

The Report on Human Rights Violations In the United States in 2023 (III)

2023年美国侵犯人权报告(下)

Persistent Violations of the Rights of Women and Children

The U.S. Constitution does not prohibit gender-based discrimination, which is rampant in the workplace and results in widening gender wage gap as well as insufficient protection for women's rights to life and health. The United States has for long the highest maternal mortality rate among developed countries, amplified by ban on abortion which seriously violates women's reproductive and health rights. Gender-based violence in workplaces, schools and other fields persists. Children's rights to life, development, and health are systematically violated with a soaring number of children living in poverty and without medical insurance.

Constitutional prohibition on gender-based discrimination has long been absent. The Equal Rights Amendment that guarantees equal rights for women has not yet entered into force more than half a century since its text approval by Congress in 1972. This legislative effort was born out of the surging civil rights movement in 1950s and 60s. In April 2023, the U.S. Senate failed to advance a resolution to remove the deadline for its ratification. The UN Human Rights Committee regrets the lack of an explicit guarantee in the U.S. Constitution against sex- and gender-based discrimination.

The United States has the highest maternal mortality rate among industrialized countries, far exceeding the second. According to a research published in the Journal of the American Medical Association in July 2023, the number of people dying from pregnancy-related causes in the United States has more than doubled in the last 20 years. More than 2.2 million U.S. women of childbearing age do not have access to obstetric care, and an additional 4.8 million live in counties with limited access to maternity care. In Alabama, for example, about 39 percent of counties do not have any maternity care provider, and more than 240,000 women live in counties with little or no guaranteed maternity care.

The ban on abortion is devastating to women's reproductive and health rights. In 2022, the U.S. Supreme Court overturned *Roe v. Wade* (1973) which guaranteed a constitutional right to abortion, a devastating blow to millions of women's reproductive health rights. As of December 2023, at least 21 states in the United States ban or severely restrict abortion, where safe abortion is largely unavailable. The United Nations experts pointed out that the United States Supreme Court decision deprives women and

四、妇女和儿童权利遭受持续侵犯

美国宪法迄今没有禁止性别歧视的规定。职场性别歧视严重，男女收入差距扩大。妇女的生命权和健康权保障不足。孕产妇死亡率持续高居发达国家之首，禁止堕胎严重损害妇女生殖权利和健康权。职场、校园等多领域的性暴力层出不穷。儿童的生存权和发展权堪忧。儿童贫困人口激增，大量儿童医疗保险被取消，儿童健康权受到严重威胁。

禁止性别歧视的宪法规定长期付诸阙如。在20世纪50年代至60年代风起云涌的民权运动推动下，修改美国宪法以保障男女平等的立法行动于1972年提上议程，但历经50多年仍未实现。2023年4月，美国参议院否决了一项修改宪法以实现性别平等的提案。联合国人权事务委员会对美国宪法至今缺乏禁止性别歧视的保障条款表示遗憾。

孕产妇死亡率居工业化国家之首。美国孕产妇死亡率在工业化国家中最高，且远远超过其他工业化国家。《美国医学会杂志》2023年7月发表的研究显示，美国孕产妇死亡人数近20年来增加了一倍多。超过220万美国育龄妇女无法获得产科护理，另有480万育龄妇女生活在产科护理资源不足的地区。在阿拉巴马州，大约39%的县没有一个产科服务提供者，超过24万名妇女生活在没有或几乎没有产科护理保障的县。

禁止堕胎使妇女生殖权利和健康权受到毁灭性打击。美国联邦最高法院2022年作出推翻保障妇女堕胎权的判决，致使数百万女性健康权、生殖保健权的法律保障受到毁灭性打击。截至2023年12月，美国至少有21个州命令禁止或严格限制堕胎。在这21个州，堕胎医疗服务基本无法获得。联合国专家指出，美国联邦最高法院的判决剥夺了妇女和女童获得包括性健康和生殖健康

girls of their fundamental human right to comprehensive health care including sexual and reproductive health, in violation of international human rights law. Some state laws criminalize abortion, including bans on out-of-state travel for abortion, whether through medication or a procedure.

Violence against women is prevalent. The UN Human Rights Committee noted that violence against women and girls, including domestic and sexual violence, persists in the United States, including in schools, institutions of higher learning, and armed forces. Investigations into California State University, the nation's largest public university, found widespread sexual misconducts across its 23 campuses. Campus officials do not investigate most allegations of sexual misconducts they receive. In the few cases investigated, no action was taken even when the accused was found guilty. At least 1,251 university employees were the subject of sexual harassment allegations from 2018 to 2022, yet only 254 complaints were investigated. Scandals have also roiled Northwestern University's volleyball, football, softball, baseball and other sport teams, where whistle-blowers said sexual abuse and racial discrimination were rampant. More than 600 American women are shot and killed by an intimate partner each year, about one every 14 hours, according to data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Gender discrimination is rampant in workplace. The wage gap between men and women continues to widen, from 20.3 percent in 2019 to 22.2 percent in 2022, according to a report by The Times on August 8, 2023. Pregnancy discrimination is a widespread, forcing nearly 54,000 women in the United States to leave their jobs every year, according to the Equality and Human Rights Commission cited by The Independent on May 11, 2023.

Child poverty is soaring. According to a U.S. Census Bureau report released in September 2023, poverty in the United States surged in 2022, and over 5 million American children fell into poverty in this year, more than doubling child poverty rate, a historic one-year increase due largely to the expiration of improvements to the Child Tax Credit.

Large number of children's health insurance has been cancelled. Between April and October 2023, nearly 10 million adults and children have been excluded from the federal government's Medicaid health insurance program. "This unwinding (reviewing all recipients' eligibility) has not been about determining who is eligible by all possible means, but how we can kick people off by all possible means," said Arkansas Advocates for Children and Families Health Policy Director Camille Richoux. The impact on children's health is immense. Nationwide, states have disenrolled at least 1.8 million children in the 20 states that provide the data by age.

Thousands of foster children go missing every year. An audit published in 2023 by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services found that across 46 states, state agencies failed to report an estimated 34,800 cases of missing foster kids. In Georgia state, nearly 1,800 children in state care went missing between 2018

在内的全面医疗保健的基本人权，违反国际人权法。一些州的法律将提供或寻求堕胎护理的各类行为视为犯罪。这些法律限制妇女到其他州寻求堕胎护理，禁止药物流产。

多领域存在针对妇女的暴力侵害。联合国人权事务委员会指出，在美国，包括家庭暴力和性暴力在内的暴力侵害妇女行为持续存在。美国的学校和高等教育机构以及武装部队中普遍存在针对妇女和女童的性暴力。对美国最大的公立大学加利福尼亚州立大学的调查显示，该校23个校区普遍存在对性暴力的纵容。该校行政人员对收到的性侵指控大多不予调查；在少数予以调查的案件中，即使发现被告有错，也不采取行动。2018年至2022年，该校至少1251名员工受到性骚扰指控，只有254宗得到调查。西北大学的排球、足球、垒球、棒球等运动项目中不断爆出性侵丑闻，举报者称在这些项目中性虐待和种族歧视非常猖獗。美国联邦调查局发布的数据显示，每年有600多名美国女性被亲密伴侣枪杀，大约每14小时就有一人被枪杀。

职场性别歧视严重。男女工资差距持续拉大。英国《泰晤士报》网站2023年8月8日报道，美国男女工资差距已由2019年的20.3%扩大到2022年的22.2%。怀孕歧视普遍存在。英国《独立报》网站2023年5月11日报道，根据平等与人权委员会的数据，美国每年约有5.4万名妇女因怀孕歧视而失业。

儿童贫困人口激增。美国人口普查局2023年9月发布的报告显示，2022年美国贫困人口激增，又有500多万儿童陷入贫困，儿童贫困率翻了一番多。这是有记录以来，儿童贫困人口的最大年度增幅。其中一个重要原因是美国政府取消了儿童税收抵免计划，使儿童再次陷入贫困。

大量儿童医疗保险被取消。2023年4月至10月，有超过1000万成人和儿童被美国联邦政府排除出医疗保险补助计划。阿肯色州儿童和家庭倡导者组织的卫生政策主任卡米尔·里丘说：“美国政府对医疗保险补助资格的重新评估并不是为了确定谁有资格享有，而是想尽办法把人们踢出这一计划。”儿童的健康状况受到这一变动的显著影

and 2022, according to a new analysis conducted by the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children and more than 20 percent of them were likely trafficked.

Children in the juvenile justice system are subjected to inhuman practices. The U.S. criminal justice system is riddled with certain inhumane practices, according to a survey conducted by the UN Human Rights Council's International Independent Expert Mechanism for Advancing Racial Justice and Equality in Law Enforcement in October 2023. The United States is the only country in the world that sentences children to life in prison without parole. In the U.S. state of Georgia, the head of the state's child welfare agency asked judges to keep some children inappropriately locked in juvenile detention centers. Up to 80 children have been brought to the notoriously violent Angola prison in Louisiana since October 2022 and housed in cells in which condemned death row prisoners used to await execution. Although the juveniles have been segregated from adult prisoners, they have suffered dangerous heat waves, extended confinement to their cells, foul water and inadequate schooling.

The cases related to child sex abuse are rampant. In early 2023, the Maryland attorney general's office released a scathing report on child sex abuse within the Baltimore archdiocese, detailing over 600 abuse cases. An Associated Press analysis shows that out of 27 parishes in the archdiocese that have significant Black populations, at least 19 previously had priests on staff who have been accused of sexual abuse, yet victims of sexual abuse have little opportunity to speak out. According to a report from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, as many as one in 10 teenage girls in the United States have said that they have been raped, and high school girls are "engulfed in a growing wave of violence and trauma."

Heart-wrenching Struggles of Undocumented Migrants

Political strife has become a defining feature of U.S. immigration policy. Politicians have forsaken the rights and welfare of immigrants, engaging in divisive attacks on each other over immigration issues. They have failed to improve the resettlement capacity in border areas or show a genuine commitment to improving the living conditions of immigrants. The immigration issue has thus fallen into a vicious circle without a solution. The escalating humanitarian crisis in border regions is exacerbated by policies that inadvertently support modern slavery, leading to widespread violations of migrant rights.

The humanitarian crisis along the border has escalated. The U.S. government has continuously made empty promises on immigration policy, leading to the worsening humanitarian crisis in the border region. The U.S.-Mexico border is the world's deadliest land migration route, according to the United Nations migration agency. On November 30, 2023, the El Paso Times reported that at least 149 migrants perished in the El Paso border patrol region in fiscal 2023. The number of women who died there has

响。在提供年龄数据的20个州，至少剥夺了180万儿童享受医疗保险补助的资格。

每年有数千名寄养儿童失踪。美国卫生与公众服务部2023年公布的一项审计发现，46个州瞒报了约34800例寄养儿童失踪案件。根据国家失踪和被剥削儿童中心的数据，2018年至2022年间，佐治亚州有近1800名受国家照顾的儿童失踪，其中超过20%的人可能被贩卖。

少年司法系统中的儿童遭受不人道待遇。2023年10月，联合国人权理事会在执法工作中推进种族正义和平等的国际独立专家机制调查显示，美国刑事司法系统充斥着某些特有的不人道做法。美国是世界上唯一一个判处儿童终身监禁不得假释的国家。在佐治亚州，儿童福利机构的负责人要求法官将有精神问题和行为问题的儿童拘留在少年监狱。自2022年10月以来，多达80名儿童被带到路易斯安那州以暴力著称的安哥拉监狱，关押在死刑犯等待处决的牢房里。尽管这些儿童与成年囚犯隔离，但他们遭受了危险的热浪，长时间被关在牢里，使用的是污水，更无法获得教育。

性侵儿童案件泛滥。2023年初，马里兰州总检察长办公室发布了一份关于巴尔的摩总教区内儿童遭受性虐待的报告。该报告记录了600多起虐待案件。美联社的一项分析显示，在巴尔的摩总教区的27个非洲裔人口众多的教区中，有19个教区曾被指控教职人员涉嫌性虐待。然而遭受性虐待的受害者几乎没有发声的机会。美国疾病控制与预防中心的数据显示，超过十分之一的美国女孩表示自己曾被强奸，高中女生“被越来越多的暴力和创伤所吞噬”。

五、无证移民悲惨境遇触目惊心

党争成为移民政策的底色，政客们对移民权利和福祉弃之不顾，在移民问题上相互攻讦，既无力提高边境地区对移民的安置能力，也无心改善移民入境后的生存境遇，移民问题陷入无解的恶性循环。边境地区人道主义危机持续加剧，边境政策助长现代奴隶制，移民权利遭受践踏。

边境地区人道主义危机升级。美国政府在移民政策上大开空头支票，致使边境地区的人道主义危机不断加剧。美国南部边境被国际移民组织