decades ago, by comparison, just half of registered voters said it “really mattered” who won the contest between George W. Bush and Al Gore. The election itself underscored voters’ engagement this year: President-elect Joe Biden received more than 81 million votes, while Donald Trump got more than 74 million – the highest and second-highest totals in American history.

**Trump’s approval rating has been more sharply divided along partisan lines than that of any president in the modern era of polling.** Over the course of his presidency through August, an average of 87% of Republicans approved of Trump’s handling of the job, compared with an average of just 6% of Democrats. That 81-point gap between Republicans and Democrats was far larger than the average partisan gaps in approval of Barack Obama (67 points) and George W. Bush (58 points).

Members of the out-of-power party – that is, the party that does not control the White House – have become increasingly critical of U.S. presidents in recent years. The 6% average of Democrats who approved of Trump’s job performance through August was down from an average of 14% of Republicans who approved of Obama and an average of 23% of Democrats who approved of Bush.

## Trump approval more polarized than for any other president since Eisenhower

% who approve of president's job performance, by party



Note: Lines show yearly approval averages; data labels show administration averages. Because some earlier data did not include partisan leaning, Republicans and Democrats in this graphic do not include leaners.

Source: Annual totals of survey data from Pew Research Center American Trends panel (2017-2020), Pew Research Center phone surveys (1993-2017), and Gallup organization (1953-1993).

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**Amid widespread economic hardship caused by COVID-19, around four-in-ten U.S. adults said in August that they or someone in their household had been laid off, lost their job or taken a pay cut.** The economic shocks of the pandemic affected a broad range of American workers and their families. In the August survey, a quarter of U.S. adults said they or someone in their household had been laid off or lost their job, while around a third (32%) said they or someone in their household had taken a pay cut. All told, 42% of adults reported at least one of these things happening to them or someone in their household. Job losses and pay cuts were especially common among younger adults, Hispanics and those in lower-income families.

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**Roughly four-in-ten adults say they or someone in their household lost a job or wages because of COVID-19**

*% saying each of the following has happened to them or someone in their household because of the coronavirus outbreak*

	Been laid off/lost job	Had to take a cut in pay	Net either/both
All adults	25	32	42
White	23	29	38
Black	29	32	43
Hispanic	34	44	53
Asian*	24	41	47
Ages 18-29	32	45	54
30-49	28	38	48
50-64	27	30	40
65+	14	15	21
Bachelor's+	19	32	39
Some college	28	34	44
HS or less	29	31	42
Upper income	14	26	32
Middle income	26	33	42
Lower income	33	37	47

\*Asian adults were interviewed in English only.

Note: White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race.

"Some college" includes those with an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a degree. Family income tiers are based on adjusted 2019 earnings.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 3-16, 2020.

"Economic Fallout From COVID-19 Continues To Hit Lower-Income Americans the Hardest"

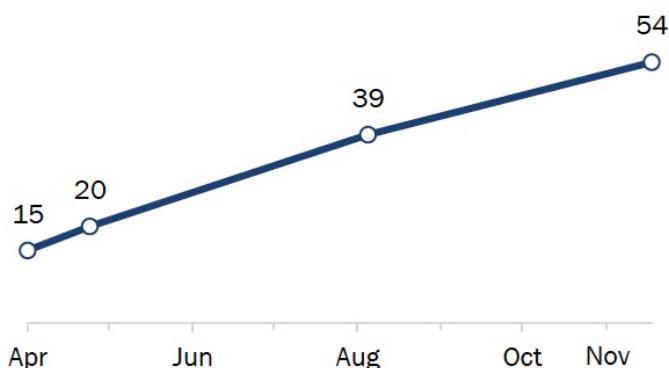
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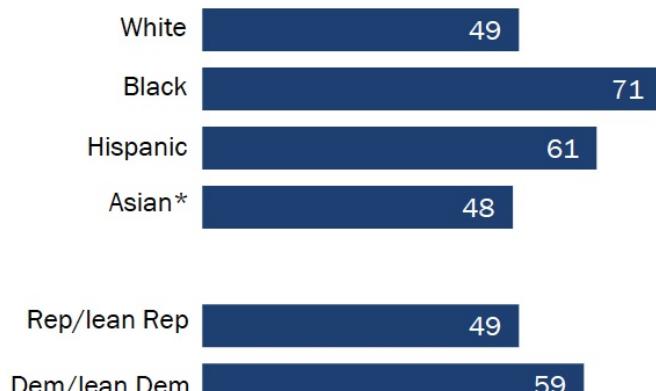
## **54% of U.S. adults now know someone hospitalized or who died from COVID-19**

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



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

U.S. adults  54



\* Asian adults were interviewed in English only.

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

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

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

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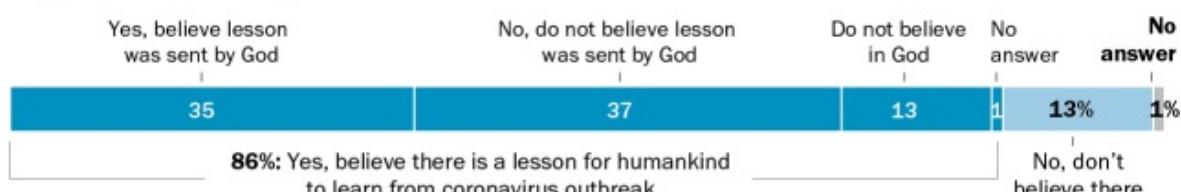
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**More than half of Americans personally know someone who has been hospitalized or died due to COVID-19.** In a reflection of the mounting toll the virus has taken, 54% of U.S. adults said in November that they know someone who has been hospitalized or died, up from 39% in August and 15% in April. Around seven-in-ten Black Americans (71%) know someone who has been hospitalized or died from COVID-19, compared with 61% of those who are Hispanic, 49% of those who are White and 48% of those who are Asian.

**A large majority of U.S. adults (86%) say there is some kind of lesson or set of lessons for mankind to learn from the coronavirus outbreak, and about a third (35%) say these lessons were sent by God.** In open-ended survey responses collected by the Center in the summer, Americans pointed to practical lessons, such as wearing a mask; personal lessons, such as remembering the importance of spending time with family and loved ones; and societal lessons, such as the need for universal health care. Other responses were political in nature, including criticisms of both major parties and concerns about the politicization of the pandemic.

#### Vast majority of U.S. adults think pandemic provides lesson for humanity

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



Note: Figures may not add to 100% or to subtotals indicated due to rounding.

Source: Survey conducted July 13-19, 2020, among U.S. adults.

"What Lessons Do Americans See for Humanity in the Pandemic?"

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**In several countries, the share of people with a favorable view of the U.S. fell in 2020 to its lowest point on record.** America's image abroad declined considerably after Trump took office in 2017, but there was further erosion in 2020 amid widespread criticism of the country's handling of the coronavirus outbreak. Just 41% of adults in the UK expressed a favorable opinion of the U.S. this year, the lowest percentage on record. And in France and Germany, the share of adults with a positive view of the U.S. fell to levels last seen in March

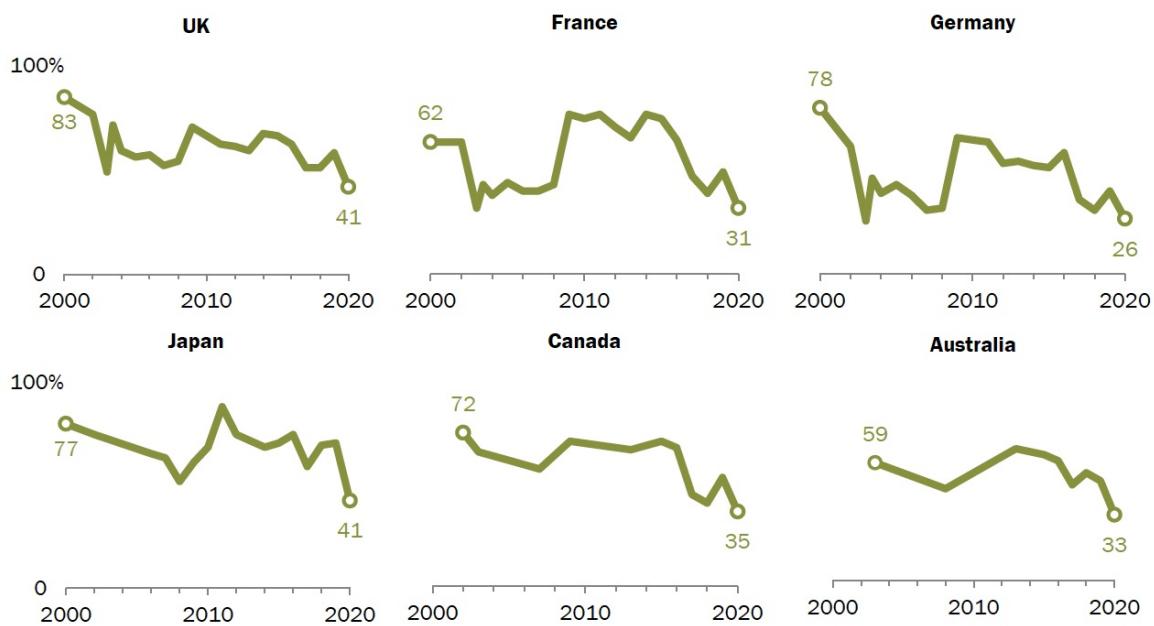
2003, at the height of tensions over the Iraq War.

Across 13 countries surveyed this summer, a median of just 15% of adults said the U.S. had done a good job responding to the COVID-19 outbreak. That was much lower than the share who gave positive marks to their own country (median of 74%), the World Health Organization (median of 64%), the EU (median of 57%) and China (median of 37%).

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## In some countries, ratings for U.S. are at record low

% who have a favorable view of the U.S.



Note: 2000 trend is from 1999 or 2000 and provided by U.S. Department of State.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q8a.

"U.S. Image Plummets Internationally as Most Say Country Has Handled Coronavirus Badly"

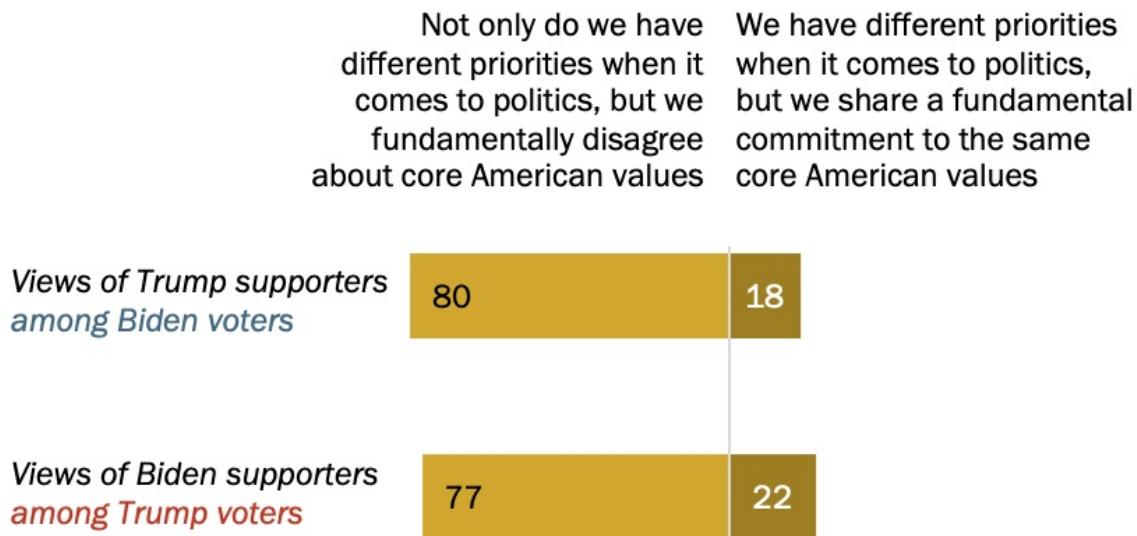
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## **Only about one-in-five Trump and Biden supporters say they share the same core American values and goals**

*% of registered voters who say ...*



Notes: Based on registered voters. No response answers not shown.

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

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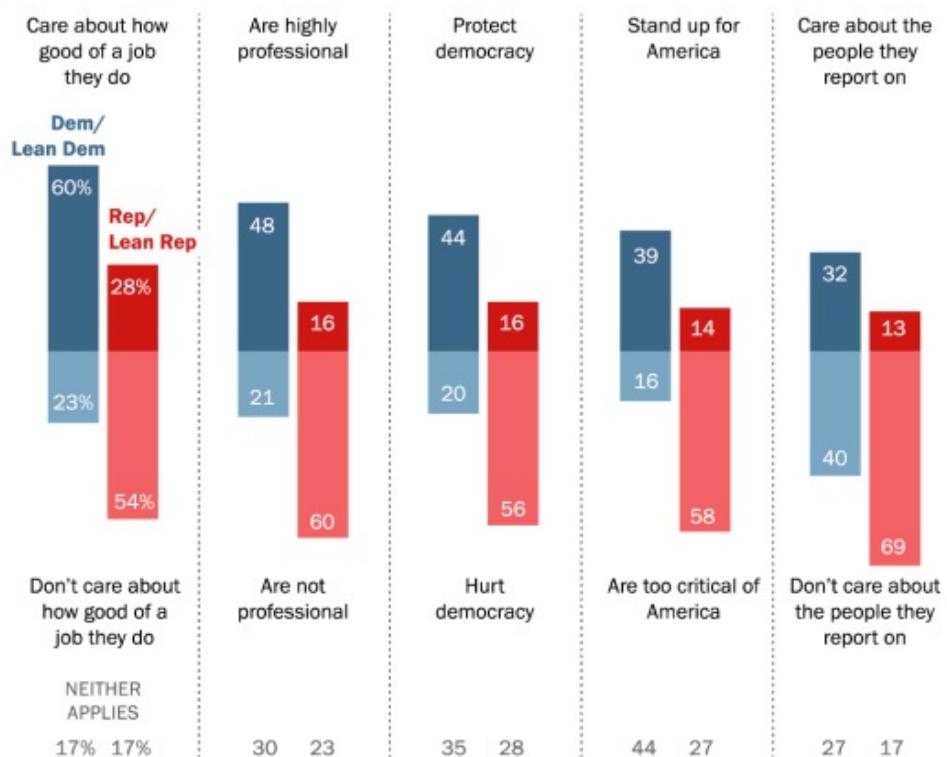
**Biden and Trump supporters say they fundamentally disagree with each other not just on political priorities, but on core American values.** In an October survey, eight-in-ten registered voters who supported Biden (80%) – and a similar share of those who supported Trump (77%) – said they fundamentally disagree with the other side on “core American values and goals.” Only around one-in-five in each group said their differences are limited to politics and policies. In the same survey, 90% of Biden supporters and 89% of Trump supporters said there would be “lasting harm” to the nation if the other candidate won the election.

**Across a range of measures, Republicans are far more negative than Democrats in their assessments of the news media.** In a February survey, more than half of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents said news organizations don’t care about the people they report on (69%), are not

professional (60%), are too critical of America (58%), hurt democracy (56%) and don't care about how good of a job they do (54%). Democrats and Democratic leaners were far more positive than Republicans on all of these questions. The partisan divide in views of the news media extends to views of specific outlets, too, as a separate Center study found in January.

### **Republicans far more negative than Democrats in their evaluations of the media**

*% of U.S. adults who say news organizations ...*



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

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Feb. 18-March 2, 2020.

"Americans See Skepticism of News Media as Healthy, Say Public Trust in the Institution can Improve"

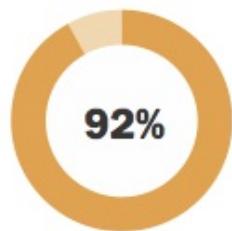
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## **Small share of highly active Twitter users, majority of whom are Democrats, produce bulk of tweets from U.S. adults**

*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"

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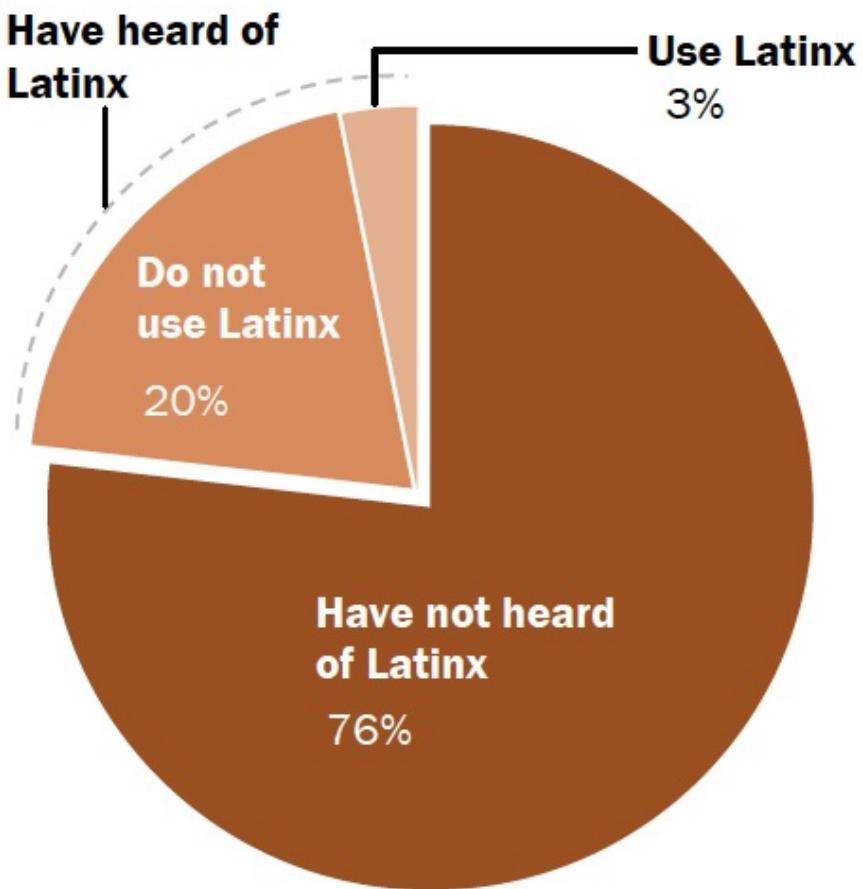
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**A small share of highly active Twitter users – most of whom are Democrats – produce the vast majority of tweets from U.S. adults.** The most active 10% of users were responsible for 92% of tweets sent between November 2019 and September 2020 by U.S. adults with public-facing accounts. Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents accounted for 69% of these highly active Twitter users, while Republicans and GOP leaners accounted for 26%.

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## **Most Latino adults have not heard of the term Latinx; few use it**

*% who ...*



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. Latino adults conducted Dec. 3-23, 2019.

“About One-in-Four U.S. Hispanics Have Heard of Latinx, but Just 3% Use It”

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**Only around a quarter of U.S. Hispanics (23%) have heard of the term “Latinx,” and just 3% say they use it to describe themselves.** The gender-neutral, pan-ethnic term, which is used to describe the nation’s Hispanic population, has gained traction in recent years among some corporations, local governments, universities and news and entertainment outlets. But relatively few Hispanics are aware of the term and only a small fraction use it to describe themselves. Among Hispanics aware of the term, 65% say “Latinx” should *not* be used to describe the nation’s Hispanic or Latino population, while 33% say it should.

**Around half of Americans (49%) say the Bible should have a great deal or some influence on the laws of the U.S., including 28% who say it should take precedence when it conflicts with the will of the people.** White evangelical Christians are especially likely to hold this view. In a February survey, around nine-in-ten White evangelicals (89%) said the Bible should have a great deal or some influence on America’s laws, and around two-thirds (68%) said they favored the Bible over the will of the people when there is a conflict between the two.

The U.S. Constitution does not mention the Bible, God, Jesus or Christianity, and the First Amendment clarifies that “Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion.” Still, some scholars have argued that the Bible heavily influenced America’s founders.

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**About seven-in-ten white evangelicals say the Bible should have more influence on U.S. laws than will of the people**

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

	NET Bible should have a great deal/some influence on U.S. laws %	When Bible and will of people conflict, which should have more influence on U.S. laws?			NET Bible should have not much/no influence on U.S. laws %	No answer %
		Bible %	Will of people %	No answer %		
All U.S. adults	<b>49</b>	28	19	2	<b>50</b>	<b>1=100</b>
Christian	<b>68</b>	42	23	3	<b>31</b>	<b>1</b>
Protestant	<b>76</b>	51	22	3	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>
White evangelical	<b>89</b>	68	17	4	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>
White, not evangelical	<b>56</b>	27	26	3	<b>43</b>	<b>1</b>
Black Protestant	<b>76</b>	50	25	2	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>
Catholic	<b>51</b>	25	24	2	<b>48</b>	<b>1</b>
White	<b>50</b>	24	24	2	<b>49</b>	<b>1</b>
Hispanic	<b>52</b>	27	23	2	<b>47</b>	<b>1</b>
Jewish	<b>31</b>	12	19	1	<b>68</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
Unaffiliated	<b>21</b>	7	13	<1	<b>78</b>	<b>1</b>
Atheist	<b>4</b>	1	4	0	<b>96</b>	<b>0</b>
Agnostic	<b>8</b>	2	6	<1	<b>90</b>	<b>1</b>
Nothing in particular	<b>30</b>	11	19	1	<b>70</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
Republican/lean Republican	<b>67</b>	41	23	2	<b>32</b>	<b>1</b>
Democrat/lean Democratic	<b>33</b>	16	16	1	<b>66</b>	<b>1</b>

Note: Figures may not add to 100% or to subtotals indicated due to rounding. Blacks and whites are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race.  
Source: Survey conducted Feb. 4-15, 2020, among U.S. adults.

"White Evangelicals See Trump as Fighting for Their Beliefs, Though Many Have Mixed Feelings About His Personal Conduct"

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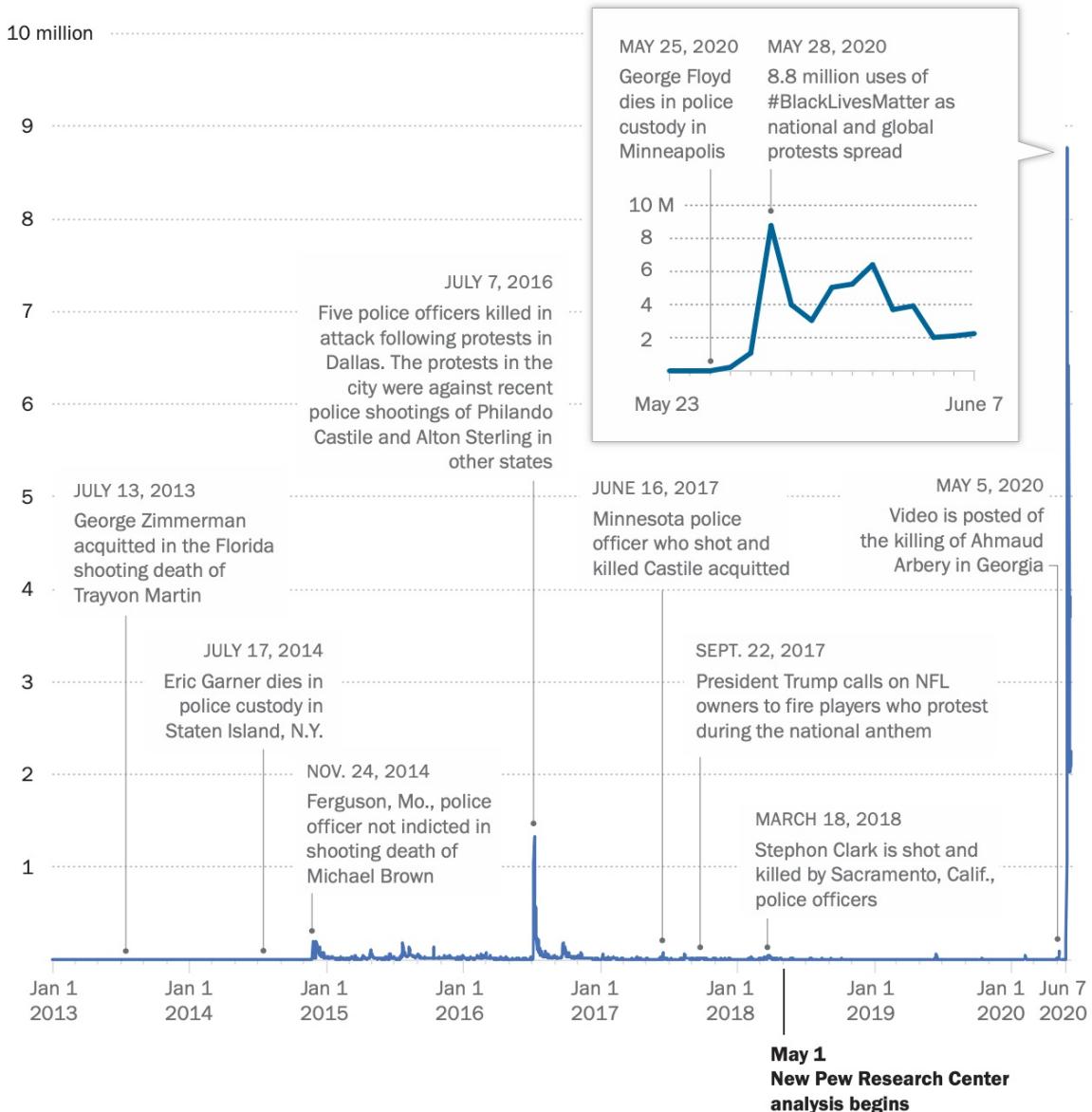
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**The Black Lives Matter movement drew widespread public support and online engagement following the police killing of George Floyd in May.** In a survey in early June, two-thirds of Americans – including majorities across all major racial and ethnic groups – expressed support for the movement (though support slipped to 55% by September).

Meanwhile, use of the #BlackLivesMatter hashtag surged to record levels on Twitter, with an average of just under 3.7 million daily uses between May 26 – the day after Floyd's death at the hands of Minneapolis police – and June 7. On May 28, nearly 8.8 million tweets included the hashtag #BlackLivesMatter, making it the busiest single day for the hashtag since Pew Research Center began tracking its use in 2013.

## Use of the #BlackLivesMatter hashtag hits record levels amid global protests over George Floyd's death while in police custody

Number of public Twitter posts mentioning the #BlackLivesMatter hashtag, Jan. 1, 2013-June 7, 2020



Source: Pew Research Center analysis of publicly available tweets using Crimson Hexagon. Data for Jan. 1, 2013-May 1, 2018 collected in June 2018; data for May 1, 2018-June 7, 2020 collected in June 2020. The latter data collection phase was used for May 1, 2018.

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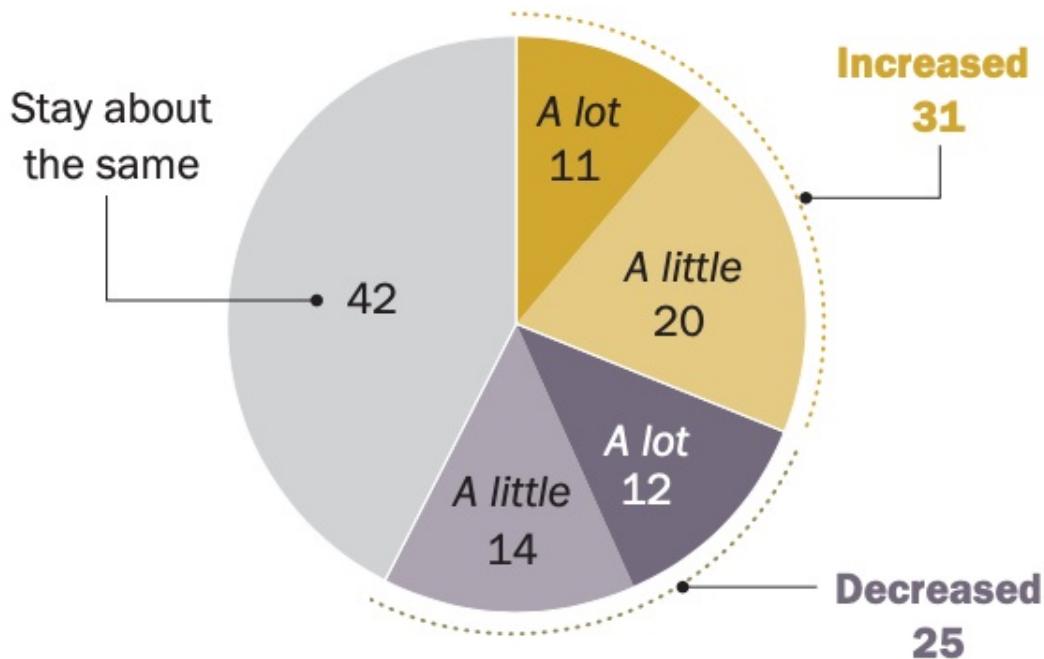
**Amid calls to “defund the police,” only a quarter of Americans said in June that they favor a reduction in spending on policing in their area.** The largest share of Americans (42%) preferred spending on policing in their area to stay about the same, while 31% said spending on police should be increased. Support for police spending cuts was higher – but still short of a majority – among adults

under 30, Black adults and those who identify as Democratic or lean to the Democratic Party.

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## **Far more Americans favor keeping spending on policing at current levels – or increasing it – than cutting spending**

*% who say spending on policing in your area should be ...*



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted June 16-22, 2020.

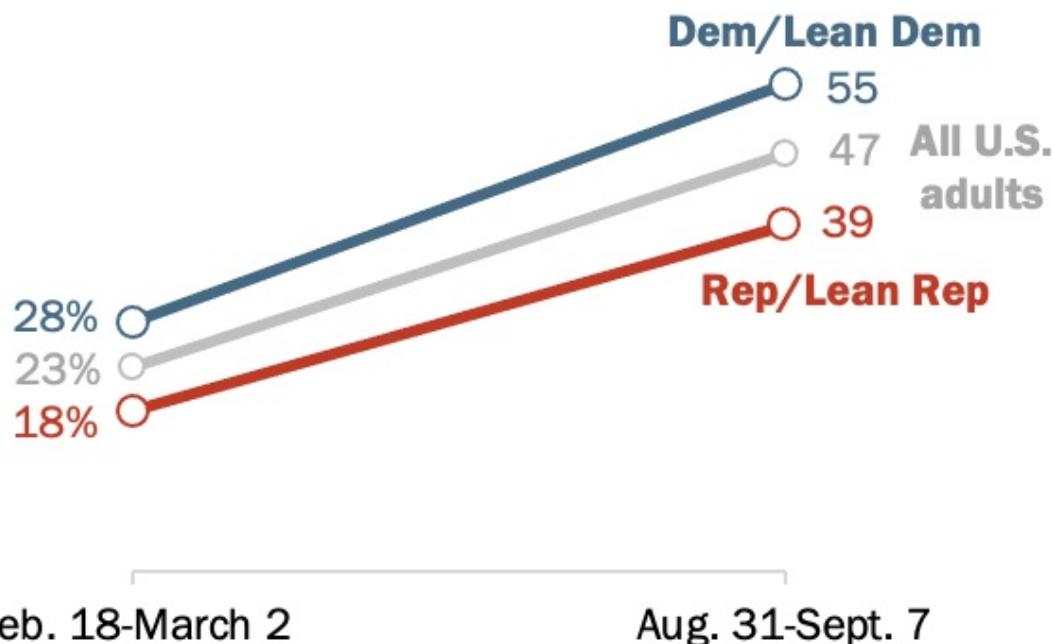
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## About half of Americans say they've heard about QAnon conspiracy theories

*% of U.S. adults who say they have heard or read a lot or a little about QAnon*



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 31-Sept. 7, 2020.

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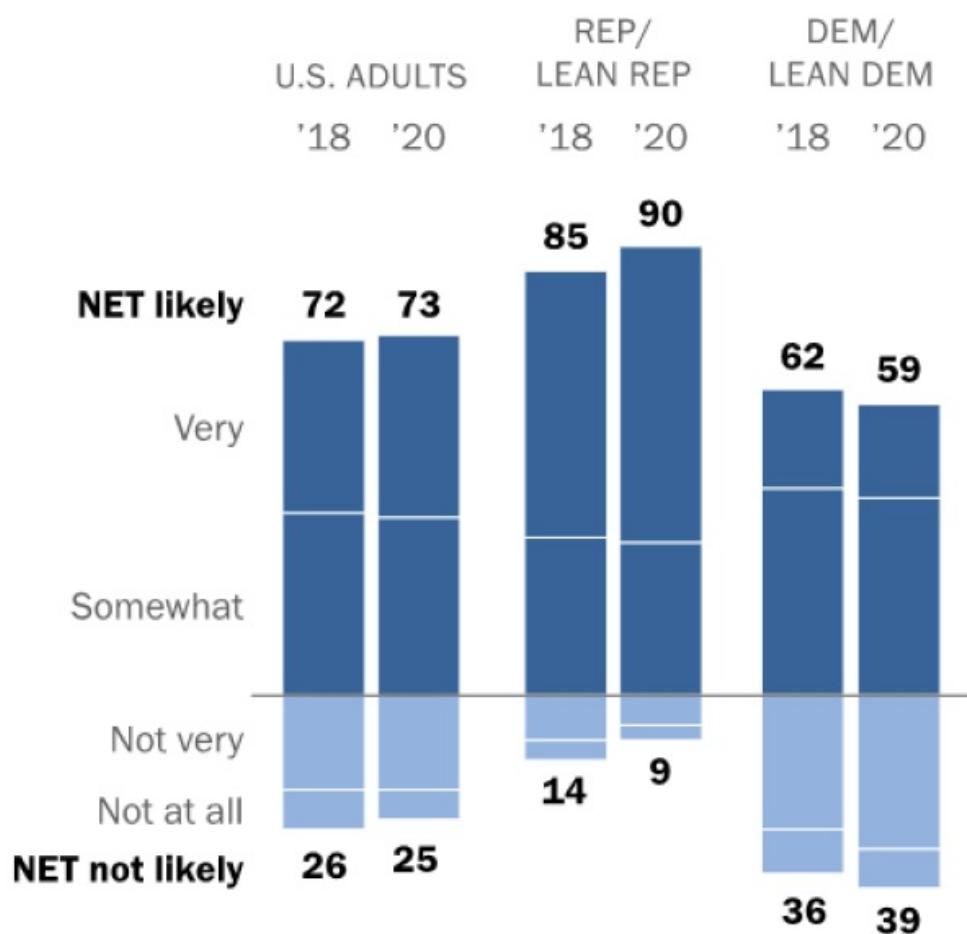
A growing share of Americans have heard of the group of conspiracy theories known as QAnon, and a substantial portion of Republicans who are aware of it say it is a good thing for the country. The share of U.S. adults who have heard or read at least a little about QAnon rose from 23% in February to 47% in September. Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents who are aware of QAnon overwhelmingly see it as a very or somewhat bad thing for the country (90% say this), but Republicans and GOP leaners are more divided. Half

of Republicans who are aware of QAnon say it is a very or somewhat bad thing for the nation, while 41% say it is a very or somewhat good thing.

---

## **90% of Republicans say it is likely that social media sites censor political viewpoints – a slight uptick since 2018**

*% of U.S. adults who say it is \_\_\_ likely that social media sites intentionally censor political viewpoints they find objectionable*



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

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted June 16-22, 2020.

“Most Americans Think Social Media Sites Censor Political Viewpoints”

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**In a year in which big tech companies faced growing scrutiny, nine-in-ten Republicans – and around six-in-ten Democrats (59%) – said it's likely that social media sites intentionally censor political viewpoints.** Overall, around three-quarters of U.S. adults (73%) said in June that it's very or somewhat likely that social media sites censor political viewpoints they find objectionable. In late May, Twitter began labeling tweets by Trump as misleading, prompting the president and some of his supporters to accuse social media platforms of censoring conservative voices.

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- 17 striking findings from 2017
- 16 striking findings from 2016
- 15 striking findings from 2015

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# What Biden and Trump supporters tell us about our political divisions, in their own words

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(Kyle Rivas/Getty Images)

One of the fascinating things about being a public opinion researcher is hearing from all kinds of Americans about a variety of topics. One of the best ways to learn what's on people's minds is to ask them "open-ended" questions – no pre-set answers or response options, just their unfiltered thoughts and impressions.

For years, our surveys have provided considerable evidence of just how politically divided we are, but in our new survey, we wanted to learn what voters who supported Joe Biden and Donald Trump would want the other candidate's supporters to know about them. We asked an open-ended question: Tell us something – anything – you'd like the supporters of the opposing candidate to know to understand you a little better. It didn't have to be about politics, though given that it was survey on politics conducted just days after the election, most

people had politics on their minds.

Pew Research Center conducted this study to learn how well Biden and Trump voters think those who voted for the other candidate understand people like them – and what they would like those with differing political preferences to know to understand them better. We surveyed 11,818 U.S. adults in November 2020, including 10,399 U.S. citizens who reported having voted in the November election.

All respondents who supported Joe Biden or Donald Trump in the November election were asked:

*As you know, tens of millions of Americans supported a different candidate for president than you did in this past election. Thinking about the ordinary Americans who voted for [if Trump voter: Joe Biden/if Biden voter: Donald Trump], how well, if at all, do you think they understand people like you? Very well, somewhat well, not too well, not at all well*

Everyone who did not say those voters on the other side understood them “very well” was then asked to answer a follow-up question in their own words:

*What is something you would like [Biden/Trump] supporters to know about you so they might understand you better? This can be about politics, but it doesn’t have to be.*

Of the more than 10,000 responses to the open-ended question collected, a random approximately half (5,248) were coded for this analysis. This interactive presents a sampling of the responses offered by those who voted for Joe Biden or Donald Trump in the November election. There are a total of 300 “dots” shown in the interactive, and the highlighted dots proportionally represent the share of voters speaking to each of the themes that were coded for.

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 this report, along with responses, and its

methodology.

The responses provide considerable evidence of the deep dislike that simmers among both Biden and Trump voters for those on the other side. Indeed, while the question was not intended to tap into partisan antipathy, some voters – nearly a quarter of each group – took the opportunity to criticize the opposing candidate and his supporters anyway. Explore the interactive yourself: There is no shortage of words like “moron” and “idiots” and phrases like “hijacked by hate,” but these do not constitute the majority of statements from the voters who shared their views with us.

## Explore our interactive



If they had the chance, what would Biden and Trump voters want those on the opposing side to know about them to understand them better? Here's what they told us.

Many offered thoughtful, respectful – if passionate – affirmations of their own political values. Overall, these are a study in contrasts: What you need to understand about me, said some Biden supporters, is a strong belief in climate change, or that health care is a right for everyone, or support for the Black Lives Matter movement. On the other hand, some Trump voters proclaimed their belief in freedom, the Constitution, support for gun rights and other values.

These disagreements are political, not personal, and some people's statements of political belief showcased values that don't neatly fit into notions of “blue” or “red” America. For instance, several Biden voters pointed to their respect for gun rights and individual liberties alongside their belief in government support for the poor or other groups.

In a reflection of today's balkanized political environment, some voters answered the question by stating what they're *not*: They insistently and sometimes colorfully reject partisan stereotypes or misconceptions. It's not often

you see the phrase “soy latte drinking godless hippie elite” in an opinion survey, but one Biden voter used it to dismiss what she viewed as a stereotypical impression of many Biden voters. Trump voters, by contrast, sought to counter the idea that those who support the president are racist, sexist or anti-immigrant. “I am not deplorable, homophobic, xenophobic, gynophobic, or racist,” said one.

There are some voters – to be sure, a relatively small number – who say, even after a bitterly contested presidential election, that we really all are in this together. About one-in-ten Biden voters (13%) and 5% of Trump voters expressed hope for unity and rising above partisanship. In fact, two voters, one who supported Biden and another who backed Trump, chose exactly the same words to express this sentiment: “We are all Americans.”

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

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