The Report on Human Rights Violations in the United States in 2024 (II)

2024年美国侵犯人权报告（下）

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Asian Americans continue to face systemic discrimination in various aspects. A report released by the Alliance for Justice on May 22, 2024, highlighted that for much of the 19th and 20th centuries, Asian Americans were systematically excluded from many areas of public life. Even today, 41 state supreme courts have never had an Asian American judge, despite some of these states having significant Asian American populations.

The report argues that this glaring absence of representation highlights systemic issues that continue to exclude AAPI from key positions in the judiciary, perpetuating a history of disparity and inequity. According to a report by the *Harvard Business Review*, although Asians are the most educated segment of the American workforce, they are the least likely among all racial groups to ascend to leadership roles. However, a detailed analysis of top *Fortune* 500 technology companies shows that Asian professionals are even less likely to progress in their careers today than they were a decade ago. Although Asians make up around 13 percent of the U.S. professional workforce, they hold only 1.5 percent of Fortune 500 corporate officer roles. Additionally, more than half of Fortune 1000 company Boards have no Asian directors.

The unwarranted exclusion of Chinese Americans leads to tragedy. The China Initiative implemented by the U.S. government from 2018 to 2022 brought serious troubles to Chinese-American scientists, even causing unbearable loss of lives. After a lengthy investigation by the U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH), Jane Wu, a Chinese-American neuroscientist at Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois, was barred from applying for further research grants. The investigation destroyed her career. On July 10, 2024, she took her own life in her Chicago home. Monica M. Bertagnolli, director of the NIH, issued a statement acknowledging that U.S. government actions "have had the unintended consequence of creating a difficult climate for our valued Asian American, Asian immigrant and Asian research colleagues who may feel targeted and alienated." According to the "2024 State of Chinese Americans" study conducted by the Committee of 100 and National Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago (NORC), about two thirds of Chinese Americans (68 percent) face at least one form of discrimination in an average month, and 50 percent report having felt hopeless in the 30 days before taking the survey.

Racial discrimination has evolved and intensified. In a report titled "Contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination,

亚裔在多领域面临歧视。美国正义联盟（Alliance for Justice）2024年5月22日发布的报告指出，19世纪和20世纪的大部分时间里，亚裔在美国社会的许多方面都被排除在外。直到今日，仍有41个州的最高法院从未有过亚裔法官，尽管其中一些州拥有大量亚裔人口。该报告认为，这种明显的代表性缺失凸显了系统性歧视，使得亚裔继续被排除在司法机构的关键职位之外，导致种族差异和不平等的历史不断固化。《哈佛商业评论》（Harvard Business Review）网站2024年6月2日报道，尽管亚裔在美国劳动力群体中受教育程度最高，但他们在所有种族群体中晋升领导职位的可能性却最低。对财富500强中顶级科技公司的分析显示，亚裔如今在职业生涯中晋升的可能性比10年前还要小。尽管亚裔约占美国专业劳动力的13%，但他们在财富500强企业高管中只占1.5%。此外，超过一半的财富1000强公司董事会没有亚裔董事。

无端排斥华裔酿成惨剧。美国政府2018年至2022年实施的"中国行动计划"给华裔科学家带来了严重困扰，甚至造成了难以承受的生命代价。美国国立卫生研究院（National Institutes of Health, NIH）对伊利诺伊州西北大学华裔神经学家吴瑛进行了长时间调查，禁止她继续申请科研基金。这种调查摧毁了她的职业生涯。2024年7月10日，吴瑛在家中选择结束自己的生命。国立卫生研究院的主任莫妮卡·贝尔塔尼奥利（Monica M.Bertagnolli）发表声明承认，美国政府采取的行动使亚裔学者陷入困境。"百人会（Committee of 100）"和芝加哥大学全国民意调查中心（National Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago, NORC）开展的"2024年华裔美国人状况调查"显示，68%的华裔受访者平均每月

xenophobia and related intolerance," Ashwini K.P., a UN human rights expert, pointed out that a special study of the U.S. law enforcement image database showed that the proportion of people of African descent in the database was disproportionately high, leading to African American individuals being more likely to be mistakenly identified as suspects in facial recognition systems used by U.S. law enforcement. This reflects systemic racial discrimination with deep historical roots.

IV . Vulnerable Groups: Helplessness of Women and Children

The United States has not ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and is the only UN member state that has refused to ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child. A constitutional amendment to "equal rights" for men and women, proposed more than 100 years ago, has yet to be passed. The absence of legal protection has led to widespread infringement of women's and children's rights.

Gender discrimination in the workplace has expanded significantly. It's hard for women to break through the professional glass ceiling. According to a report from S&P Global Market Intelligence, in 2023, women held just 11.8 percent of the roughly 15,000 C-suite roles in listed American companies, down from 12.2 percent the year before. In 2023, the gender wage gap between men and women working full-time widened year-over-year, according to an annual report from the U.S. Census Bureau. The Census Bureau calculates the gender wage gap by comparing only men and women who work year-round in full-time jobs. But a grimmer picture for women emerges from data that includes part-time workers. Occupational gender segregation is a major cause of the gender wage gap. In 2023, 12 percent of women in professional and related occupations were employed in the relatively high-paying computer and mathematical and architecture and engineering occupations, compared with 50 percent of men. Even within the same occupations, women earn less on average than men. On average, women with graduate degrees earn less than men with bachelor's degrees.

The persistent scourge of sexual violence across multiple sectors remains difficult to eradicate. Sexual harassment remains commonplace in American businesses, with about 40 percent of working women experiencing such treatment during their careers. Even when reported, it is rarely handled effectively. The rate of sexual harassment experienced by intern doctors is alarmingly high. More than half of all new doctors are subjected to sexual harassment during their first year on the job, researchers say. The FBI has agreed to pay more than 22 million U.S. dollars to settle a class-action sexual harassment lawsuit by newly hired women. The lawyer for the case David J. Shaffer pointed out that these problems are pervasive within the FBI. According to the Costs of War project at Brown University's Watson Institute for International and Public Affairs, the number of sexual assaults in the U.S. military in 2023 was 73,695, more than double the official figure. On average, nearly one-quarter of active-duty women experienced sexual assault during the years of the Afghanistan war from 2001 to 2021. Some individuals accused of sexual misconduct have been nominated to positions within the U.S. government. Gender research experts pointed out that this move made most women facing sexual harassment or assault no longer believe that the judicial system would punish sexual offenders.

Domestic violence is on the rise. An average of 24 people

至少会遭受一种形式的歧视；50%的华裔受访者在近一个月感到过绝望。

种族歧视迭代升级。联合国人权专家2024年6月3日发布的报告指出，对美国执法图像数据库的专项研究表明，非洲裔人群在警方执法图像数据库中占比过高，导致在美国执法人员使用的人脸识别系统中，非洲裔个体更容易被错误地识别为嫌疑对象，这体现了历史上的系统性种族主义歧视。

四、脆弱群体：妇女儿童的无助

美国至今仍未批准联合国《消除对妇女一切形式歧视公约》，也是联合国所有成员国中唯一一个拒绝批准《儿童权利公约》的国家。100多年前提出的男女"权利平等"宪法修正案至今仍未获通过。法律保障的缺位导致妇女、儿童权利遭受广泛侵害。

职场性别歧视显著扩大。女性难破职业天花板。根据标普全球公司发布的研究报告，在被评估的15000个美国上市公司高管职位中，2023年女性占比仅为11.8%，且低于2022年的12.2%。美国人口普查局（U.S. Census Bureau）年度报告显示，2023年，美国全职男女之间的性别工资差距比2022年扩大。如果将兼职工作者的数据包括在内，情况更为严峻。职业性别隔离是导致性别工资差距的主要原因。2023年，只有12%的职业女性受雇于收入相对较高的计算机、数学、建筑及工程行业，而50%的职业男性受雇于这些领域。即使是相同的职业，女性平均收入也低于男性。拥有研究生学位的女性收入低于拥有学士学位的男性。

多领域性侵害顽疾难除。性骚扰在美国企业司空见惯。约40%的职业女性在职业生涯中遭遇过性骚扰，即便举报也不会得到有效处理。实习医生遭遇的性骚扰率高得惊人。研究显示，美国超过一半的新医生在工作第一年就受到性骚扰。美国联邦调查局为平息一起新入职女性遭遇性骚扰的集体诉讼，同意支付超过2200万美元的和解费用。而该案并非个例，该案代理律师戴维·谢弗（David J.Shaffer）指出，性骚扰在联邦调查局内普遍存在。根据布朗大学沃森国际与公共事务研究所战争成本项目2024年8月发布的研究报告，2023年在美国军队中发生的性侵案件为73695起，是官方披露数据的2倍多；在阿富汗战争的20年中，平均每年有近四分之一的现役女性遭受过性侵。多位背负性行为不端指控的人被提名进入美国政府。性别研究专家指出，此举让大多数面临性骚扰或性侵犯的妇女不再相信司法系统会惩罚性侵者。

every minute become victims of domestic violence at the hands of an intimate partner in the United States. That figure comes from the National Domestic Violence Hotline. Of the nearly 27,000 domestic batteries, 75 percent involved female victims. Of those women, 65 percent were Black. According to the World Population Review, 11 states in the United States have a domestic violence rate of more than 40 percent in 2024. However, these figures only represent part of the overall scope of domestic violence in the United States. According to the U.S. Department of Justice, victims of 53 percent of intimate partner violence and 52 percent of domestic violence do not report their cases to the police. The department estimates that the actual number of victims of intimate partner violence in 2023 reached about 630,000, while there are more than 1.165 million victims of domestic violence.

Women's right to health has been neglected amid political battles. In states where abortion is banned, access to overall healthcare is restricted, and many obstetricians are leaving their jobs, resulting in the emergence of new "obstetric care deserts."

David Radley, a senior scientist for the Commonwealth Fund's Tracking Health System Performance initiative, estimated that over 5 million women live in a county that's considered a maternity care desert. The political battles over abortion have led to constant policy reversals, leaving the public in a state of panic, unable to anticipate their own rights. The 2024 Kaiser Family Foundation Women's Health Survey reported that 63 percent reproductive age women in the United States are concerned that they or someone close to them would not be able to get an abortion if it was needed to preserve their life or health. There are emerging patterns in multiple states of hospitals delaying or denying standard reproductive care, and of women unwilling to risk going to those hospitals, for fear of legal trouble, including possible criminal charges. According to a report by USA Today in September 2024, a woman in Georgia died after failing to get the care she needed because of abortion bans. Another woman in the state, fearing the potential penalties of the current abortion laws, also died as a result of delayed medical care. "We are in a fearful climate with increased hostility and legal risk for patients, providers and helpers," said Kelly Baden, vice president for public policy at the Guttmacher Institute, a research group that supports access to abortion.

The protection of children's right to life and health is inadequate. Every year, the United States recorded more than 5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, far exceeding the rates in other high-income countries. A study published by the American Academy of Pediatrics in March 2024 found that nearly 130,000 Chicago children under the age of six are exposed to poisonous lead in their household drinking water because of lead pipes. In addition, there are racial disparities in both testing rates and exposure levels, with Black and Latino residents more likely to have lead-contaminated water due to lead pipes.

The law enforcement and judicial systems have become complicit in the sexual abuse of children. A *Washington Post* investigation has found that at least 1,800 state and local law enforcement officers were charged with crimes involving child sexual abuse from 2005 through 2022. Law enforcement agencies across the country have done little to root out child sex offenders within their ranks. The entire justice system is an accomplice to perpetrators: ineffective background checks allow those convicted of sexual assault to enter the police system; accused cops have used their knowledge of the legal system to stall cases, get charges lowered or evade convictions; prosecutors

家庭暴力愈演愈烈。根据美国全国家庭暴力热线（National Domestic Violence Hotline）的数据，美国平均每分钟就有24人成为家庭暴力受害者。在2.7万余件家庭暴力案件中，75%的受害者是女性，其中65%为非洲裔女性。《世界人口评论》的统计显示，2024年美国有11个州的家庭暴力发生率超过40%。但这些数据远不是美国家暴事件的全貌。美国司法部发布的数据显示，有53%的亲密伴侣暴力及52%的家庭暴力受害者没有向警方报告。据该部门估计，2023年亲密伴侣暴力受害者的实际人数约有63万，而家暴受害者超过116.5万人。

政治斗争裹挟下妇女健康权丧失应有保障。在禁止堕胎的州，护理服务整体受到限制，产科医生纷纷离职，形成新的"产科护理荒漠"。联邦基金"跟踪卫生系统绩效"计划的高级科学家大卫·拉德利（David Radley）指出，有超过500万妇女生活在没有产科服务的地区。围绕堕胎的政治斗争让政策不断翻转，民众因无法预期自身权利而陷入恐慌。凯泽家庭基金会2024年的女性健康调查报告称，63%的育龄妇女担心堕胎禁令将威胁其生命或健康。多个州的医院拖延或拒绝提供正常的生殖医疗服务。女性因担心惹上法律麻烦，包括可能面临的刑事指控，不敢冒险前往这些医院就医。《今日美国报》网站2024年9月报道，因堕胎禁令，佐治亚州一名妇女未能及时得到必要护理而死亡；该州另一名妇女则因恐惧现行堕胎立法可能带来的惩罚而未及时寻求医疗护理，导致死亡。支持堕胎的研究组织古特马赫研究所（Guttmacher Institute）负责人表示，"我们正处于一个恐惧的环境中，针对堕胎者、堕胎服务提供者和帮助者的敌意和法律风险不断增加。"

儿童生命健康权保障不力。美国的活产婴儿死亡率每年超过5‰，居发达国家之首。美国医学会儿科杂志2024年3月的研究报告称，芝加哥儿童普遍暴露于铅环境之中，有近13万名6岁以下的儿童在饮用被铅水管污染的水。此外，在检测率和暴露水平方面都存在种族不平等的现象，非洲裔和拉美裔居民更有可能饮用到被铅水管污染过的水。

执法司法系统成为儿童性虐待的帮凶。《华盛顿邮报》的一项调查发现，2005至2022年期间，至少1800名州和地方执法人员被指控犯有涉及儿童性虐待的罪行。全国各地的执法队伍几乎没有对内部的性侵儿童者进行清算。整个司法系统都成为施暴者的帮凶：无效的背景调查让有性侵前科的人混入警察系统；受指控的警察利