

Social Justice Watch 0825

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[Trump Trails Biden on Most Personal Traits, Major Issues | Pew Research Center](#)

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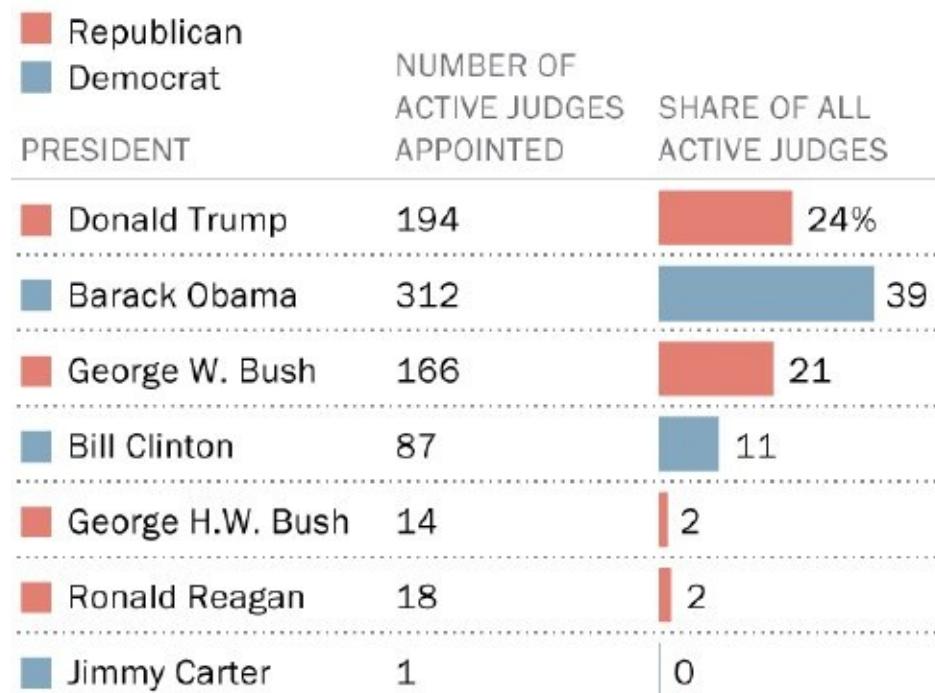
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Trump has appointed nearly a quarter of all active federal judges

Active federal judges appointed by each president as of July 7, 2020



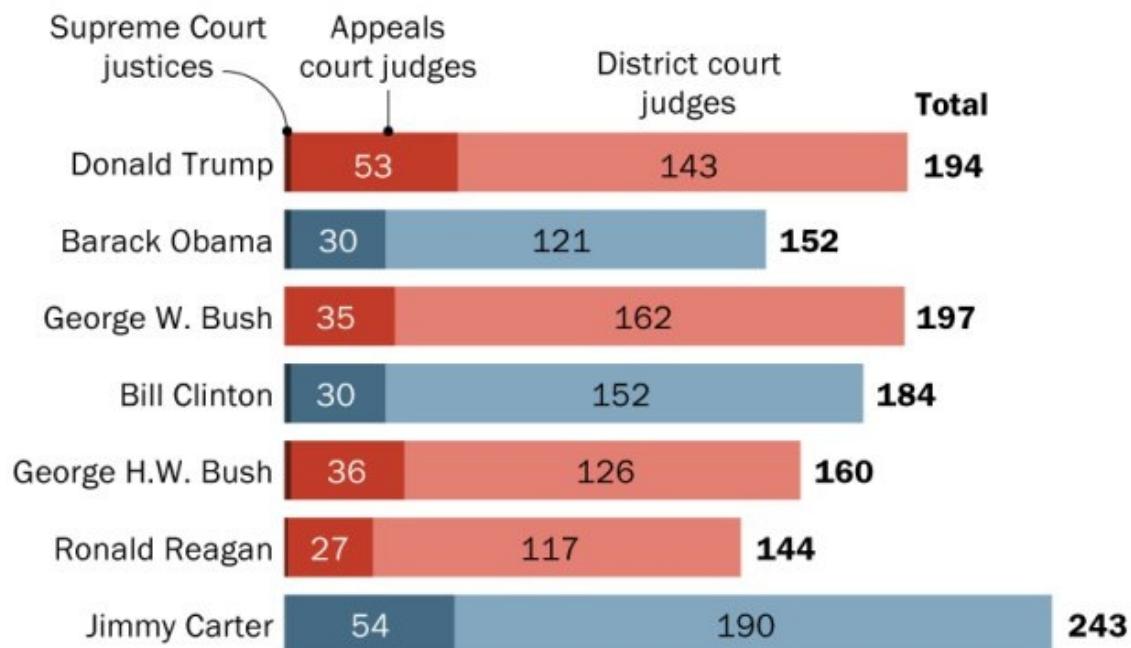
Note: Excludes judges confirmed to certain specialized or territorial courts. One federal appeals court judge, Roger Gregory, received a recess appointment from Bill Clinton and was reappointed to the same position by George W. Bush. He is counted under Bush's total only.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of Federal Judicial Center data.

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Trump has appointed more appeals court judges so far in his tenure than any president since Carter

Federal judges confirmed by Senate through July 7 of each president's fourth year in office

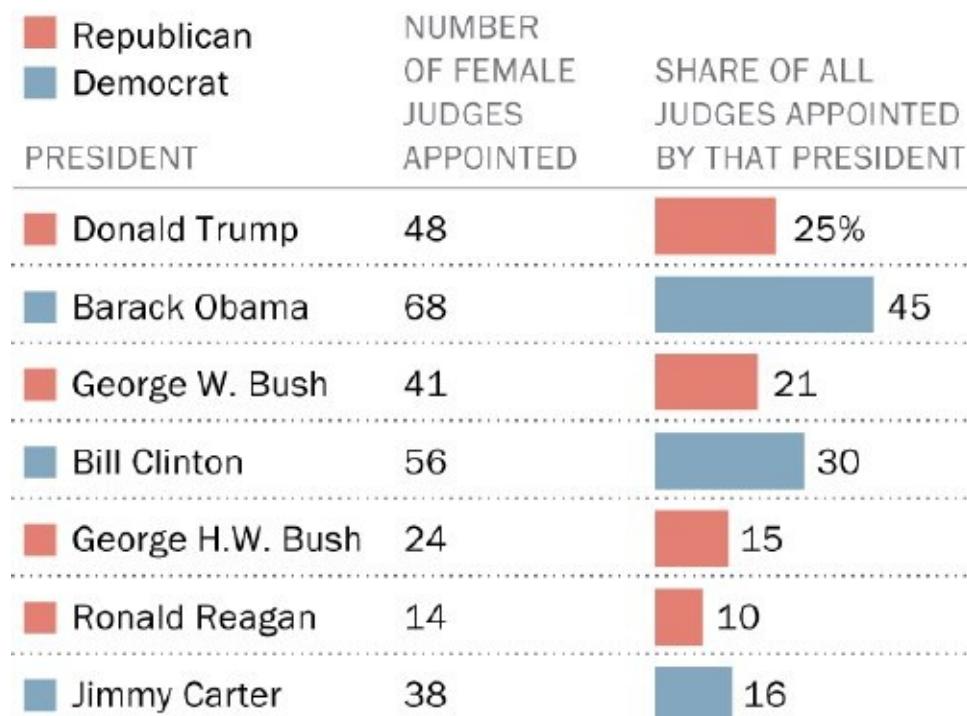


Note: Data as of July 7, 2020. Excludes judges confirmed to certain specialized or territorial courts. Judges confirmed to multiple positions, such as those first appointed to a district court and later elevated to an appeals court, are counted separately for each position, but only once in each president's total.
Source: Pew Research Center analysis of Federal Judicial Center data.

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Women account for one-in-four federal judges appointed by Trump

Female federal judges confirmed by Senate through July 7 of each president's fourth year in office



Note: Data as of July 7, 2020. Excludes judges confirmed to certain specialized or territorial courts.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of Federal Judicial Center data.

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Trump trails recent predecessors in appointing nonwhite federal judges

Federal judges confirmed by Senate through July 7 of each president's fourth year in office, by race/ethnicity

PRESIDENT	JUDGES	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	ASIAN	OTHER	TOTAL NONWHITE	% NONWHITE
Donald Trump	194	165	8	8	12	1	29	15%
Barack Obama	152	98	27	17	9	1	54	36
George W. Bush	197	161	15	20	1	0	36	18
Bill Clinton	184	133	35	12	3	1	51	28
George H.W. Bush	160	145	10	5	0	0	15	9
Ronald Reagan	144	134	2	7	1	0	10	7
Jimmy Carter	243	193	32	15	2	1	50	21

Note: Data as of July 7, 2020. Totals exclude judges confirmed to certain specialized or territorial courts. White, Black and Asian Americans include only single-race non-Hispanics. Hispanics are of any race. "Other" includes Native Americans, Pacific Islanders and those who are multiracial or multiethnic.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of Federal Judicial Center data.

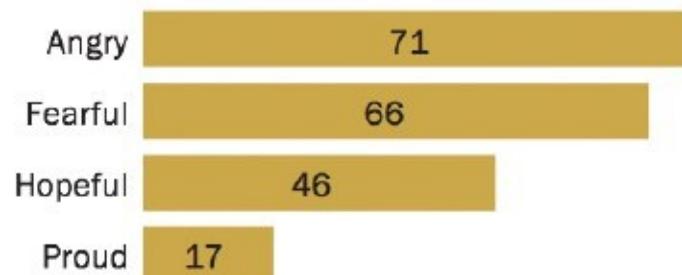
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How Trump compares with other recent presidents in appointing federal judges

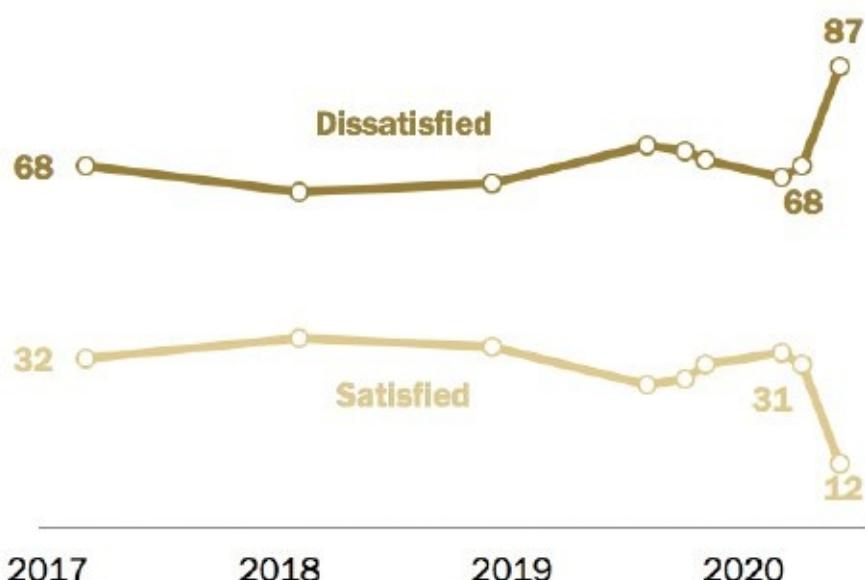
[source](#)

Majorities feel anger, fear with state of nation; few feel proud

% who say, in thinking about the state of the country these days, they feel ...



% who say they are ___ with the way things are going in this country today



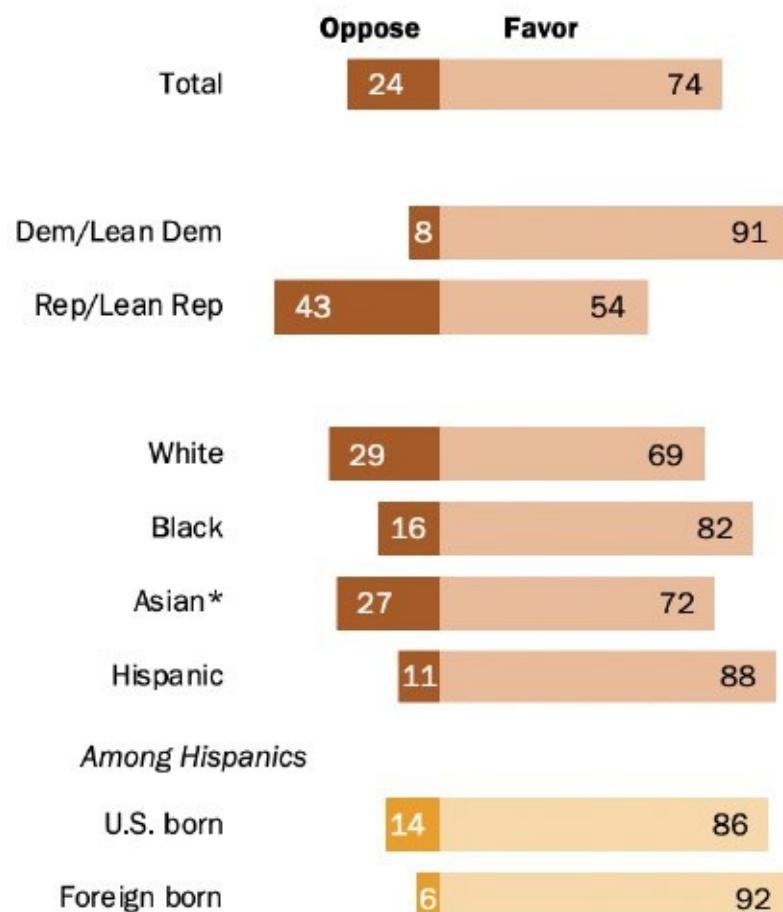
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted June 16-22, 2020.

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Trump Trails Biden on Most Personal Traits, Major Issues | Pew Research Center [source](#)

Most Americans support granting legal status to immigrants who were brought to the U.S. illegally as children

% who say they ____ Congress passing a law granting permanent legal status to immigrants who came to U.S. illegally when they were children



*Asian adults were interviewed in English only.

Note: Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. White, black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are non-Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted June 4-10, 2020.

Where DACA recipients lived in 2019

Metropolitan areas with the largest number of immigrants enrolled in Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)



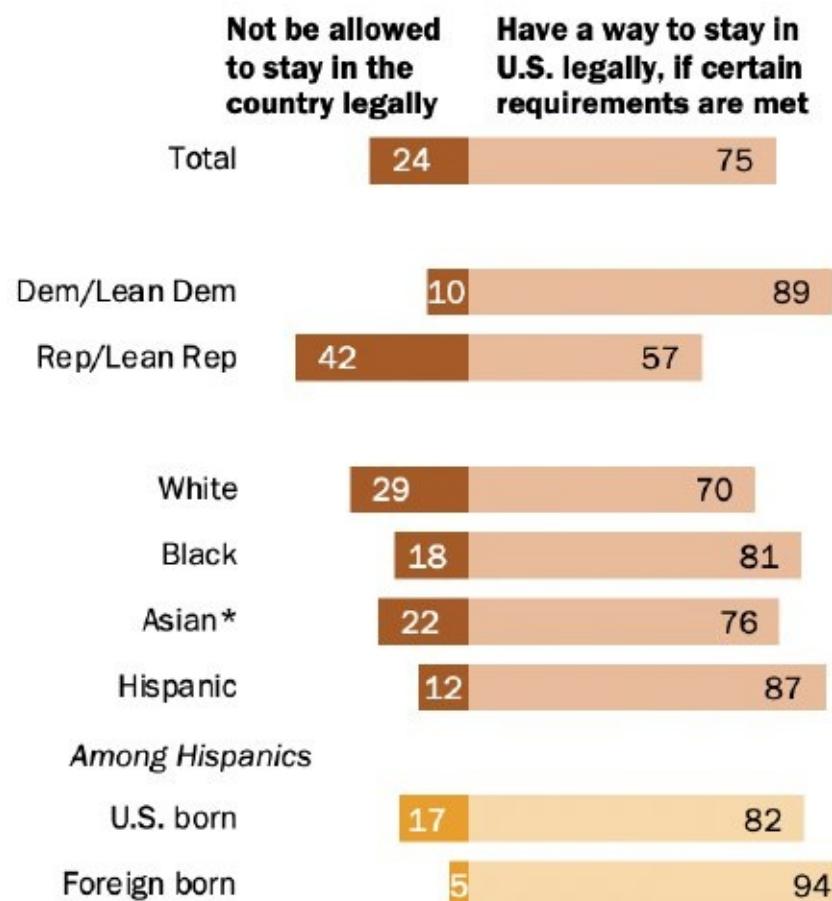
Note: Only top 20 metropolitan areas shown. Includes only active DACA recipients as of Dec. 31, 2019. The size of the circles is proportional to the number of DACA recipients in each city.

Source: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Three-quarters of Americans say undocumented immigrants should be allowed to stay in the U.S. legally

% who say undocumented immigrants who are now living in the U.S. should ...



*Asian adults were interviewed in English only.

Note: Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. White, black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are non-Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted June 4-10, 2020.

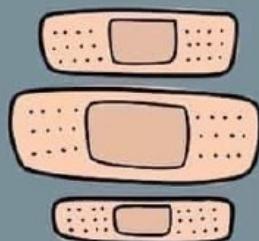
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Americans broadly support legal status for immigrants brought to the U.S. illegally as children [source](#)



White Privileges

I DIDN'T KNOW I HAD



BANDAIDS HAVE
ALWAYS MATCHED
MY SKIN



MY CRAYONS
HAD A COLOR
FOR ME



FINDING THE
RIGHT MAKEUP
IS EASY



MY TOYS HAVE
ALWAYS LOOKED
LIKE ME



SO DID MY
FAVORITE
CHARACTERS



EVEN ALL OF
MY CHILDHOOD
TEACHERS.

WE HAVE TO DO BETTER.

♥ Jessica Robyn

**DID YOU KNOW
THAT ONE OUT OF
FIVE LGBTQIA PEOPLE
IN OUR COUNTRY IS
NOT REGISTERED
TO VOTE?**

**THAT'S A LOT OF
MOTHERF**KIN' PEOPLE.**

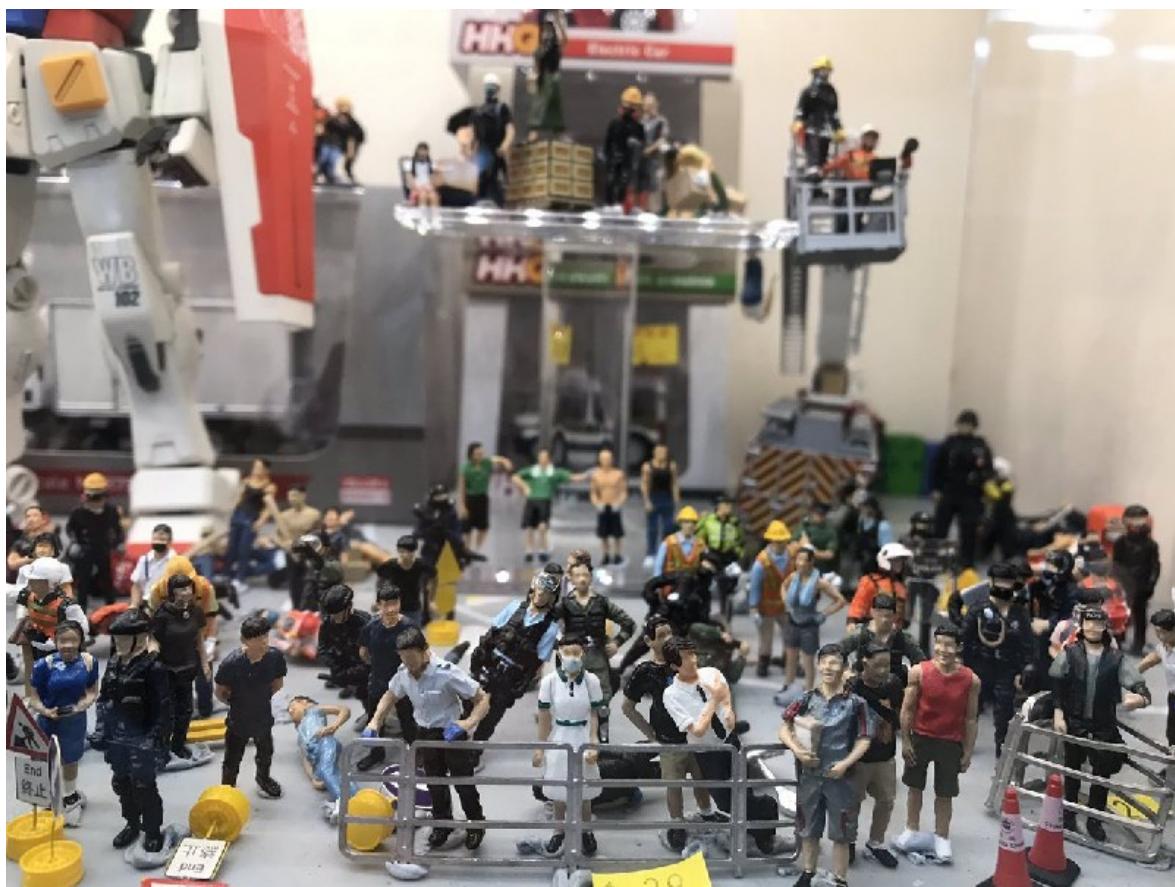
**...THAT'S LIKE
QUEER EYE
WITHOUT
ANTONI.**



**THE DAILY SHOW
WITH TREVOR NOAH**



One hundred million Americans didn't vote in the 2016 election, and thebritafilter and dulcesloan are NOT impressed. Full piece at on.cc.com/3hllz7 [source](#)









[Hong Kong] I can sadly confirm that after the insecurity law was passed, the toy shops selling these have pulled all the protestor figures from the shelves. The cops, journos, medics etc are all still there, but nobody in a hard hat. [link source](#)

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telegra.ph/Trump-Trails-Biden-on-Most-Personal-Traits-Major-Issues--Pew-Research-Center-08-23

Telegraph

Trump Trails Biden on Most Personal Traits, Major Issues | Pew Research Center

Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand how Americans are viewing national conditions and the upcoming 2020 presidential election. For this analysis, we surveyed 4,708 U.S. adults in June 2020. Everyone who took part is a member of Pew Research...

America's Great Divide | [Part 1](#) | [Part 2](#)

YouTube

America's Great Divide, Part 1 (full film) | FRONTLINE

An investigation into America's increasingly bitter, divided and toxic politics.

Part One of the documentary traces how Barack Obama's promise of unity collapsed as increasing racial, cultural and political divisions laid the groundwork for the rise of Donald...

telegra.ph/How-removing-unauthorized-immigrants-from-census-statistics-could-affect-House-reapportionment-08-23

Telegraph

How removing unauthorized immigrants from census statistics could affect House reapportionment

Since the first census of the United States in 1790, counts that include both citizens and noncitizens have been used to apportion seats in the House of Representatives, with states gaining or losing based on population change over

the previous decade. If...

[telegra.ph/Americans-broadly-support-legal-status-for-immigrants-brought-to-the-US-illegally-as-children-08-23](https://www.telegraph.co.uk/Americans-broadly-support-legal-status-for-immigrants-brought-to-the-US-illegally-as-children-08-23)

Telegraph

Americans broadly support legal status for immigrants brought to the U.S. illegally as children

About three-quarters of U.S. adults say they favor granting permanent legal status to immigrants who came illegally to the United States when they were children, with the strongest support coming from Democrats and Hispanics, according to a Pew Research Center...

[telegra.ph/Financial-and-health-impacts-of-COVID-19-vary-widely-by-race-and-ethnicity-08-24](https://www.telegraph.co.uk/Financial-and-health-impacts-of-COVID-19-vary-widely-by-race-and-ethnicity-08-24)

Telegraph

Financial and health impacts of COVID-19 vary widely by race and ethnicity
The coronavirus outbreak has altered life in the United States in many ways, but in key respects it has affected black and Hispanic Americans more than others. The financial shocks of the outbreak have hit Hispanic and black Americans especially hard. When...

#video

[https://www.youtube.com/playlist?
list=PLJA_jUddXvY7v0VkYRbANnTnzkA_HMFtQ](https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLJA_jUddXvY7v0VkYRbANnTnzkA_HMFtQ)

YouTube

The Alt-Right Playbook

Enjoy the videos and music you love, upload original content, and share it all with friends, family, and the world on YouTube.

telegra.ph/Will-COVID-19-Spur-a-Wave-of-Unionization--Dissent-Magazine-08-25 | [source](#)

Telegraph

Will COVID-19 Spur a Wave of Unionization? | Dissent Magazine

Workers have been infuriated by the callous treatment they've received in their workplaces. Many of them recognized that the most surefire way to get their employers to provide the protection they needed was through collective action.

There is evidence that the human mind responds to fictional characters similarly to real people, and that consuming diverse media can decrease bigotry in ways roughly analogous to having a diverse group of friends, which is one of many reasons we say representation matters. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P55t6eryY3g&list=PLJA_jUddXvY7v0VkYRbANnTnzkA_HMFtQ&index=1

YouTube

The Alt-Right Playbook: How to Radicalize a Normie

patreon: <http://patreon.com/InnuendoStudios>

tumblr: <http://innuendostudios.tumblr.com>

twitter: <https://twitter.com/InnuendoStudios>

transcript: <https://innuendostudios.tumblr.com/post/188501365677/heres-how-to-radicalize-a-normie-a-video-essay...>

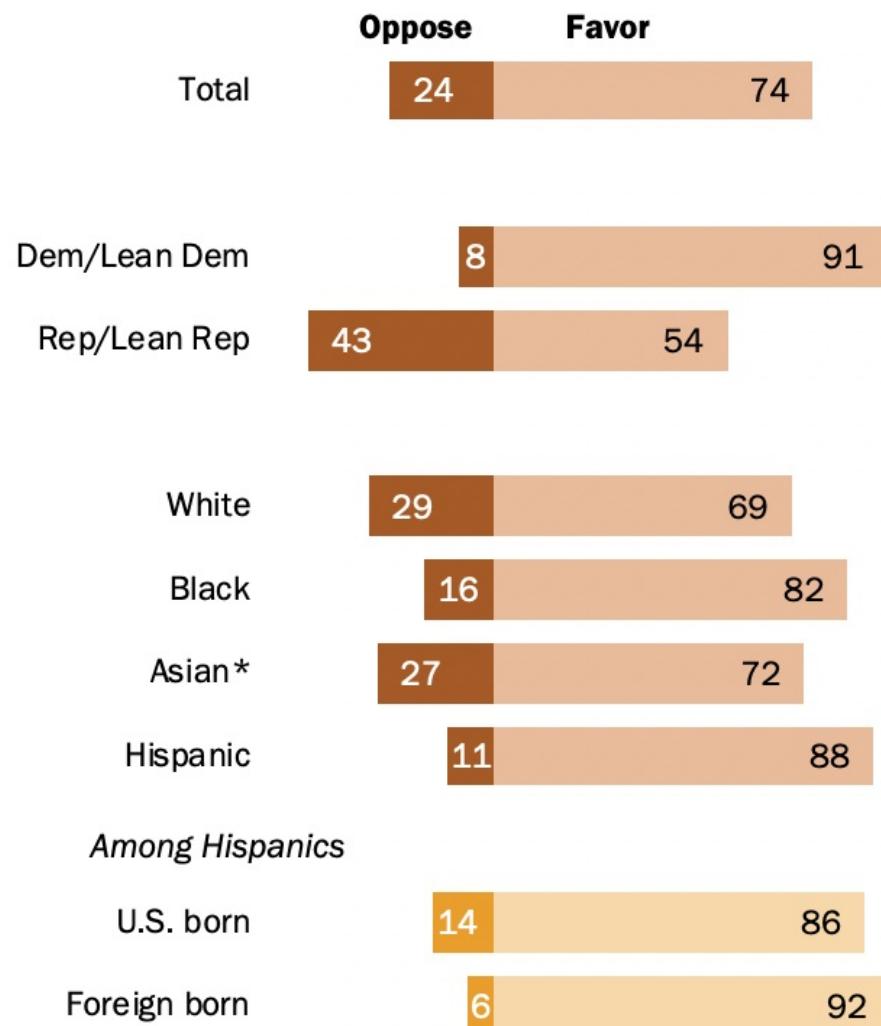
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Americans broadly support legal status for immigrants brought to the U.S. illegally as children

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Most Americans support granting legal status to immigrants who were brought to the U.S. illegally as children

% who say they ____ Congress passing a law granting permanent legal status to immigrants who came to U.S. illegally when they were children



*Asian adults were interviewed in English only.

Note: Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. White, black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are non-Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted June 4-10, 2020.

About three-quarters of U.S. adults say they favor granting permanent legal status to immigrants who came illegally to the United States when they were children, with the strongest support coming from Democrats and Hispanics, according to a Pew Research Center survey conducted June 4-10, 2020.

As the U.S. Supreme Court weighs the future of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program (or DACA), 74% of Americans favor a law that would provide permanent legal status to immigrants who came to the U.S. illegally as children, while 24% are opposed. As with other immigration issues, some of the sharpest differences in these views are between Democrats and Republicans. While 91% of Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents favor granting legal status to immigrants who came to the U.S. illegally as children, about half of Republicans and Republican leaners (54%) say the same.

Support also varies by race and ethnicity. About nine-in-ten Hispanics (88%) say they favor granting legal status to immigrants who came to the U.S. illegally as children, with similar shares of U.S.-born and immigrant Hispanics saying so. Smaller majorities of black (82%), Asian American (72%) and white (69%) adults say the same.

To examine the public's attitudes on whether undocumented immigrants should be allowed to stay in the U.S. legally, we surveyed 9,654 U.S. adults from June 4 to 10, 2020. Everyone who took part is a member of Pew Research Center's American Trends Panel (ATP), an online survey panel that is recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses. This way nearly all U.S. adults have a chance of selection. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other categories. Read more about the ATP's methodology. Here are the questions asked for this report, along with responses, and its methodology.

A closer look at DACA enrollees

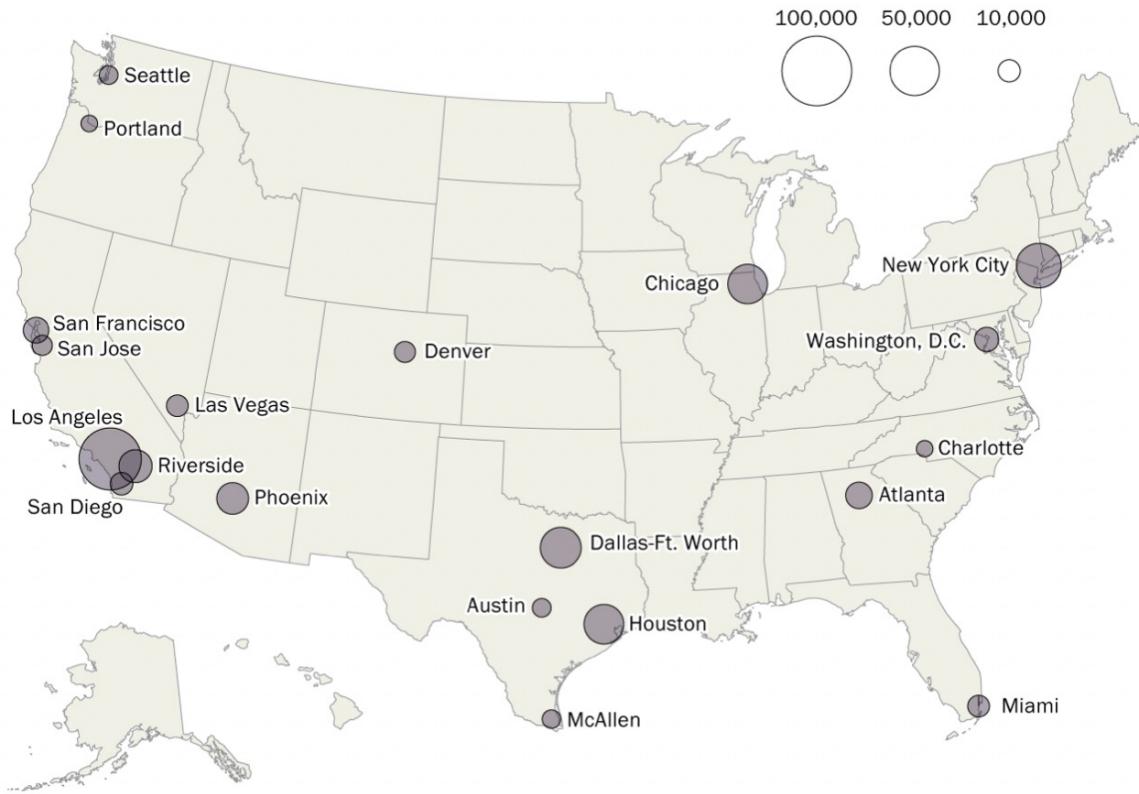
As of the end of 2019, about 649,000 immigrants have work permits and protection from deportation under DACA. To qualify for the program, enrollees must have met a variety of conditions, such as entering the U.S. before their 16th birthday and not being convicted of certain crimes.

Nearly all DACA recipients (about 96%) were born in the Latin America and Caribbean region, according to an analysis of data from the Department of Homeland Security. Mexico (521,440) was by far the top birth country, followed by El Salvador (25,050), Guatemala (16,970) and Honduras (15,570). After Latin America and the Caribbean, the next-largest share of DACA enrollees came from Asia (3%). The top Asian countries of origin included South Korea (6,280), Philippines (3,320) and India (2,290).

DACA enrollees, a group sometimes called “Dreamers,” are dispersed across all 50 states and the District of Columbia, but just six states account for more than half of the total: California (184,880), Texas (107,020), Illinois (34,150), New York (28,560), Florida (25,090) and North Carolina (24,230).

Where DACA recipients lived in 2019

Metropolitan areas with the largest number of immigrants enrolled in Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)



Note: Only top 20 metropolitan areas shown. Includes only active DACA recipients as of Dec. 31, 2019. The size of the circles is proportional to the number of DACA recipients in each city.

Source: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.

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About six-in-ten DACA enrollees live in just 20 U.S. metropolitan areas. The Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim area (80,540) has the most DACA recipients, nearly twice as many as in the New York-Newark-Jersey City metro area (41,800). The next largest metro areas for DACA recipients are Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington (34,980), Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land (32,790) and Chicago-Naperville-Elgin (32,550).

Demographically, women slightly outnumber men among DACA recipients (53% vs. 47%). Meanwhile, the average age of a DACA recipient is 26; about two-thirds of enrollees (67%) are between the ages of 21 and 30.

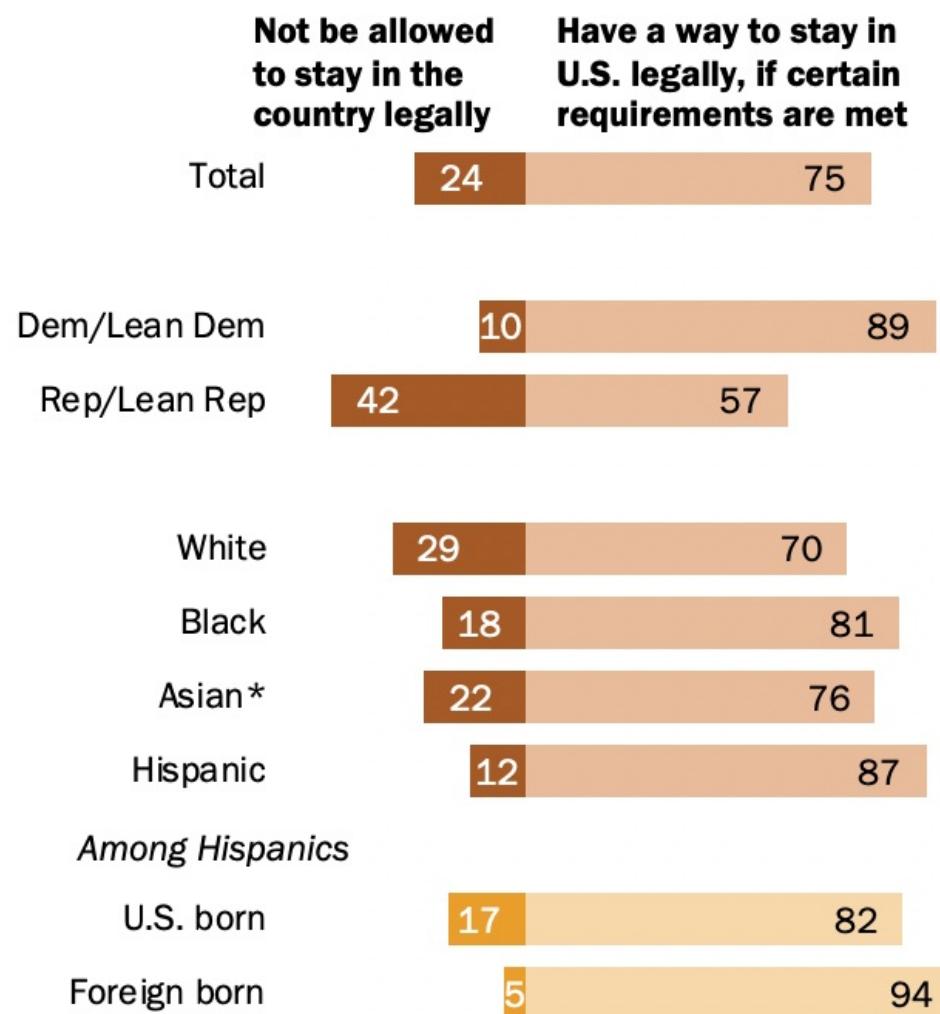
Most Americans favor a pathway to legal status for all undocumented

immigrants

In the Center's new survey, Americans also express support for finding a way for *all* undocumented immigrants – not just those brought to the country as children – to stay in the U.S. legally.

Three-quarters of Americans say undocumented immigrants should be allowed to stay in the U.S. legally

% who say undocumented immigrants who are now living in the U.S. should ...



*Asian adults were interviewed in English only.

Note: Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. White, black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are non-Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted June 4-10, 2020.

Overall, three-quarters of adults say there should be a way for undocumented immigrants living in the U.S. to stay in the country legally if certain conditions are met. Majorities in both party coalitions express support, but Democrats are again much more likely than Republicans to do so (89% vs. 57%). These views are little changed from August 2019.

Among Hispanics, more immigrants (94%) than the U.S. born (82%) support allowing undocumented immigrants to stay in the U.S. legally. Majorities of black (81%), Asian (76%) and white adults (70%) also express support.

The number of undocumented, or unauthorized, immigrants living in the U.S. stood at 10.5 million in 2017, down from a peak of 12.2 million in 2007, according to Pew Research Center estimates. Just under half of the nation's unauthorized immigrants are from Mexico.

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

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Jens Manuel Krogstad

is a senior writer/editor focusing on Hispanics, immigration and demographics at Pew Research Center. POSTS BIO TWITTER EMAIL

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Financial and health impacts of COVID-19 vary widely by race and ethnicity

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The coronavirus outbreak has altered life in the United States in many ways, but in key respects it has affected black and Hispanic Americans more than others.

The financial shocks of the outbreak have hit Hispanic and black Americans especially hard. When it comes to public health, black Americans appear to account for a larger share of COVID-19 hospitalizations nationally than their share of the population. And in New York City, death rates per 100,000 people are highest among blacks and Hispanics.

As the coronavirus sweeps through the country, Pew Research Center has been surveying Americans to explore its impact on their lives. The surveys have revealed notable racial and ethnic differences in experiences with the illness or death of loved ones, as well as job losses and pay cuts. There is also new evidence of long-standing differences among racial and ethnic groups, in some cases tied to underlying economic, geographic and health circumstances.

Here are some key findings about race, ethnicity and the COVID-19 outbreak, drawn from surveys conducted during the first months of the crisis.

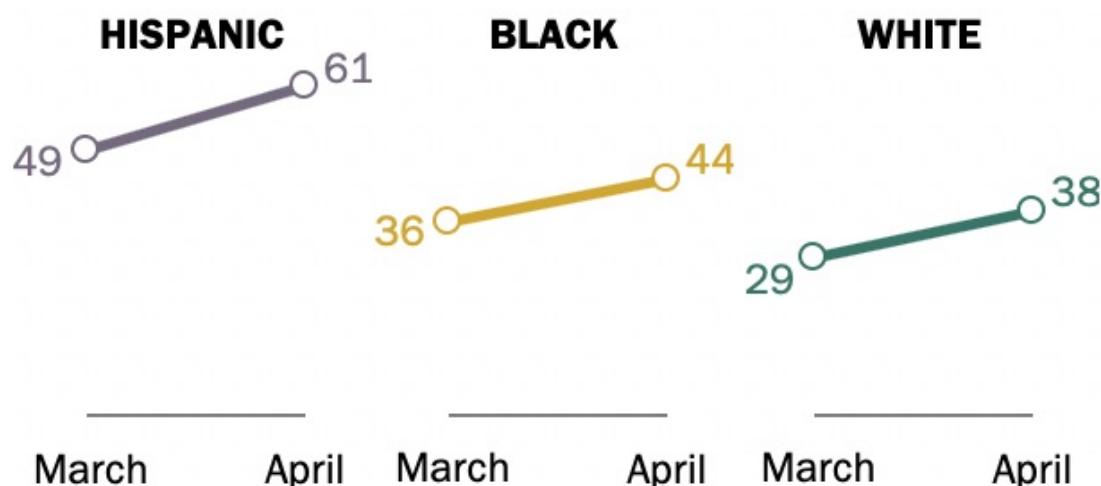
This post is based on findings from two Pew Research Center surveys. The Center surveyed 11,537 U.S. adults from March 19 to 24, 2020, about economic, health and other worries as the coronavirus began to spread in the U.S. The Center then surveyed 4,917 U.S. adults from April 7 to 12, 2020, about economic issues and health concerns during the outbreak.

Everyone who took part in both surveys 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. Read more about the ATP's methodology.

Hispanic and black Americans have been hardest hit in COVID-19 wage, job losses; most do not have rainy day funds

% saying they or someone in their household has lost a job or taken a pay cut due to the corona virus outbreak



% who said in April they do not have rainy day funds to cover expenses for three months in case of emergency



Note: Whites and blacks include those who report being only one race and are non-Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race. Share of respondents who didn't provide an answer not shown.

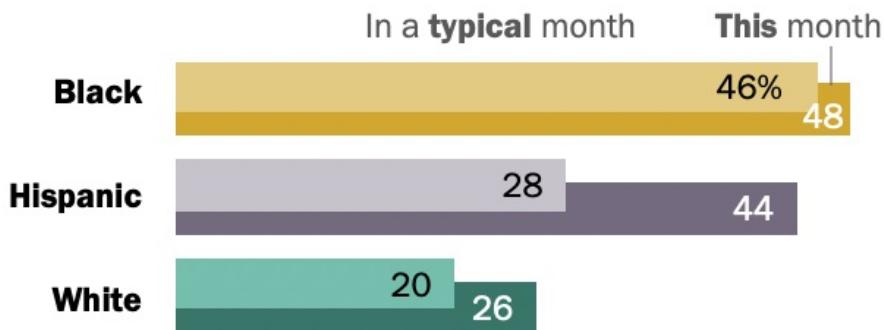
Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted March 19-24 and April 7-12, 2020.

1 Job and wage losses due to COVID-19 have hit Hispanic adults the hardest. Some 61% of Hispanic Americans and 44% of black Americans said in April that they or someone in their household had experienced a job or wage loss due to the coronavirus outbreak, compared with 38% of white adults. These shares were up from a March survey, when 49% of Hispanics, 36% of blacks and 29% of whites said their household had experienced a job or wage loss.**2 Most black and Hispanic Americans do not have financial reserves to cover expenses in case of an emergency.** In the April survey, nearly three-quarters of black (73%) and Hispanic adults (70%) said they did not have emergency funds to cover three months of expenses; around half of white adults (47%) said the same. The vast majority of black and Hispanic adults without financial reserves also said they would not be able to cover their expenses for three months by borrowing money, using savings or selling assets.

In the same survey, 57% of black adults and 51% of Hispanic adults said the federal aid package passed in response to COVID-19 would help their household at least a fair amount. Some 43% of white adults said the same.

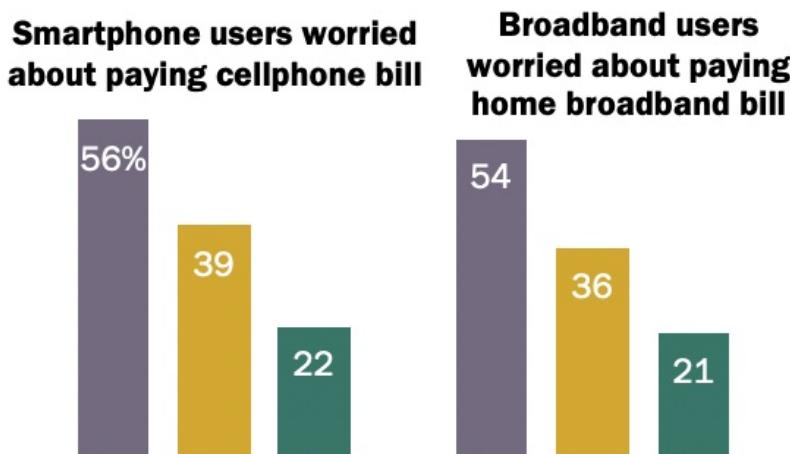
Blacks and Hispanics most likely to have trouble paying bills

% who said in April that they cannot pay all of their bills in full ...



*% of smartphone and home broadband users who said in April they worry **a lot** or **some** about paying their bills over the next few months for ...*

■ Hispanic ■ Black ■ White



Note: Whites and blacks include those who report being only one race and are non-Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race. Share of respondents who didn't provide an answer not shown.

Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted March 19-24 and April 7-12, 2020.

3The COVID-19 economic downturn has made it harder for some Americans to pay their monthly bills. Black (48%) and Hispanic adults (44%) were more likely than white adults (26%) to say they “cannot pay some bills or can only make partial payments on some of them this month,” according to the April survey. For Hispanics, this was a considerably greater share than the 28% who said they have trouble paying their bills in a *typical* month. These concerns extended to paying cellphone and home broadband bills. Hispanic and black adults who use these technologies were more likely than white users to say they worry a lot or some about paying bills for these services.

4There are sharp racial and ethnic differences in personal experiences with COVID-19 and in concerns about spreading or catching the virus. In the April survey, about one-in-four black adults (27%) said they personally knew someone who had been hospitalized or died as a result of having COVID-19, roughly double the shares who said this among Hispanic or white adults (13% each). At the same time, Hispanic Americans expressed greater concern than other groups about contracting COVID-19 and requiring hospitalization. Hispanics were also more likely than blacks or whites to be worried that they might unknowingly spread COVID-19 to others; about two-thirds of all adults said they were at least somewhat concerned about doing this.

5Hispanic and black Americans are more likely than white adults to say cellphone tracking is acceptable in efforts to fight the virus. Two-thirds (66%) of Hispanic adults and 56% of black adults said in April that it is at least somewhat acceptable for the government to use people’s cellphones to track the location of those who have tested positive for the coronavirus; about half of white Americans (47%) said the same. Hispanic (55%) and black adults (45%) were also more likely than white adults (31%) to say it is very or somewhat acceptable for the government to track the location of people’s cellphones to ensure people are complying with experts’ advice on limiting social contact during the outbreak. The findings come as some governments have considered employing technology to help with monitoring and tracking the spread of the virus.

Despite their greater support for cellphone tracking in this context, 62% of blacks and 47% of Hispanics still said in April that cellphone tracking will not make much of a difference in limiting the spread of COVID-19.

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How removing unauthorized immigrants from census statistics could affect House reapportionment

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The House of Representatives. (National Archives)

Since the first census of the United States in 1790, counts that include both citizens and noncitizens have been used to apportion seats in the House of Representatives, with states gaining or losing based on population change over the previous decade. If unauthorized immigrants in the U.S. were removed from the 2020 census apportionment count – which the White House seeks to do – three states could each lose a seat they otherwise would have had and three others each could gain one, according to a Pew Research Center analysis based on government records.

If unauthorized immigrants were excluded from the apportionment count, California, Florida and Texas would each end up with one less congressional seat than they would have been awarded based on population change alone. California would lose two seats instead of one, Florida would gain one instead of

two, and Texas would gain two instead of three, according to analysis based on projections of Census Bureau 2019 population estimates and the Center’s estimates of the unauthorized immigrant population.

This blog post explores the role of the nation’s unauthorized immigrant population in apportionment of congressional seats. Every decade, the U.S. Census Bureau conducts a count of all people living in the country, which is then used to distribute seats in the House of Representatives to the states. The analysis in this blog post is based on projections using Census Bureau population estimates, Pew Research Center estimates of the size of the unauthorized immigrant population and established formulas for assigning congressional seats.

The Method of Equal Proportions assigns congressional seats to states based on their populations after each state is given their first seat. The method requires 50 state population figures and assigns seats sequentially; it stops after the 435th seat is assigned. Our population figures for 2020 are based on the Census Bureau’s official population estimates for 2018 and 2019 projected to April 1, 2020. We use these for our baseline apportionment.

The Pew Research Center has published estimates of the unauthorized immigrant population for states through 2017. The estimates for 2016 and 2017 show very little change, and external indications suggest few changes since then. Accordingly, we use our 2017 estimates for 2020 and subtract them from the total to provide the populations for an apportionment which excludes unauthorized immigrants.

Projected change in congressional seats after 2020 census

	Current # of House seats	Gain/loss due to census count based on ...		Projected total based on ...	
		Population change	Minus unauthorized immigrants	Population change alone	Pop. change minus unauthorized immigrants
Texas	36	3	-1	39	38
Florida	27	2	-1	29	28
Arizona	9	1	-	10	10
Colorado	7	1	-	8	8
Montana	1	1	-	2	2
North Carolina	13	1	-	14	14
Oregon	5	1	-	6	6
Alabama	7	-1	1	6	7
Minnesota	8	-1	1	7	8
Ohio	16	-1	1	15	16
Illinois	18	-1	-	17	17
Michigan	14	-1	-	13	13
New York	27	-1	-	26	26
Pennsylvania	18	-1	-	17	17
Rhode Island	2	-1	-	1	1
West Virginia	3	-1	-	2	2
California	53	-1	-1	52	51

Note: Current number of House seats based on 2010 census counts.

Source: Method of equal proportions applied to Pew Research Center projections based on Census Bureau population estimates and Pew Research Center estimates of unauthorized immigrants.

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Alabama, Minnesota and Ohio would each hold onto a seat that they would have lost if apportionment were based only on total population change. Alabama filed

a lawsuit in 2018 seeking to block the Census Bureau from including unauthorized immigrants in its population count.

In addition to these states, 11 more would gain or lose seats based on population change alone, whether unauthorized immigrants are included or excluded. Five states would gain one seat each: Arizona, Colorado, Montana, North Carolina and Oregon. Six states would lose one seat each: Illinois, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and West Virginia.

The apportionment of seats in Congress is required by the U.S. Constitution, which says that the census will be used to divide the House of Representatives “among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State,” except for enslaved people, who, until the late 1800s, were counted as three-fifths of a person, and certain American Indians. The 14th Amendment eliminated the partial count of enslaved people, and the total American Indian population was added later to congressional reapportionment calculations. The number of seats in the House was fixed at 435 following the 1910 census. Each state gets one seat, and the remainder are assigned according to a complex formula based on relative population size.

The census count includes everyone living in the United States, except for foreign tourists and business travelers in the country temporarily, according to Census Bureau rules. For apportionment purposes since 1990, military and civilian federal employees stationed abroad and their dependents are counted as living in a state if they provided a state address in their employment records. The District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and U.S. Island area populations are excluded from the apportionment total because they have no voting representation in Congress.

Federal law requires the population totals from the decennial census be delivered to the president nine months after Census Day, meaning Dec. 31, 2020. The Census Bureau has requested Congress extend the deadline to April 30, 2021, due to the coronavirus pandemic, although the White House reportedly may push for a “timely census” fueled by \$1 billion in additional funding. States would redraw congressional district boundaries to fit the new totals. The results would take effect for the Congress that meets in 2023.

In his memorandum announcing a new policy “to the extent practicable” in how congressional seats are divided up, President Donald Trump asserted that the

president has discretion to decide who is considered an inhabitant of the U.S. for apportionment purposes. Some of the same groups that successfully challenged the White House attempt to add a citizenship question to the census last year said they also would sue to block any change in apportionment policy. Democrats announced they would hold an emergency congressional hearing to respond.

The Census Bureau does not regularly publish counts or estimates of unauthorized immigrants, although the Department of Homeland Security has done so. Last year, after the U.S. Supreme Court ruled against including a question about citizenship on the 2020 census, the president ordered the Census Bureau to assemble a separate database, using other government records, on the citizenship status of every U.S. resident. This has also been challenged in court.

The Center's analysis relies on assumptions about populations to be counted in the 2020 census and estimates of unauthorized immigrants. The actual figures used for apportionment will be different from these, and so the actual apportionment could differ regardless of whether unauthorized immigrants are excluded from the apportionment totals.

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Trump Trails Biden on Most Personal Traits, Major Issues | Pew Research Center

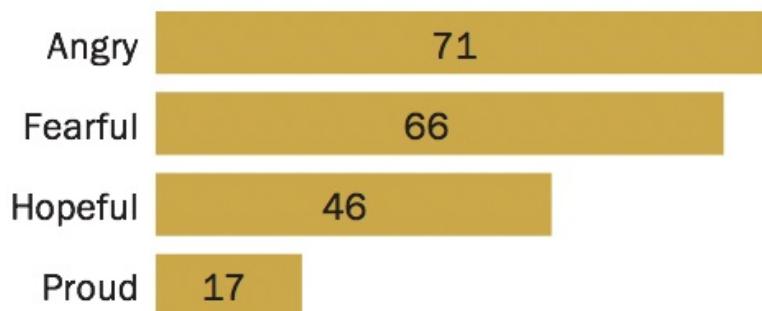
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Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand how Americans are viewing national conditions and the upcoming 2020 presidential election. For this analysis, we surveyed 4,708 U.S. adults in June 2020. Everyone who took part is a member of Pew Research Center's American Trends Panel (ATP), an online survey panel that is recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses. This way nearly all U.S. adults have a chance of selection. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other categories. Read more about the ATP's methodology.

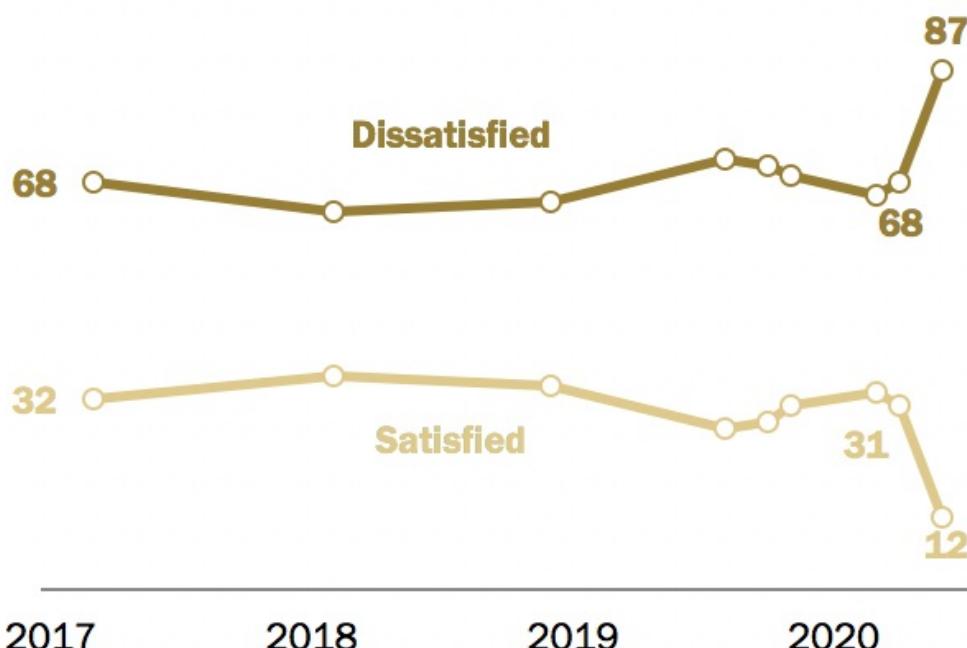
Here are the questions used for the report, along with responses, and its methodology.

Majorities feel anger, fear with state of nation; few feel proud

% who say, in thinking about the state of the country these days, they feel ...



% who say they are ___ with the way things are going in this country today



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

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Will COVID-19 Spur a Wave of Unionization? | Dissent Magazine

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Workers have been infuriated by the callous treatment they've received in their workplaces. Many of them recognized that the most surefire way to get their employers to provide the protection they needed was through collective action.



Protestors outside a Staten Island Amazon warehouse fulfillment center on May 1, 2020 (Stephanie Keith/Getty Images)

In mid-March, someone asked me whether COVID-19 would spur a wave of unionization. My first reaction was no. How could workers possibly unionize when there was all this social distancing and people couldn't even meet in groups? Moreover, I thought workers would be so cowed by the horrors of the pandemic that they wouldn't give much thought to unionizing.

That response was short-sighted. I didn't realize how furious many workers would become about the uncaring, even callous way their companies have treated them during this crisis—about the many employers that didn't lift a finger to provide masks or hand sanitizer. Many of these irate workers recognized that the most surefire way to get their employers to provide the

protection they needed was through collective action.

We've seen that kind of action from workers at Amazon, McDonald's, Domino's, Instacart, Perdue Farms, Whole Foods, and smaller grocery stores like MOM's Organic Market in Philadelphia. Many workers have incorporated social distancing into their battles—standing six feet apart as they picketed their workplace, or using cars to block the drive-thru at their McDonald's.

Many of these workers would no doubt vote to join a union tomorrow if they could (even though Trump's anti-union National Labor Relations Board [NLRB] temporarily suspended all unionization elections in late March). But it remains very unclear whether all the coronavirus-inspired anger and activism will result in increased union membership. The overriding reason why it might not is an old one: when there are unionization elections in the United States, the playing field is tilted sharply in favor of corporations and against workers seeking to organize.

Kate Bronfenbrenner of Cornell University found in a study that companies often use intimidation tactics to thwart organizing drives. In her analysis, which looked at NLRB-supervised unionization elections between 1999 and 2003, 57 percent of companies threatened to close operations if workers voted to unionize, while 47 percent said they would cut wages or benefits. Bronfenbrenner also found that 34 percent illegally fired union supporters, 28 percent illegally attempted to infiltrate the union organizing committee, and 22 percent illegally used "bribes and special favors" to encourage workers to vote against the union. Another study of elections in 2016 and 2017 found that companies terminated nearly one in five rank-and-file workers who spearheaded unionization campaigns.

The federal judiciary's conservative tilt makes unionization harder still. Not only do employers often require workers to hear anti-union consultants and watch anti-union videos, but they also have the right to prohibit union organizers from setting foot on company property, thanks to a 1992 Supreme Court ruling that exalted private property rights far above workers' rights and concerns. Under that ruling, employers can even bar organizers from putting flyers on windshields in the employee parking lot.

During the pandemic, many employers remain as aggressive as ever in fighting unions. Amazon seems to have gone out of its way to signal that it won't tolerate organizing efforts. The company fired Christian Smalls, who spearheaded a

walkout by employees at its Staten Island warehouse who felt Amazon was doing far too little to protect them from the virus. Amazon also fired Bashir Mohamed, the lead worker-activist at a Minnesota warehouse, as well as two tech workers in Seattle who were outspoken climate campaigners and had criticized safety conditions at the warehouses. Whole Foods, an Amazon subsidiary, has created a heat map that uses twenty-five metrics, including diversity levels and number of complaints about safety, to keep tabs on which of its stores are most at risk of union activity.

On March 31, the CEO of Trader Joe's sent an anti-union letter to all employees, while a Trader Joe's worker in Louisville said the company fired him for airing safety concerns about COVID-19 on his Facebook page. All that came after Google fired four worker leaders who were promoting collective action and after the tech darling, Kickstarter, suddenly dismissed several members of its union organizing committee. (Kickstarter said they were not terminated for backing a union.)

The outlook for unionizing isn't all glum. The burst of coronavirus-related walkouts and sickouts comes after the biggest wave of strikes since the 1980s: the 2018–19 #RedforEd strikes, as well as major work stoppages at General Motors, Marriott, and Stop & Shop. The public approval rating for unions has climbed to nearly its highest level in fifty years. There has also been a surge of unionization among adjunct professors, grad students, digital and print journalists, museum workers, nurses, cannabis store workers, and nonprofit employees.

Another welcome development for labor is that this year's crop of Democratic presidential candidates put forward the most ambitious plans to rebuild unions in decades, perhaps ending a long period in which the party took labor for granted. One Democratic candidate after another seemed to realize (or acted as if they just realized) that if wage stagnation is going to end, if income inequality is going to be reduced, if the Democrats are to win back Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin, then it will be vital to strengthen the labor movement. It's hard to know whether the presumptive nominee Joe Biden means what he says about fighting hard to rebuild unions; one sure thing is that workers would benefit from a Democratic majority on the NLRB, which comes with control of the White House.

In a video of a walkout at an Amazon warehouse in Chicago, one courageous

worker said, “This is not about Amazonians being lazy. We want to work. We want to work in a clean facility. We want to work where it’s going to be safe and our kids are going to be safe and our families are going to be safe. How can we be essential workers when our lives are not essential?”

She expressed an essential point: in a society where corporations are relentlessly focused on maximizing profits and productivity, collective action is by far the most effective way for workers to get employers to address their pressing needs. Most corporate executives couldn’t care less whether their employees have a voice at work. It’s up to the nation’s workers to make their employers hear their voice—loud and clear. There is no more pressing time to do this than during a horrid pandemic, when many workers have died because their companies failed to take adequate safety precautions.

Steven Greenhouse was a *New York Times* reporter for thirty-one years, spending his last nineteen years there as its labor and workplace reporter. He is the author of *Beaten Down, Worked Up: The Past, Present, and Future of American Labor*, which was published last year by Knopf and will be released in paperback in July.

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