

*American Resistance*  
Chapter 2: Resistance in the Streets  
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Ever since 2000, I've been studying activism by surveying protesters in the streets at demonstrations. At this point, I've surveyed thousands of participants at protest events around North America and Europe. I've had protesters correct my pronunciation in Paris at the Youth Labor Law (CPE) protests in 2006, dodged the police during the Another World is Possible March at the 2002 World Economic Forum, New York City, and it took a week to get feeling back in my toes after surveying protesters at the Copenhagen Climate March in December 2009.

It all started in the Hague at the Human Dike protest during the climate negotiations in 2000. I was in the Netherlands to collect the final bits of data for my dissertation, which compared national responses to the climate regime.<sup>1</sup> Having worked for NGOs that focused on citizen responses to environmental policies prior to graduate school, I was fascinated by the large-scale protest event that was called for the weekend during the negotiations. To understand who came out and why they were participating, I put together a short survey to conduct during the event. With the help of a friend who was doing her PhD at Berkeley, we administered the survey to 204 participants who were randomly selected from throughout the crowd of people while they filled sandbags and built a dike around the conference center where the negotiations were taking place.

At the end of the event, the Environment Minister from the Netherlands joined the crowd and placed the last sandbag on top of the "Human Dike" that they had formed while media cameras clicked all around him. It was at that moment that I realized that contemporary protests were not like I had read about in my social movements classes in graduate school. Large scale mobilizations such as the Human Dike are used by political actors outside *and* inside of governments to express the will of the people. The aims of these events are to mobilize participants in a way that is visibly

compelling that also instills in participants a sense of collective identity.<sup>2</sup> When a demonstration mobilizes a large crowd and they are picked up by the media, images of the event provide media consumers with an indication that there is a critical mass of support for the goals of the organizers.

The Human Dike in the Netherlands was only the beginning of my work on protests. Since 2000, I've surveyed protesters around the US, and Europe. In some cases, people are demonstrating against specific policies—like the war in Iraq or the USA Patriot Act. In other cases, the participants are marching to encourage a policy—like a stronger international agreement to regulate greenhouse gas emissions. In other words, some demonstrations aim to support government actions, while others are meant to oppose them.<sup>3</sup> When the Women's March was called after the 2016 election, I knew I had to get back into the streets to observe the event and collect data from the participants. The call to march on the day after the inauguration was sparking a lot of interest and information about it was spreading like wildfire over social media.<sup>4</sup> I joined forces with two of my colleagues whose research focuses on race in America, adjusting my survey so we could collect data from whoever showed up for the event. We believed that the March had the potential to mobilize a crowd that was motivated by issues that spanned race, class, gender, and sexual orientation.<sup>1</sup> Given the recent successes of events coordinated by Occupy Wall Street,<sup>5</sup> Black Lives Matter, and the Climate Movement, the March had the potential to mobilize participants with varying concerns from across the progressive spectrum.

The day after President Trump's inauguration, the Women's March mobilized almost three million people around the country to become the largest protest in US history.<sup>6</sup> While surveying participants, I bumped into many people from different stages of my life. While I worked my way through my assigned section of the sea of pink-pussy hats in front of the Hirshhorn Museum, I bumped into a woman I haven't seen since high school graduation, my ex-boyfriend from college

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<sup>1</sup> The survey instrument is available at <http://drfisher.umd.edu/WomensMarchSurvey.pdf>

and his wife, a guy from my PhD program in Wisconsin, and many people from my life as a professor in the DC area.

Although protests against Donald Trump had been relatively common during his campaign for president, the Resistance as a movement did not really start until his presidency formally began. In fact, the Women's March has been called the "trigger" of the Resistance.<sup>7</sup> Since then, protest events have taken place around the US focusing on a variety of issues, including racial justice; Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transsexual, and Queer (LGBTQ) rights; climate change, and the Trump Administration's perceived stance on science, among others.

Much speculation has focused on who attended the Women's March and the other subsequent protests in the Resistance, as well as what issues motivated these individuals to raise their voices in protest. This chapter presents analysis of a unique data set collected from a random sample of participants from the largest protests since the Inauguration to understand who is participating in the Resistance in the Streets and why these individuals are protesting President Trump and his policies. I start by providing an overview of the Resistance in the Streets. Then, I briefly describe the events included in my analysis. Finally, I discuss findings from participants at these events to understand Resistance in the Streets and where it is going.

### **Studying the Resistance in the Streets**

Here is a timeline of the largest and most politically salient protests that have taken place since the Inauguration of Donald Trump.<sup>ii</sup> Most important to note is the frequency of protests that have taken place overall. Of these events, only a few have turned out more than 50,000 people in Washington DC: the Women's March, the March for Science, the People's Climate March, and the Equality March that took place during the DC Gay Pride celebration.

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<sup>ii</sup> This timeline will be updated as 2018 progresses.

In this chapter, I present data collected from participants at three of these four events—the Women’s March, the March for Science, and the People’s Climate March (I was unable to assemble a research team to collect data at the Equity March due to its timing). In addition to these three events, I also present data collected from the March for Racial Justice, which took place in September 2017. Taken together the responses to the surveys includes data from 1,275 participants at most of the largest protest events to take place since the inauguration of Donald Trump. All of the data presented in this chapter were collected by surveying protesters using a methodology that is consistent with my previous research on protest events going all the way back to the Human Dike in the Netherlands in 2000.<sup>8</sup> Although the protesting populations at each event were unique in some ways, there are clear consistencies across participants in these protests. Moreover, these data tell us a lot about who is actually participating in the Resistance. In this chapter, I focus on who is in the streets, what mobilized them, how they are connected, what unifies them, and what threatens to break them apart.

### **Gathering Data on Resistance in the Streets**

The findings in this chapter are based on data collected from participants at these four large-scale protest events in Washington, DC since the inauguration.<sup>iii</sup> This table presents an overview of the turnout as well as the data collected from participants at each event. Before discussing what these data tell us about the Resistance in the Streets, each of the events will be described briefly.

Table Summarizing Protests Here

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<sup>iii</sup> When additional large-scale events take place in Washington, DC before the 2018 Mid-term elections, those data will be added to this chapter.

## *The Women's March*

The Women's March was initiated by a white grandmother in Hawaii who posted a call to action on Facebook on the day after the 2016 election. Her idea soon transitioned into a broader, intersectional coalition of seasoned activists that mobilized what has been called "the largest single-day demonstration in recorded U.S. history."<sup>9</sup> The march in Washington, DC was part of a broader day of action that took place in other cities across the US and around the globe. Individuals with a range of demographic backgrounds turned out at these "sister marches." As participants flooded the same streets that had hosted the inaugural parade in DC only 24 hours before, chants opposing the new administration reverberated through the air. An estimated 500,000 people descended on Washington, DC to participate in the Women's March. Thanks to efforts by the pussy-hat project, the streets of DC were flooded with a sea of pink hats.<sup>iv</sup> Organizers from the March had secured a high profile list of speakers, including Gloria Steinem and Madonna. Given the size of the crowd, however, the majority of us in the crowd could neither see nor hear the speakers during the event. In fact, only one of the 8 members of our research team who was collecting data at the front of the crowd was able to see the stage and the performers.

Because I was walking through the crowd with a set of clipboards, I got asked a bunch of questions about where the toilets were or when and where we were going to march. When I explained that I was there to survey the crowd and actually had no connection to the organizers or the plans for the day, many volunteered to take the survey. I then had to explain that they hadn't been randomly sampled and, thus, could not participate.

Since the March was planned without a staging area, the 500,000-person crowd would have had to march through itself to move. Although the organizers could have tried to get the dense sea of pink pussy hats to part, it was not possible without risking crowd crush, which would risk the

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<sup>iv</sup> See <https://www.pussyhatproject.com/>

safety of the participants. In the end, the Women’s March didn’t march anywhere; it just stood still. An eight-member research team entered the crowd at the entrances designated by the organizers and sampled march participants throughout the morning and early afternoon of the 21<sup>st</sup> while the rally took place. Researchers completed 528 surveys with a refusal rate of 7.5%

### *The March for Science*

In contrast to the Women’s March, which was started on Facebook, the March for Science began with a “throwaway line on Reddit.”<sup>10</sup> Its aim was “to defend the role of science in policy and society.”<sup>v</sup> Like the Women’s March, satellite marches took place around the world on the same day as the flagship event in DC, which was held on Earth Day 2017—April 22<sup>nd</sup>. There were a number of claims that the March mobilized a new group of scientist-activists who have the potential to be channeled into innovative forms of political action.<sup>11</sup> However, my analysis has shown few differences between the makeup of this March and other marches in the Resistance.<sup>12</sup>

An estimated 100,000 people participated in the event in Washington, DC in the rain. Like the Women’s March, the event involved a rally with speeches. In this case, the speakers included notable scientists. Even though it was pouring by the time headliner Bill Nye “the science guy” took the stage, cheers erupted throughout the soggy crowd. A twelve-member research team entered the staging area around the Washington Monument. March participants were sampled throughout the morning and early afternoon of the 22<sup>nd</sup> as they listened to speeches about the importance of science. I had to pull the team early because our tablets were starting to malfunction in the rain and I didn’t want to risk losing the data. Even with these challenges, researchers completed 212 surveys with a refusal rate of 5.8%

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<sup>v</sup> <https://www.marchforscience.com/>

### *People's Climate March 2017*

Exactly a week after the March for Science, the People Climate March was held on 29 April 2017. This event in Washington, DC was a follow-up to the first People's Climate March, which was held in New York City three years earlier on the Sunday before the United Nations held talks on the issue of climate change. Although this march was unique in that it was connected to a broader effort to draw attention to the issue of climate change in the US and was not a direct response to the Trump Administration and its policies, participants had a lot to protest by late April 2017. Participants marched to express their concerns about the environmental agenda of the Trump Administration, particularly as the President had signed an executive order in March rescinding the Clean Power Plan<sup>vi</sup> and was threatening to pull out of the Paris Agreement on climate change, (which he formally did in June).<sup>13</sup> Like the Women's March and the March for Science, as well as the 2014 People's Climate March, this event coincided with numerous coordinated protests around the United States.<sup>vii</sup> Protesters marched to the White House and circled it to show that the world was watching as President Trump passed his 100<sup>th</sup> day in office.

Even though over 100,000 people had turned out in Washington, DC for the soggy March for Science the previous weekend, an estimated 200,000 people participated in the event in Washington, DC on an unseasonably hot and sunny April day where temperatures reached almost 90 degrees.<sup>14</sup> A ten-member research team entered the crowd in the designated areas around the National Mall.<sup>viii</sup> March participants were sampled throughout the morning and early afternoon as they lined up to march. Many famous people were rumored to be in the crowd. In fact, one

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<sup>vi</sup> The Clean Power Plan was designed to regulate the emissions of utilities in the US for details, see [https://ballotpedia.org/Clean\\_Power\\_Plan\\_political\\_timeline](https://ballotpedia.org/Clean_Power_Plan_political_timeline) (Accessed 8 November 2017).

<sup>vii</sup> <https://pcm2017.wpengine.com/> (Accessed 7 December 2017)

<sup>viii</sup> See map at <http://pcm2017.wpengine.com/logistics/#map> (Accessed 7 December 2017).

member of the research team surveyed in the area where Virgin Atlantic CEO Richard Branson was holding court—but he did not make it into the sample. Although photos also placed Leonardo DiCaprio at the front of the crowd, no one from the research team ever caught a glimpse of him in the staging area. Researchers completed 348 surveys with a refusal rate of 11%.

### *March for Racial Justice*

Like the Women’s March and the March for Science, the March for Racial Justice was also initiated by a less institutionalized actor. In contrast to these other marches, however, the March for Racial Justice did not end up being coordinated by a broad national committee of seasoned activists nor did it connect with a broad coalition of national groups as organizational partners. On September 30, 2017, the March for Racial Justice (M4RJ) was held in Lincoln Park near Capitol Hill. The protest was planned in June after a police officer was acquitted in killing Philando Castile.<sup>15</sup> After the President’s response to the killing of a peaceful protester by a white supremacist in Charlotte, VA in August and his September critiques of NFL athletes who had taken a knee during the national anthem to express their concern about police brutality and their desire for racial justice in America, many expected the march to gain additional support. The march was scheduled to take place on the same day as the March for Black Women a few blocks from the staging area of the March for Racial Justice.<sup>16</sup> After separate rallies took place, the two groups converged and marched together toward the Capitol and the Department of Justice, ending at the National Mall. A number of concurrent events were scheduled to take place around the country.<sup>17</sup>

Due in part to its lack of institutional support, turnout was much lower than previous marches in Washington, DC. An estimated 10,000 people participated in the March, which included people from both rallies. A fourteen-member research team entered the crowd in the designated

areas around Lincoln Park. Participants were sampled throughout the morning and early afternoon during the rally. Researchers completed 187 surveys with a refusal rate of 17%.

### **Who is Participating in Resistance in the Streets?**

In terms of the demographics of the participants, there is remarkable similarity among the people who came out to participate in these four marches. The Resistance in the Streets is made up of highly educated women who are around 40 years old. Every event was predominantly female; more women turned out at each event than men. This finding is not particularly surprising given that most people who participate in volunteerism of all sorts tend to be female.<sup>18</sup>

The Resistance in the Street is mobilizing highly educated crowds. While a third of the US population has a bachelor's degree,<sup>ix</sup> more than two-thirds of the participants at each event held a bachelor's degree or higher. Although it makes sense to expect that participants in the March for Science would be the most educated participants in the Resistance in the Streets, they were not. Instead, participants in the Women's March had the highest levels of educational attainment with over half (53%) reporting having completed a graduate degree.

The Resistance in the Street is not a particularly young crowd. In contrast to those who claim millennials to be the "foot soldiers of the Resistance",<sup>19</sup> march attendees were older than expected. The average age ranged from 39 years old at the March for Racial Justice to 43 at the Women's March.<sup>x</sup> In her analysis of generational spillover in the Resistance, Whittier analyzes our data from the Women's March. She notes that attendees were relatively evenly divided among Millennials, Gen X, and Baby Boomers, with more than 13% millennials. "Although millennials are

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<sup>ix</sup> <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2016/demo/p20-578.pdf>

<sup>x</sup> Based on mean scores; It is important to remember that our IRB protocol required that we only collect data from participants over the age of 18.

the most numerous generation demographically (Fry 2016), so these data do not establish that they are disproportionately active.”<sup>20</sup>

The biggest differences across the protest events can be seen in the racial and ethnic make-up of each event. Although all events turned out predominantly white crowds, there is quite a bit of variation among them. The lowest participation of non-whites was at the March for Science, which was focused specifically on science-related issues. Eighty percent of the participants were white and only 1% were black. In contrast, the highest percentage of non-white participation was at the March for Racial Justice, where 62% of participants were white and 18% of the participants were black. These findings are not particularly surprising since events that more explicitly focus on identity-based issues, such as racial justice, are expected to mobilize people who are most likely to experience these issues. Overall, however, the racial distribution of these samples are relatively consistent and similar to the national averages for college-educated Americans.<sup>xi</sup>

Insert Demographic Tables Here.

### **The Politics of the Resistance in the Streets**

As expected, the Resistance in the streets is overwhelmingly progressive in its political orientation. The majority of participants at every event identified as left-leaning, with the average response at every march placing participants somewhere between Left or Slightly-Left leaning.<sup>xii</sup> The March for Science had a somewhat higher proportion of moderates and Right-leaning participants than the other marches.

Additionally, most participants reported having voted for Hilary Clinton for President in 2016. However, the numbers of Clinton supporters have been going down at each event, which

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<sup>xi</sup> Based on calculations from data available at: <https://www.census.gov/prod/2012pubs/acsbr10-19.pdf> (accessed 9 May 2017).

<sup>xii</sup> Respondents were asked to place themselves on a 7-point scale from very left to very right.

indicates that the Resistance in the Streets has been attracting a broader range of people. Whereas almost everyone at the Women's March reported having voted for Clinton and only 5% reported either voting for a third-party candidate or not voting, 14% of the participants at the more recent March for Racial Justice reported supporting a third-party candidate or choosing not to vote in the election. Although the percentage of Clinton supporters remains high, the fact that the percentage has gone down for each march suggests that the Resistance in the Streets is increasingly drawing in people beyond mainstream Democrats.

At the same time, the Resistance in the Streets has been mobilizing a lot of participants who are completely new to protest. A third of all of the participants at the Women's March reported never having participated in an event before. This percentage is particularly notable because it is higher than at all of the protest events compared in a 2009 study by Verhulst and Walgrave.<sup>21</sup> In contrast to the growing percentage of non-voters and third-party candidate-supporters, the percentage of new protesters has been going down at each event. In other words, fewer new people are joining each protest. This finding must be understood within the context of the broader Resistance in the Streets, which is a sustained response to the Trump Administration and its policies.

To that end, the percentage of repeat protesters who have participated in the events that make up the Resistance in the Streets has been going up at every event. In fact, three quarters of all participants at the March for Racial Justice reported also attending the Women's March. The high level of repeat protesting is remarkable for two reasons: first, in most cases repeat protesters (i.e. those who participate in more than 1 event in a year) tend to make up a small percentage of protesting populations;<sup>22</sup> second, these people are reporting participating in events that focus on very different issues. There is no reason to expect people who are marching for women's rights to march for science, the climate, or racial justice. Nevertheless, they are. In other words, those who have joined the Resistance in the Streets are coming out again-and-again.

### **What Is Motivating the Resistance in the Streets**

One of the big questions that remains is why people are participating in such a range of protest events? To understand what, exactly, motivated participants to join these events, my colleagues and I did something relatively novel: we asked them. Although including this question may seem obvious, the research on protest tends to assume that if you come out for a Women’s March, you’re motivated to attend by women’s issues or you’re a general joiner looking for something to do on a Saturday.<sup>23</sup> To test this assumption, we decided to ask everyone whom we surveyed: “What issues motivated you to participate today?” Respondents could write in as many issues as they wanted.<sup>24</sup>

By directly asking participants what motivated them to join, we were also able to look at the degree to which they were motivated by intersectional interests—those identity-based interests that have been found to cross race, class, gender, sexual orientation, legal status, and other categories of identity. Intersectional interests can be used to build coalitions within and across social movements.<sup>25</sup> As a result, this strategy increases the number and diversity of activists. In contrast to claims that intersectionality leads to silos,<sup>26</sup> Kimberle Crenshaw suggests that it can promote coalitions rather than divisions.<sup>27</sup> In my work with colleagues specifically studying intersectionality at the Women’s March, we come to similar conclusions. We find that “individuals’ motivations to participate [in the Women’s March] represented an intersectional set of issues” showing explicitly “how coalitions of issues emerge.”

At the Women’s March, respondents wrote an average of 2.74 reasons. Responses ran the gamut. Some focused specifically on the participant’s individual identity: “1) my parents are immigrants, 2) I’m Mexican-American, 3) I’m a woman, 4) my boyfriend is Muslim, 5) I feel personally attacked by Trump’s presidency and his Twitter.” Others were more focused on politics:

“Trump’s beliefs and behaviors, equal pay, singer payer, control of the Supreme Court, women’s rights.” In some cases, participant described their political motivations with a hint of anger: “the defunding of planned parenthood as well as women’s rights being shitted on by an orange man.”

These responses from participants at the Women’s March, along with the 525 others sampled, were coded into fourteen categories: Women’s Rights; Reproductive Rights; Environment; Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transsexual, and Queer (LGBTQ) Issues; Racial Justice; Police Brutality; Immigration; Religion; Social Welfare; Labor; Peace; Equality; Politics; and Trump. To speed up data collection and data analysis at the following marches, we asked the same question and listed the 14 categories that emerged at the Women’s March to be checked off.

In the following table we can see the motivations of participants at all for of these Marches. As expected, the named focus of each event got the highest responses: Women’s Rights was the most common motivation for participants at the Women’s March (61%), the Environment was the most common motivation for participants at the March for Science (93%) and the People’s Climate March (97%), and Racial Justice was the most common motivation at the March for Racial Justice (89%). However, participants at these events also reported being motivated by other reasons that spanned the progressive spectrum. Over a third of participants in the Women’s March also reported being motivated by the Environment (36%), Racial Justice (35%), Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transsexual, and Queer (LGBTQ) Issues (35%), and Reproductive Rights (33%).

Perhaps due to the actions of President Trump and his administration, secondary motivations at the events that took place after the Women’s March went up overall. Over a 40% of participants at the March for Science reported being motivated by Women’s Rights (40%), Equality (45%), Politics/Voting (44%), and Trump (53%). At the People’s Climate March the following weekend, over half of the crowd reported being motivated by President Trump (56%). Almost half were motivated by issues related to Equality (47%). Forty-three percent reported being motivated

by Peace and 40% reported being motivated by Women’s Rights. Participants at the March for Racial Justice, in contrast, were very motivated by identity-based issues. At least three-quarters of participants reported being motivated by Police Brutality (80%) and Equality (75%). Over half of participants at this event also reported being motivated by immigration (58%). In the end, these results clearly show that participants in the Resistance in the Streets are not aligning exclusively with one specific issue; rather they are motivated by many intersecting and potentially overlapping issues.

At the same time, the coalitions among motivations varied substantially from one event to another. These results suggest that motivations that mobilize individuals to participate in the Resistance in the Streets are not particularly durable—they tend to change over time and from one event to another.<sup>28</sup>

Insert Motivations Table Here

### **Resisting Off the Streets**

In sum, we clearly see that the people who are participating in the Resistance in the Streets are new and returning protesters, but they are not necessarily motivated by the same issues each time they march. Going back to the timeline presented at the beginning of this chapter, when we looking specifically at the frequency and turnout of marches, the timeline suggests that the Resistance in the Streets is less frequent. This interpretation has been noted in reports by the Crowd Counting Consortium. In October 2017, they stated “according to our estimates, October probably featured the fewest demonstrators of any month since Trump’s inauguration,” and the size of crowds overall had declined.<sup>29</sup> These findings have been corroborated by a long-time organizer who has worked on mass mobilizations for many years. In an email exchange discussing the March for Racial Justice, he noted, “People are sick of marching on Washington.”<sup>xiii</sup>

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<sup>xiii</sup> Personal correspondence with author 26 September 2017.

When we look at other ways that participants can engage in politics and civics, many of the participants were already fairly civically engaged. Focusing specifically on two actions that have been encouraged by many groups who work on Resistance in the Districts—contacting an elected official and attending a town hall meeting—participation was quite high. In general, these results were relatively consistent across all participants from these large-scale protest events. More than half of participants at all of the events reported contacting an elected official in the past year, with the highest occurrence from 70% of participants at the People’s Climate March. Over 40% of participants at all of the events reported attending a town hall meeting in the past year. In fact, the percentage reporting attending a town hall meeting went up at each event, suggesting that people who were participating in the Resistance in the Streets were increasingly taking their Resistance into their congressional districts as well.

Even with these differences, the results were relatively stable among march participants across fourteen measures of civic engagement. There were only two instances where there were statistically significant differences: participating in direct action and contacting the media to express a view. In the case of direct action (employing intentionally confrontational and, in some cases, illegal tactics), there was variation across the different protest-events, with participants at the Women’s March scoring the lowest percentage and participants at the People’s Climate March and March for Racial Justice scoring the highest with 41% reporting engaging in direct action in the past year. It is possible that these differences are due to the types of activism that have been employed by the Climate and Racial Justice/Black Lives Matter movements in recent years. In the case of contacting the media, participants at the March for Science reported being much less active (15%) in comparison with participants at the other marches. Here, the participants at the People’s Climate March were the most involved with 30% having contacted the media in the past year.<sup>xiv</sup>

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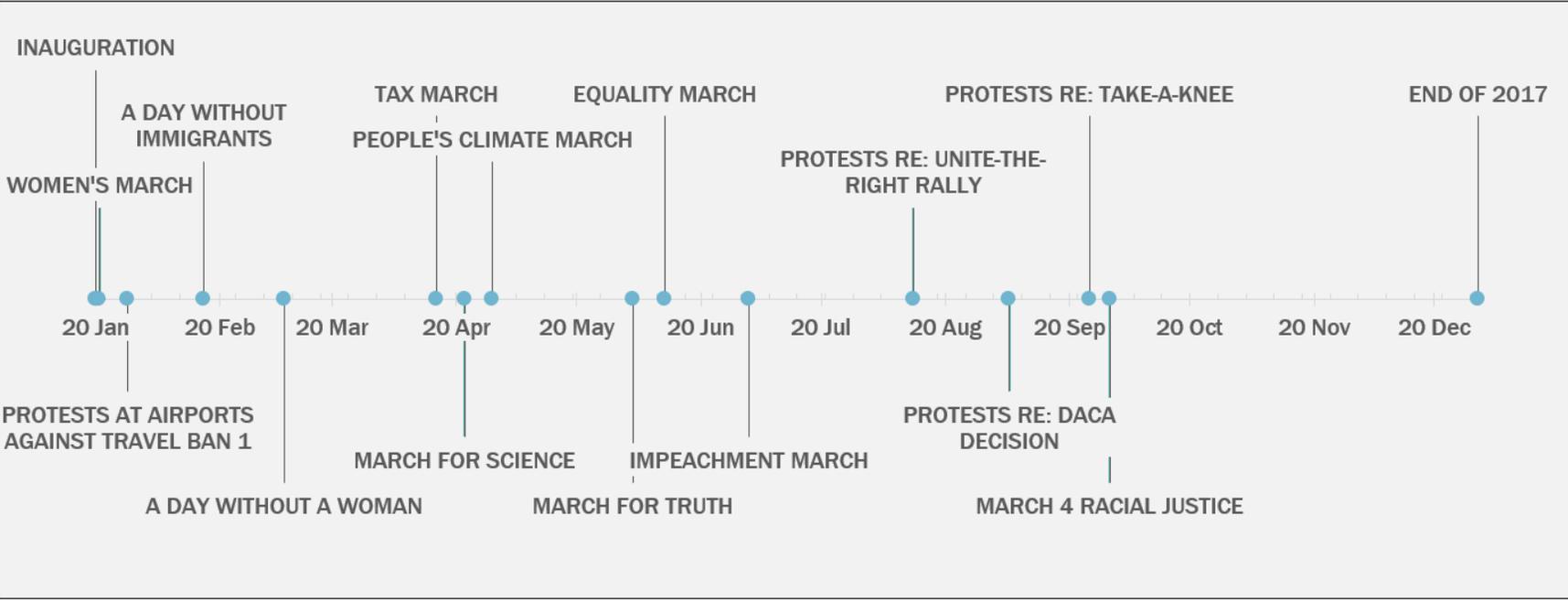
<sup>xiv</sup> These results are statistically significant at the .0001 level.

Insert Civic Engagement Table Here

**Looking to Chapter 3:**

Although participants in the Resistance in the Streets are increasingly engaged in Resistance in the Districts, more information is needed to understand this very different type of resistance, which focuses on action in local communities to appeal to elected officials. Chapter 3 specifically looks at how Resistance in the Districts is working. It will also help answer questions raised in this chapter. In particular, if Americans are experiencing protest fatigue, are they channeling their efforts into other types of Resistance?

# RESISTANCE IN THE STREETS 2017 TIMELINE



**Overview of Marches**

	<b>Women’s March</b>	<b>March 4 Science</b>	<b>People’s Climate March</b>	<b>March 4 Racial Justice</b>
Estimated Attendance	500,000	100,000	200,000	10,000
Total Completed Surveys	528	212	348	187
Response Rate	93%	94%	89%	83%

## DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE RESISTANCE IN THE STREETS

### Gender

	<b>Women's March</b>	<b>March 4 Science</b>	<b>People's Climate March</b>	<b>March 4 Racial Justice</b>
<b>Female</b>	85%	54%	57%	66%
<b>Male</b>	14%	42%	35%	32%
<b>Other</b>	1%	4%	2%	2%

### Educational Attainment:

	<b>Women's March</b>	<b>March 4 Science</b>	<b>People's Climate March</b>	<b>March 4 Racial Justice</b>
<b>Bachelor's Degree</b>	34%	35%	35%	30%
<b>Graduate Degree</b>	53%	47%	42%	40%
<b>Total BA or Higher</b>	87%	82%	77%	70%

### Race/Ethnicity

	<b>Women's March</b>	<b>March 4 Science</b>	<b>People's Climate March</b>	<b>March 4 Racial Justice</b>
<b>White</b>	77%	80%	77%	62%
<b>Hispanic/Latino</b>	4%	4%	6%	7%
<b>Black</b>	7%	1%	3%	18%
<b>Native American</b>	0%	1%	2%	1%
<b>Asian</b>	4%	5%	6%	6%
<b>Multiracial/Other</b>	8%	4%	6%	7%

## POLITICS OF THE RESISTANCE IN THE STREETS

### Political Ideology

	<b>Women's March</b>	<b>March 4 Science</b>	<b>People's Climate March</b>	<b>March 4 Racial Justice</b>
<b>Left</b>	92%	83%	86%	87%
<b>Moderate, middle of the road</b>	6%	10%	7%	7%
<b>Right</b>	1%	5%	2%	4%

### Protest Experience/Voting

	<b>Women's March</b>	<b>March 4 Science</b>	<b>People's Climate March</b>	<b>March 4 Racial Justice</b>
<b>First-Timers</b>	33%	30%	24%	18%
<b>Attended Women's March</b>	*	46%	70%	76%
<b>Attended March 4 Science</b>	*	*	34%	34%
<b>Attended PCM</b>	*	*	*	25%
<b>Voted for Clinton</b>	90%	84%	82%	79%

## MOTIVATIONS ACROSS THE RESISTANCE IN THE STREETS

	<b>Women's March</b>	<b>March 4 Science</b>	<b>People's Climate March</b>	<b>March 4 Racial Justice</b>
<b>Women's Rights</b>	61%	40%	40%	48%
<b>Environment</b>	36%	93%	97%	22%
<b>Racial Justice</b>	35%	26%	36%	89%
<b>LGBTQ</b>	35%	22%	28%	41%
<b>Reproductive Rights</b>	33%	32%	28%	24%
<b>Equality</b>	25%	45%	47%	75%
<b>Social Welfare</b>	23%	35%	37%	39%
<b>Immigration</b>	22%	29%	34%	58%
<b>Peace</b>	20%	35%	43%	42%
<b>Police Brutality/BLM</b>	18%	22%	29%	80%
<b>Politics/Voting</b>	16%	44%	39%	37%
<b>Labor</b>	12%	19%	25%	20%
<b>Religion</b>	9%	13%	17%	13%
<b>Trump</b>	29%	53%	56%	44%

## CIVIC ENGAGEMENT BEYOND RESISTANCE IN THE STREETS

	<b>Women's March</b>	<b>March for Science</b>	<b>People's Climate March</b>	<b>March for Racial Justice</b>
<b>Contacted elected official</b>	58%	63%	<b>70%</b>	65%
<b>Attended town hall meeting</b>	42%	43%	48%	<b>52%</b>
<b>Contacted the media to express a view</b>	21%	15%	<b>30%</b>	27%
<b>Participated in direct action</b>	23%	31%	<b>41%</b>	<b>41%</b>
<b>Worn a safety pin for social justice</b>	31%	25%	21%	<b>33%</b>

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