Investigation Different Aspects of Crime against Women and Foreigners in United States of America

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Abstract: The main purpose of this study is investigation different aspects of crime against women and foreigners in United States of America. USA is one of the most dangerous countries for foreigners and unfortunately, many of basic human rights specially for black women are ignored. Several organizations tries to gather accurate information about level of crimes, distribution of crimes, and type of crimes throughout of USA. However, there are many difficulties to achieve the huge information about discrimination and crime that imposed on women and foreigners as tourists or residents in USA. In the surveys performed in the United States of America, the survey with the date of 2016 takes our attention. Just in one minute of time, 24 people becomes a victim of spousal violence by raping, physical violence and stalking 15% of women is exposed to be raped, physical violence and stalking. Finally, strategies that Black women use to cope with gendered racial micro aggressions were discussed. Of course, it is important to note the difference between the number of crimes, which take place, and the number that are reported.

Keywords: Crime, Black Women, Foreigners, USA

1. Introduction

Crime and discrimination is the process by which two stimuli differing in some aspect are responded to differently. This term is used to highlight the difference of treatment between members of different groups when one group is intentionally singled out and treated worse, or not given the same opportunities. As attitudes toward minorities started to change, the term discrimination began to refer to that issue. Over the years, many forms of discrimination have come to be recognized including nationalist, racial, gender, and sexual orientation.

Immigrants to the United States or foreigners are affected by a totally separate type of discrimination. Some people feel as though the large amounts of people being allowed into the country are cause for alarm, therefore discriminate against them.

Racial inequality in the United States refers to social advantages and disparities that affect different races within the United States. These may be manifest in the distribution of wealth, power, and life opportunities afforded to people based on their race or ethnicity, both historic and modern. These can be seen as a result of historic oppression, inequality of inheritance, or overall prejudice, especially against minority groups.

Many Black women in the United States experience a combination of racial and gender discrimination. Scholars have long theorized that racism and sexism have a deleterious influence on the psychological and physical health of people of color (e.g., Clark et al. 1999) and women (e.g., Landrine et al. 1995). Many researchers have conceptualized racism and sexism as stressors that can lead to a variety of negative psychological and physical health consequences (Clark et al. 1999; Klonoff and Landrine 1995; Landrine and Klonoff 1996; Shorter-Gooden 2004; Geronimus et al. 2006; Green and Darity 2010). Several meta-analyses support these observations with respect to the link between mental health and discrimination in general (Pascoe and Richman 2009) and more specifically between racial discrimination and mental health among Black Americans (Pieterse et al. 2012), Asian and Asian Americans (Lee and Ahn 2011), and Latinos (Lee and Ahn 2012).

Researchers have argued that coping strategies can serve a protective function against the negative effects of racism (Clark et al. 1999; Harrell 2000). Although there is ample research that links racism to mental health outcomes for African Americans and has explored coping strategies that can serve as a buffer to racism, there is a dearth of research exploring the coping strategies that Black women use to deal with the negative effects of the intersection of racism and sexism (for exceptions, see Barnett et al. 1987; Beauboeuf-Lafontant 2007 and Woods-Giscombé 2010). This study sought to fill this gap in the literature by extending Sue's (2010) theory of microaggressions and using an intersectional analytic framework to explore the ways that Black women cope with gendered racial microaggressions. To contextualize the current study, we first provide a brief review of the literature on subtle forms of racism and gendered racism. Next, we highlight theoretical work on stress and coping. Then, we discuss empirical

work on coping with gendered racism and microaggressions, and discuss the purpose of the present study.

Violence is a complex and difficult situation which we have been facing in every area of our lives recently. It is a kind of hidden threat that irrepressible and affects many of our lives, physical and mental health as well. While the violence is so common, our understanding of the violence as a inevitable end can be considered as a separate form of discussion (Page and Ince, 2008).

Historically, black women have chosen race over gender concerns, a choice that was especially poignant during Reconstruction when African American female leaders, such as Frances Ellen Watkins Harper, supported the Fifteenth Amendment giving black men the right to vote over the objections of white women suffragists.

Gender discrimination is another form of discrimination. Women are often seen as an expense to their employers because they take days off for children, need time off for maternity leave and are stereotyped as "more emotional". The theory that goes hand in hand with this is known as the glass escalator[9] or the glass ceiling, which holds that while women are being held down in male dominated professions, men often rise quickly to positions of authority in certain fields. Men are pushed forward into management, even surpassing women who have been at the job longer and have more experience in the field.

The violence, which is complicated issue, has been continued to be an irrepressible and secret dangerous that effects most of our lives and physical and emotional health negatively. It is being an another discussion issue that we accept violence as an inevitable end as the violence is a widespread issue. From the mid-1960s to the early 1970s, black women were in a difficult position. Between the civil rights and feminist movements, where did they fit in? They had been the backbone of the civil rights movement, but their contributions were deemphasized as black men — often emasculated by white society — felt compelled to adopt patriarchal roles. When black women flocked to the feminist movement, white women discriminated against them and devoted little attention to class issues that seriously affected black women, who tended to also be poor.

In 1983, Alice Walker coined the term womanism, a feminist ideology that addresses the black woman's unique history of racial and gender oppression. Women such as Angela Davis; law professor Kimberlé Crenshaw; academics Patricia Hill Collins, Beverly Guy Sheftall, and Bell Hooks; and historians Darlene Clark Hine, Paula Giddings, and Deborah Gray White have greatly expanded the context in which black women and their history and activism are discussed by underscoring black women's issues related to race, gender, and class.

Census report projections suggest women of color are rapidly on their way to becoming the majority of women in the United States by 2041.

While my focus is on African American women, the experiences of Native American, Latina and Asian women also have different nuances than those of white U.S. women and they need to be heard as well.

A study by the Brandeis University Institute on Assets and Social Policy which followed the same sets of families for 25 years found that there are vast differences in wealth across racial groups in the United States. The wealth gap between Caucasian and African-American families studied nearly tripled from $85,000 in 1984 to $236,500 in 2009. The study concluded that factors contributing to the inequality included years of home ownership (27%), household income (20%), education (5%), and familial financial support and/or inheritance (5%).

This year will go down in political history as the "war on women" year. Activists and elected officials alike warded off efforts to defund Planned Parenthood; argued the importance of ensuring that all women have access to affordable birth control regardless of who employs them or where they went to school; protested against "personhood" legislation in the states; watched their efforts to fight for pay equity in Congress fall flat on its face yet again; and even lost the fight for re-authorization of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA).

It's been an outstandingly painful head banging against the wall kind of year for women's health and rights.

The response from the women's rights community has been rightfully fierce. We have seen many women's rights activists, bloggers, writers and academics commenting through various media outlets. But what has been glaringly missing from the media discussion and debate are women of color. The lack of representation is certainly not due to a lack of women of color active in women's rights. There are many involved in many different ways and organizations.

Sexual Violence

It consist of many sexual behaviors damaging the women. These are such as forcing women to sexual relation by brute force, intimidation, threaten, in a place and time where she does not want to be; as well as to conduct behaviors such as insulting, underestimating, giving pain or injuring the woman. These mentioned behaviors are only some examples of the sexual violence (General Directorate of the Status of Women, 2008).

In other words, some other examples can be also sexual violence such as deliberately withheld to

sexuality, excessive jelousy, forceing to abortion, conducting sexual content bothering behaviors by telephone, orally or by telephone (Watson, 2002). Sexual violence mostly takes place together with pyscial violence.

Arizona recently passed a law that forces people to carry documents with them at all times to prove their citizenship. This is only one controversy over immigrants in the United States, another is the claim that immigrants are stealing "true Americans'" jobs. Violent hate crimes have increased drastically. Recent social psychological research suggests that this form of prejudice against migrants may be partly explained by some fairly basic cognitive processes.

According to Soylu, some argue that immigrants constantly face being discriminated against because of the color of their skin, the sound of their voice, the way they look and their beliefs. Many immigrants are well educated, some argue that they are often blamed and persecuted for the ills in society such as overcrowding of schools, disease and unwanted changes in the host country's culture due to the beliefs of this "unwelcomed" group of people.

According to Soylu, there was an open immigration policy up until 1924 in America until the National Origins Act came into effect. According to the Immigration Act of 1924 which is a United States federal law, it limited the annual number of immigrants who could be admitted from any country to 2% of the number of people from that country who were already living in the United States in 1890, down from the 3% cap set by the Immigration Restriction Act of 1921, according to the Census of 1890 It superseded the 1921 Emergency Quota Act. The law was primarily aimed at further restricting immigration of Southern Europeans and Eastern Europeans. According to Buchanan, later in the 1930s with the advent of opinion polling, immigration policy analysis was carried out by collecting public thoughts and opinions on the issue. These factors encouraged a heated debate on immigration policy. These debates continued even into the 2000s, and were intensified by George W. Bush's immigration proposal. Some argue that the 9/11 terrorist attacks left the country in a state of paranoia and fear that strengthened the views in favor of having closed borders.

Another type of discrimination is that against lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender individuals. For personal reasons such as religious beliefs, employers sometimes choose to not hire these people. LGBT rights have been protested against for various reasons; for example, one topic of controversy related to LGBT people is marriage, which was legalized in all states in June 2015 following the Supreme Court case Obergefell v. Hodges.

Residential segregation can be defined as, "physical separation of the residential locations between two groups. There are large discrepancies between races involving geographic location of residence. In the United States, poverty and affluence have become very geographically concentrated. Much residential segregation has been a result of the discriminatory lending practice of Redlining, which delineated certain, primarily minority race neighborhoods, as risky for investment or lending The result has been neighborhoods with concentrated investment, and others neighborhoods where banks are less inclined to invest. Most notably, this geographic concentration of affluence and poverty can be seen in the comparison between suburban and urban populations. The suburbs have traditionally been primarily White populations, while the majority of urban inner city populations have traditionally been composed of racial minorities.[26] Results from the last few censuses suggest that more and more inner-ring suburbs around cities also are becoming home to racial minorities as their populations grow.

This theory argues that the effects of racial segregation pushed Blacks and Hispanics into the central city during a time period in which jobs and opportunities moved to the suburbs. This led to geographic separation between minorities and job opportunities which was compounded by struggles to commute to jobs in the suburbs due to lack of means of transportation. This ultimately led to high unemployment rates among minorities.

Anti-Immigrant Policies In The U.S., A Historic Perspective

Mistrust and discrimination against naturalized citizens as demonstrated in various anti-immigrant policies is not new to the 21st century. In fact, marginalization of immigrant groups based on (perceived) threats has been an inherent part of U.S. history. Examples of policies targeting immigrants include the Alien and Sedition Acts, Chinese Exclusion Act, Immigration Act of 1924, the Alien Registration Act and the Executive Order 9066.

Discriminatory treatment of naturalized citizens is even anchored in the U.S. Constitution, Article II, Section 1: "No Person except a natural born Citizen, [...] shall be eligible to the Office of President [...]" There may have been some rationale behind the provision at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. However, that is certainly not the case any longer. An amendment to this provision has been unsuccessful to date, even though the provision is not only discriminatory, but also shows a lack of trust in the democratic system altogether, as, for someone to become the president of the U.S.A., a significant number of Americans would have to vote for him/her.

The lack of concern with this discriminatory passage conveys much about sentiments toward naturalized citizens today. Even in countries such as Germany [see Basic Law, Article 54, Section 1 (president) and Article 64 (chancellor)], or Turkey (Law Nr. 6271, Section 6; Basic Law (Anayasa, Madde 76)), where diversity and inclusion is less of the national identity, any citizen is trusted to lead the country, indicating a significant deficiency in the U.S. Constitution.

Crime rates and incarceration

In 2008, the prison population under federal and state correctional jurisdiction was over 1,610,446 prisoners. Of these prisoners, 20% were Hispanic (compared to 16.3% of the U.S. population that is Hispanic), 34% were White (compared to 63.7% of the U.S. population that is White), and 38% were Black (compared to 12.6% of the U.S. population that is Black). Additionally, Black males were imprisoned at a rate 6.5 times higher than that of their White male counterparts. According to a report by the National Council of La Raza, research obstacles undermine the census of Latinos in prison, and "Latinos in the criminal justice system are seriously undercounted. The true extent of the overrepresentation of Latinos in the system probably is significantly greater than researchers have been able to document.

Consequences of a criminal record

After being released from prison, the consequences of having a criminal record are immense. Over 40 percent who are released will return to prison within the next few years. Those with criminal records who do not return to prison face significant struggles to find quality employment and income outcomes compared to those who do not have criminal records.

Racial segregation

"Racial residential segregation is a fundamental cause of racial disparities in health".[33] Racial segregation can result in decreased opportunities for minority groups in income, education, etc. While there are laws against racial segregation, study conducted by D. R. Williams and C. Collins focuses primarily on the impacts of racial segregation, which leads to differences between races.

In many surveys performed in world, there is presence of the violence against women, however, there is no violence against some regions in world as well. The presence of such places confutes that the violence is irrepressible. In respect to prevention of violence and to protect each woman against violence, there should be scheduled programs in acccordance with the cultures to be made including physcological help. The risks factors in peculiar to the society should be investigated and there should be scientific studies made for these risk factors and sub-cultures and all the

society should be aimed in order to perform the change. Women should be thought how to handle with the violence, educations should be given and the problems should be tried to be prevented in advance.

Awareness of women will have positive affect in other fields of the society as well. This will help to increase the life quality and more peaceful and comfortable society.

Recent Cases Of Mistrust And Discrimination Against Foreign-Born Citizens

Similar sentiments are reflected in policies that denied naturalized citizens equal access to employment opportunities as late as 1988, in violation of the Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 which prohibits discrimination based on national origin, in this case, "without a compelling state interest." More recently, naturalized citizens were awarded monetary benefits of $31 million resulting from Equal Employment Opportunity complaints in 2014, $35.3 million in 2013, and $37.0 million in 2012, respectively. It must be noted here that employment discrimination is extremely difficult to prove. Therefore, many incidents are likely to go unreported or undetected which, in the contrary case, would have increased these aforementioned amounts per year even more.

Concerning sentiments toward naturalized citizens can also be found in an official report sponsored by the Defense Personnel and Security Research Center (PERSEREC). Based on the extremely limited number of open source cases that occurred from 1990 until 2014 - (among others) - the author concludes that naturalized citizens are more likely to commit espionage while she fails to provide an explanation on how using protected demographic traits in her research is going to improve U.S. national security policies and how her loaded conclusion will not result in a further increase in discrimination against naturalized Americans.

Foreign-Born Citizens Dying In Line Of Duty

In the midst of all these, let us examine immigrants' (naturalized Americans and non-citizens) contributions in the area where, according to President G.W. Bush, the "finest citizens" can be found — the U.S. military. In 2008, foreign-born represented 65,033, 4.8 percent of the 1.36 million active-duty personnel in the armed forces. The military greatly benefits from the cultural and linguistic diversity of these members.

Immigrants, however, not only join the U.S. military, they also perform quite well in it. General Pace, USMC, Chairman, Joint Chiefs Of Staff, testified before Congress that even among the non-citizens, "[s]ome 10 percent or more than those who are currently citizens complete their first initial period of obligated service to the country.... they are reliable,

they are courageous.... more than 20 percent of those who have received our Nation's highest award for heroism in combat have been immigrants."

Although naturalized citizens' allegiance is questioned even by liberal officials such as Senator Dianne Feinstein (D), the granddaughter of Jewish and Catholic immigrants from Poland and Russia, who claims that "allegiance is driven by... birth", immigrants die in line of duty, while trying to protect U.S. interests. According to the Department of Defense, as of July 23, 2015, out of 6,837** who died in line of duty from 2000 until 2015, 130 were naturalized citizens. Additionally, the USCIS has granted posthumous citizenship to 111 military personnel non-American citizens who were killed while defending the U.S.A. since September 2001.

Conclusion

In summary, this study explored that Crime rose in the United States because of a combination of social and economic factors. Black women use to deal with perceived gendered racial microaggressions. Two resistance strategies, one collective strategy, and two self-protective strategies explained Black women's experiences in coping with microaggressions. Our findings are consistent with previous research on how Black women cope with the intersection of racism and sexism. However, our findings are unique in that they highlight how Black women cope with the subtle experiences of gendered racial microaggressions. In addition, we focused on using an intersectional framework to consider how Black women cope with both forms of oppression rather than exploring racial and gender oppression separately. Our study uncovers the combination of strategies that Black women use to cope with the intersections of racism and sexism. These findings underscore the importance of considering contextual factors and issues of power when exploring how Black women cope with gendered racial microaggressions.

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