

Human Rights, Poverty and Health

Lecture 4

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Learning Outcomes

- Upon completion of these lectures you should be able to:
 - Give the concept of Human Rights. Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
 - Explain gross Inequality as SEC rights violations: Rich and Poor
 - Consider and explain Health as a Human Right
 - Differentiate between development and economic growth
 - Describe relationship between, Poverty and Health, Development and Health.
 - Identify and define relationships existing between individual and community health and various socio-economic conditions



The Universal Declaration of Human Rights



a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction

<http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/>

Article 25

- (1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.
- (2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

Social Rights

- Right to marry and form a family
- Freedom of religion/expression
- Right to rest and leisure
- Right to education

Economic Rights

- Right to a standard of living
- Right to work, just and favorable conditions of work, protection against unemployment, fair wages
- Right to social security
- Right to own property
- Freedom of peaceful assembly

Cultural Rights (Article 27)

- (1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.
- (2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author

Labor Rights

- One of the oldest human rights
- Most well defined, easy to enforce
- Mentioned in all core documents
 - Universal Declaration of HR Article 23
 - International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Articles 7, 8
 - International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Article 22
- The International Labor Organization (ILO) is one of the oldest HR organizations in the world, established in 1919
- ILO has 177 conventions covering all aspects of labor rights standards

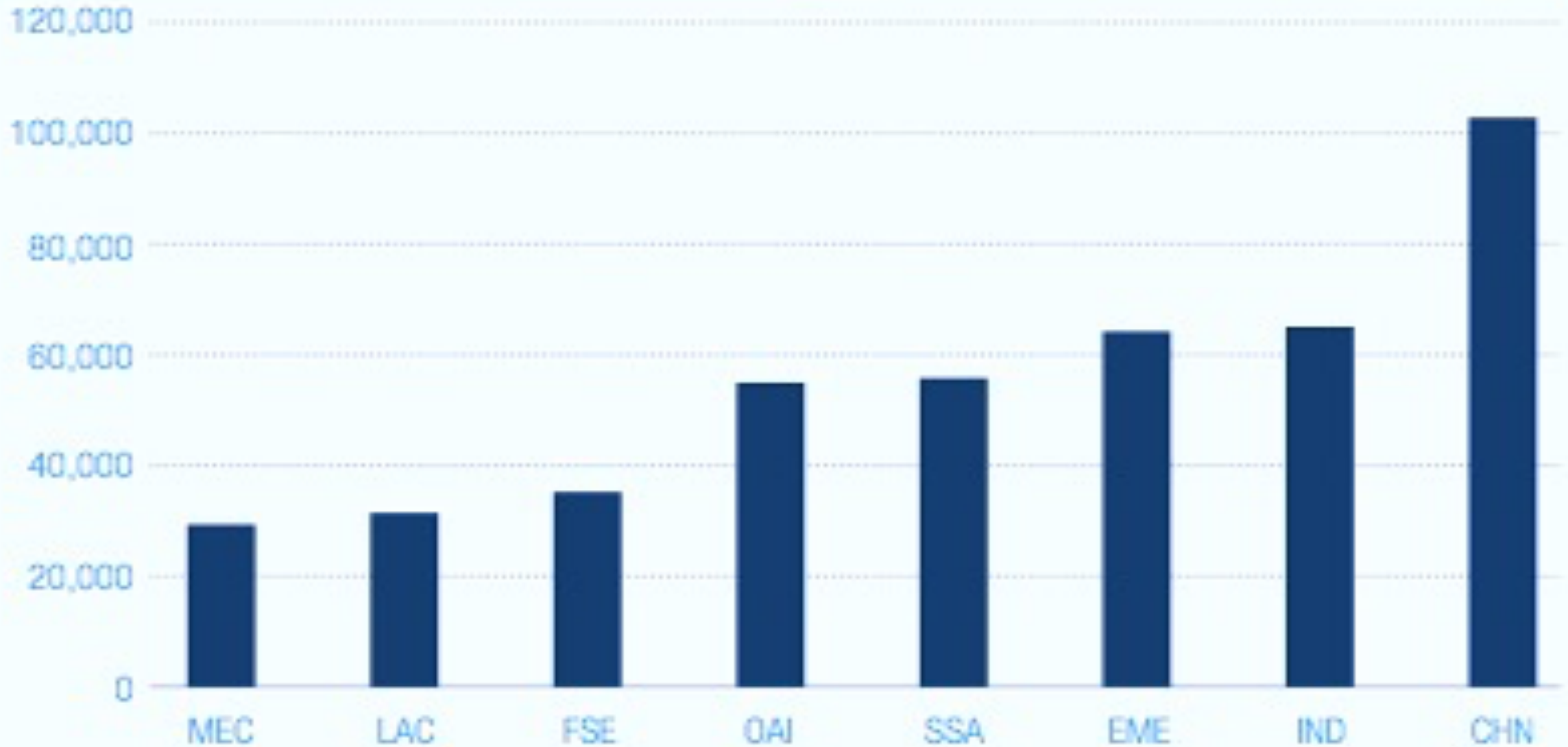
Core labor rights found in ICCPR, ICESCR, and ILO

- Right to work
- Right to just and favorable conditions of work (wages and safe workplace)
- Right to protection against unemployment
- Right to equal pay for equal work
- Right to form trade unions
- Right to reasonable limitation of working hours
- Right not to be subjected to forced labor

Labor rights violations and health

- Workplace injuries: deaths on the job
- Repetitive motion injuries – carpal tunnel syndrome
- Testing female workers for pregnancy as condition of work (maquiladoras)
- Using prisoners for labor – health effects of poor working conditions (good examples in China, etc)
- Assassination/murder

Number of deaths from workplace exposure to dangerous substances in different countries and regions



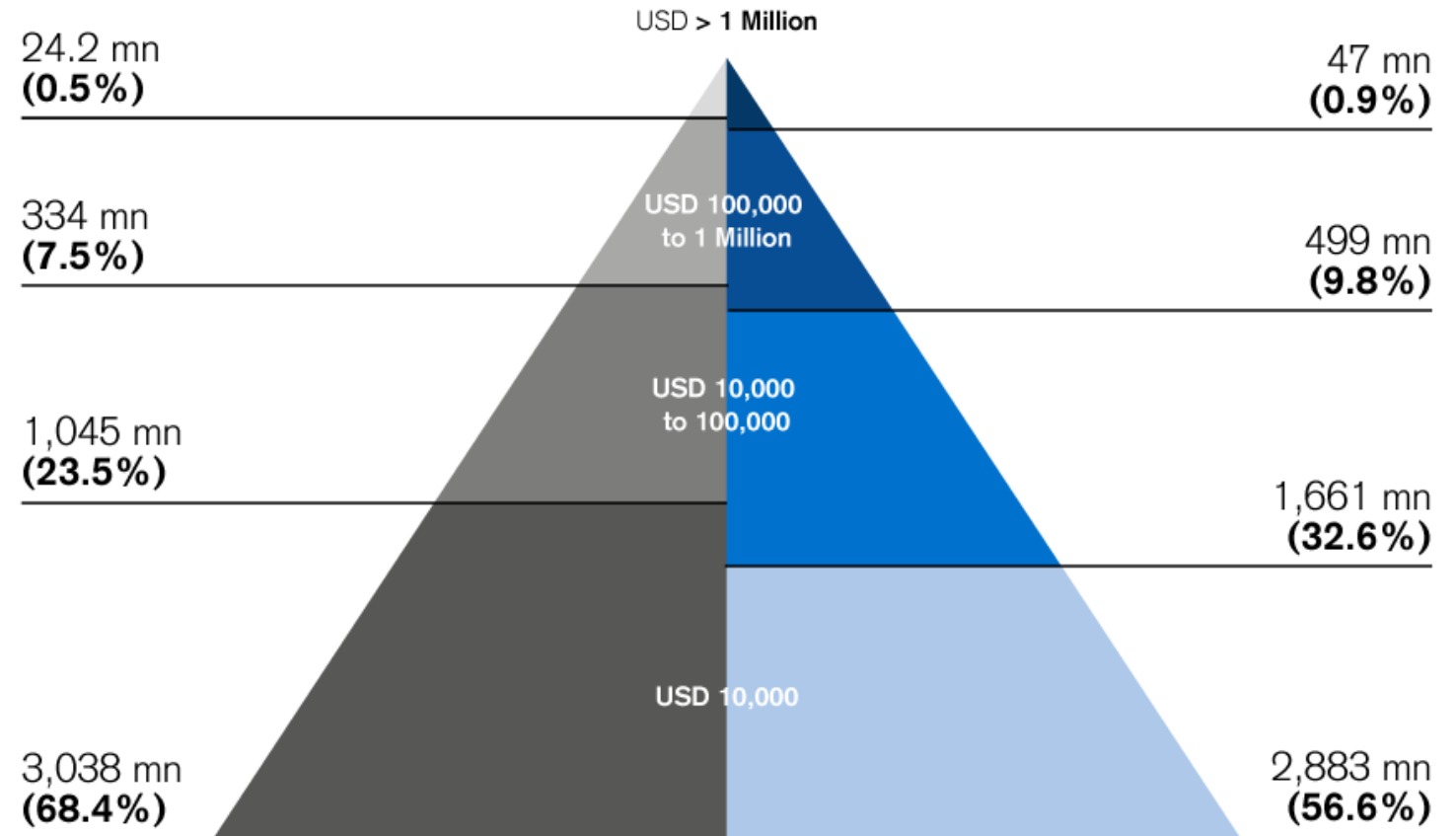
Economic rights – Gross inequality

- The richest 42 people own the wealth as the bottom 50% of the population
- The bottom 50% of the world's adults own barely 1% of global wealth
- The richest 1% of adults own 40% of global assets
- The 26 richest billionaires own as many assets as the bottom 50% of the population
- The richest 2% of adults own more than half the household wealth in the world
- The top 10% of the world's people own 85% of global assets
- 82% of the global wealth generated in 2017 went to the most wealthy 1% (2018)

The Global Wealth Pyramid 2019

2010 vs 2019

Number of adults (% of world population)



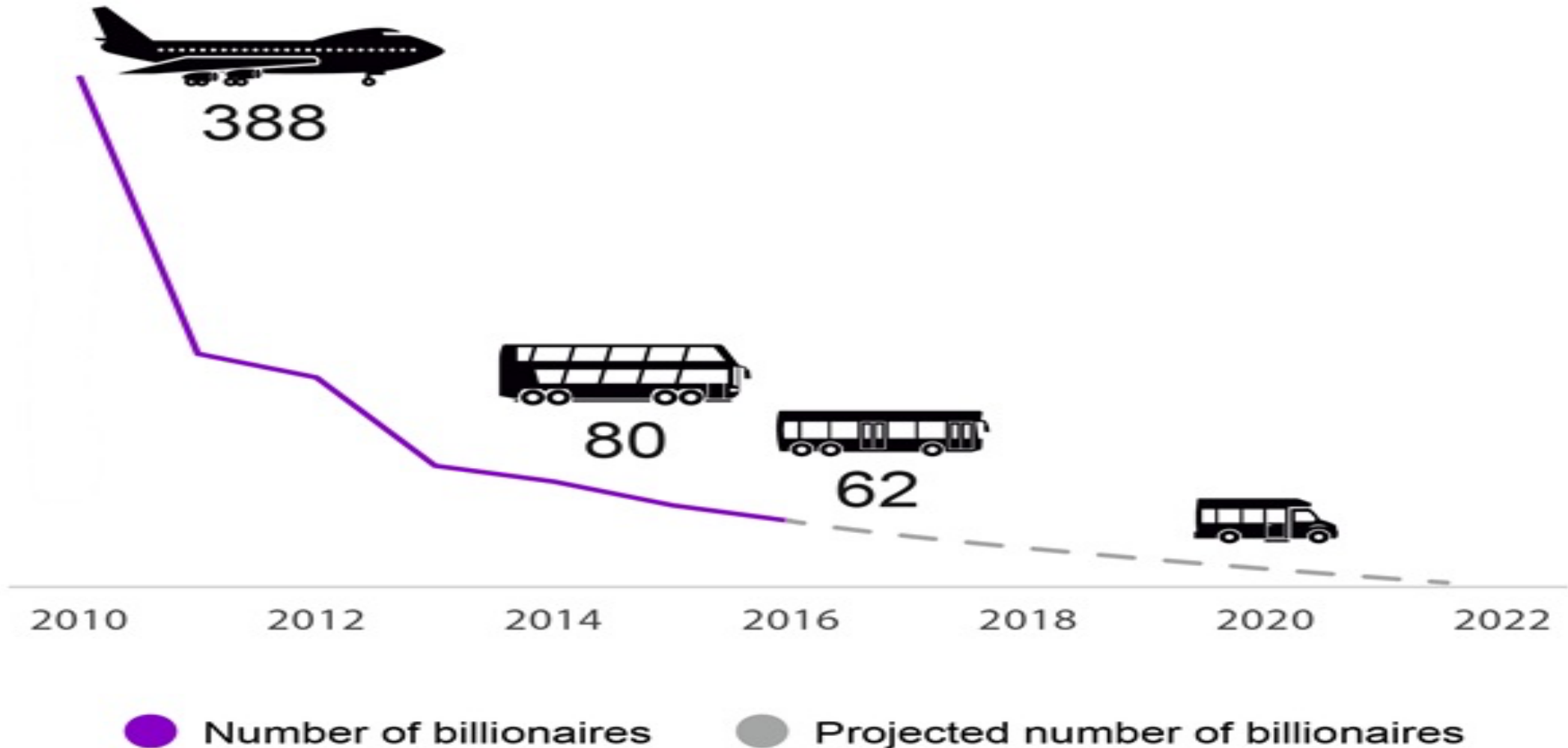
Source: Credit Suisse Global wealth report 2019

The real rich

- The world's 3 richest men have more money than the poorest 48 countries
- The world's 7 richest men could wipe out poverty on our planet. Their combined wealth is more than enough to provide basic needs of the poorest part of population in the world.
- The wealth of the richest 225 people in the world of over US\$ 1 trillion is greater than the collective wealth of 50% of the world's population.
- In 2018, a wealth tax on the 1% would a year is enough to educate every child not in school and provide healthcare that would prevent 3 million deaths.
- Between 1980 and 2016 the poorest 50% of humanity only captured 12 cents in every dollar of global income growth. By contrast, the top 1% captured 27 cents of every dollar

Billionaires who own the same wealth as half the world

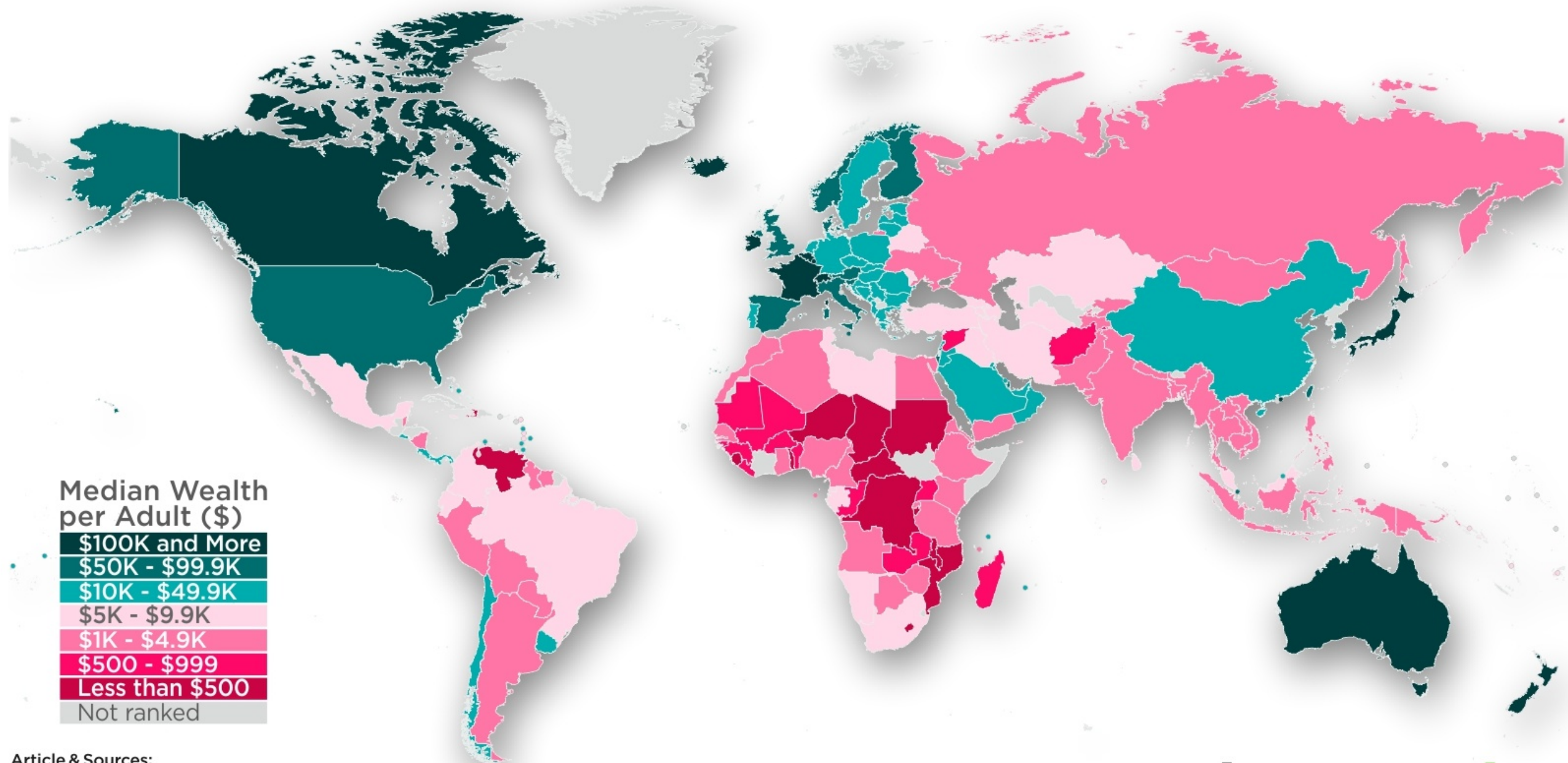
And what transport they would fit on



Increasing income inequality among countries

Gross national income per capita in nominal US\$			
Year	Richest countries*	Poorest countries*	Ratio
1980	US\$ 11 840	US\$ 196	60
2000	US\$ 31 522	US\$ 274	115
2005	US\$ 40 730	US\$ 334	122

Wealth per Adult Around the World in 2019



The top 10 richest countries

- Qatar (PPP\$ 138,910)
- Luxemburg Macao (112,045)
- Singapore (105,689)
- Ireland (86,988)
- Brunei (85,011)
- Norway (79,638)
- Un-d Arab Em-s (70,441)
- Kuwait (67,891)
- Switzerland (67,558)
- USA (67,426)

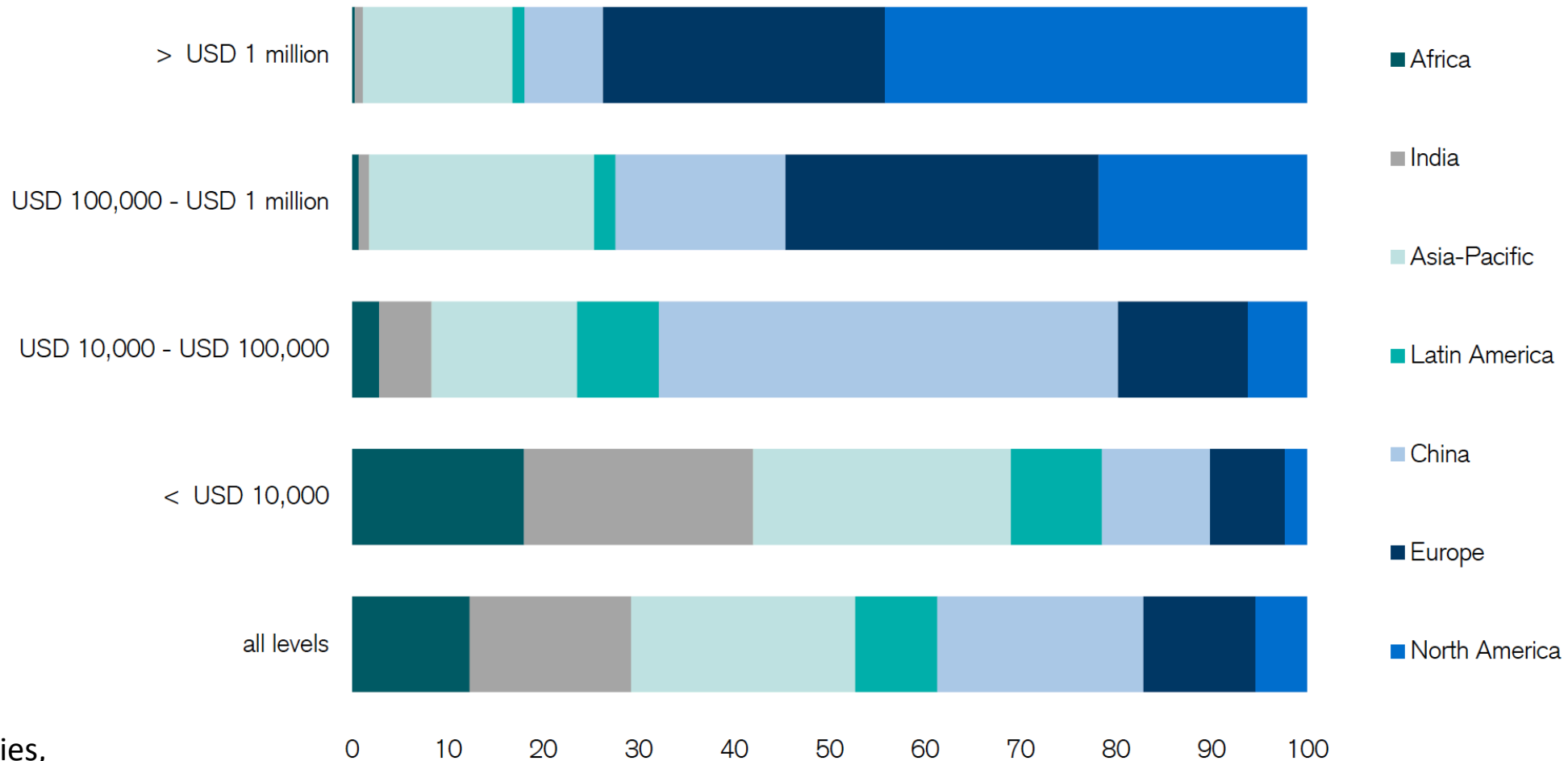
India (5,945), Pakistan (4,882), Kyrgyzstan (4,564)

The top 10 poorest countries

- Burundi (724)
- CAR (864)
- Dem. Rep. Congo (873)
- Eritrea (1103)
- Niger (1152)
- Malawi (1292)
- Mozambique (1372)
- Liberia (1428)
- South Sudan (1715)
- Sierra Leone (1776)

2020 Int Mon Bank

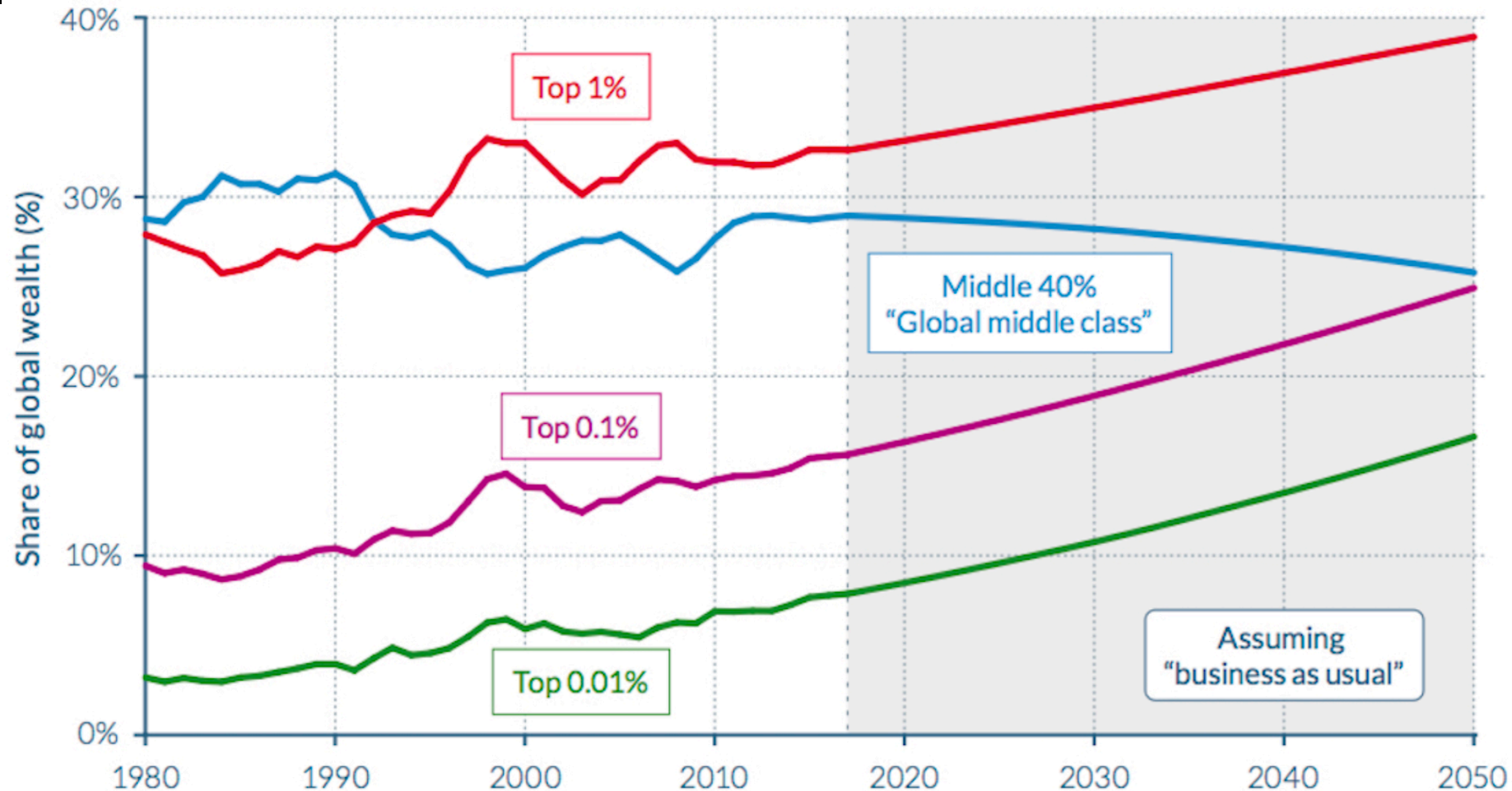
Regional membership of global wealth strata



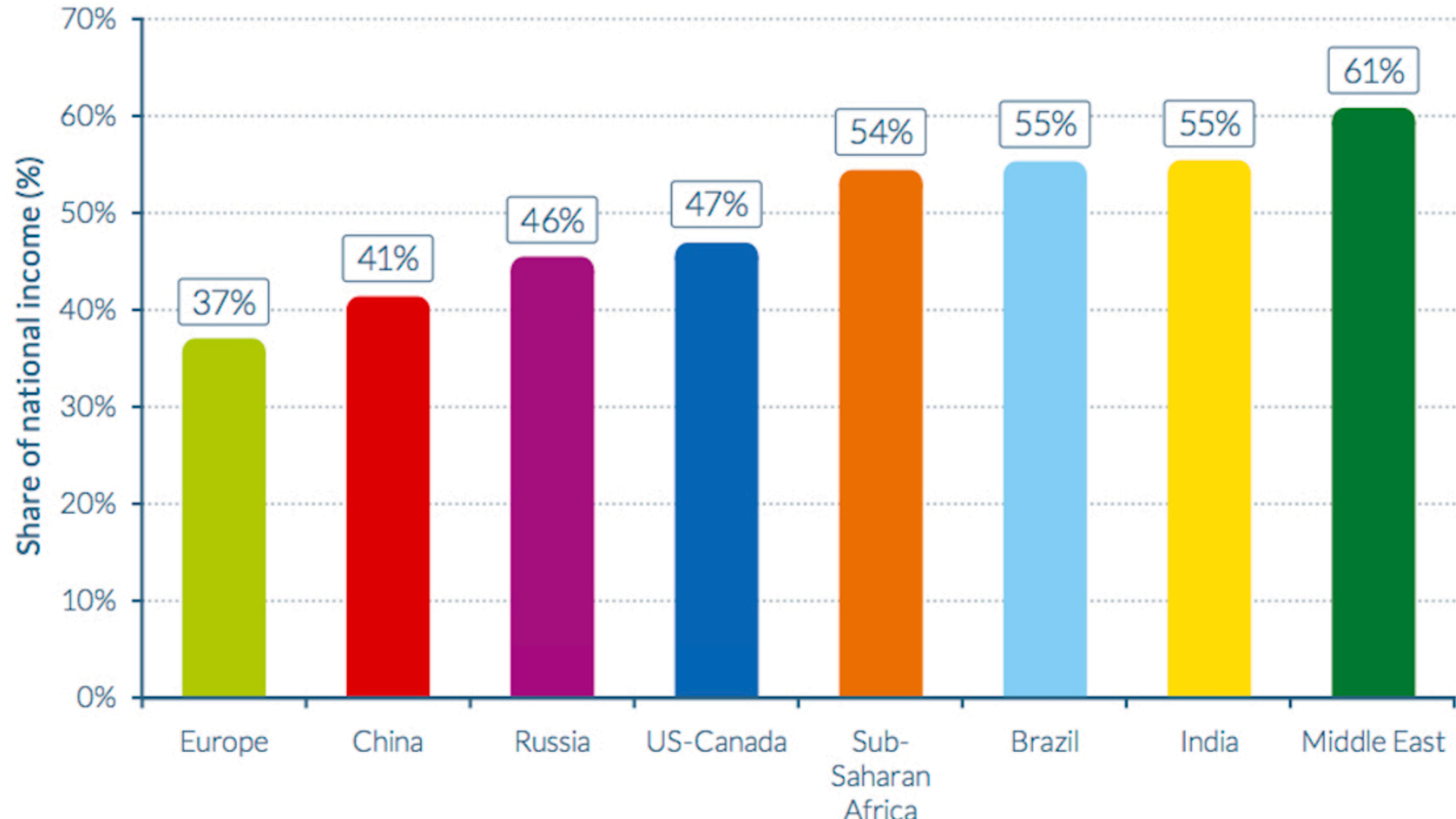
Source: J. Davies,
R. Lluberas, A. Shorrocks.
Credit Suisse Global Wealth Databook 2018

Percentage of wealth group in region

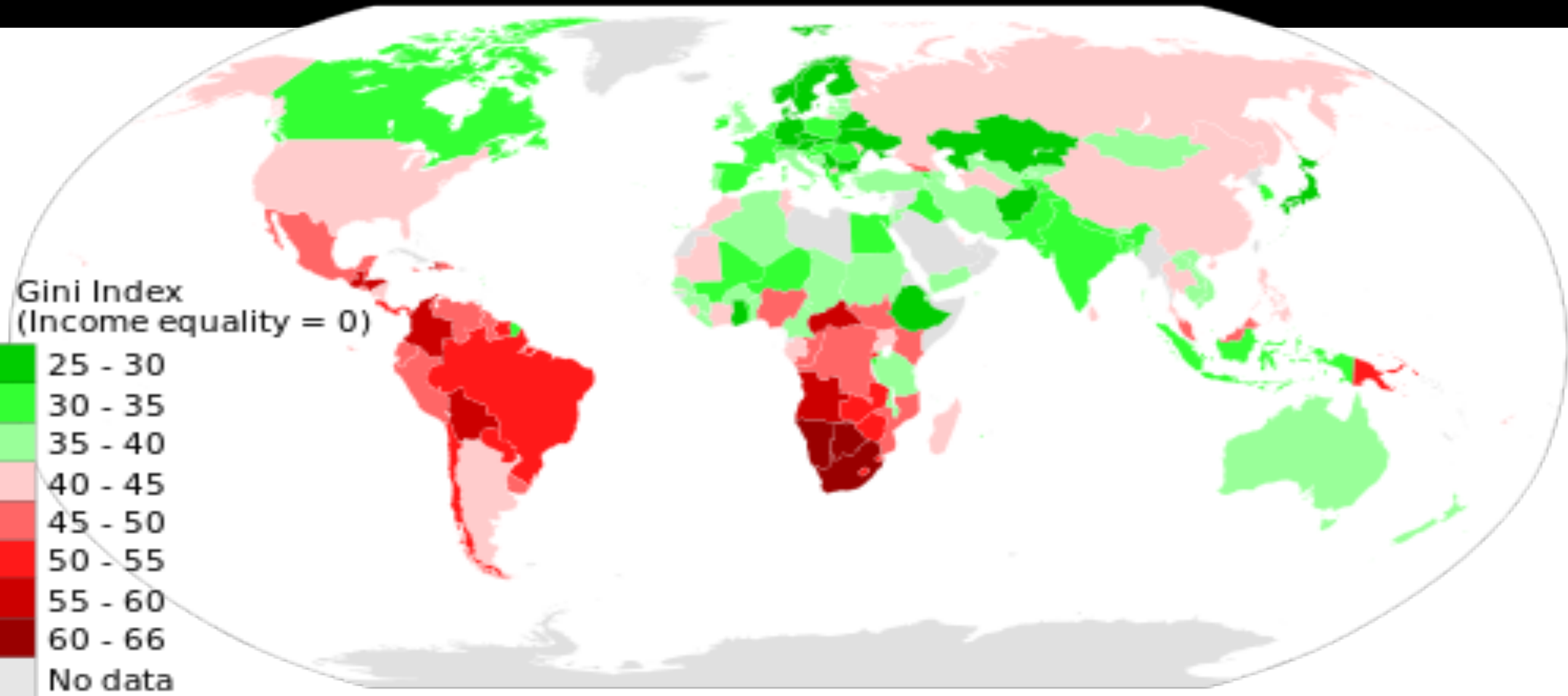
Global inequality: Share of income earned by top 0.01, 0.1 and 1% and middle 40%



Income of the richest 10% (World inequality report, 2018)



Gini coefficient shows inequality

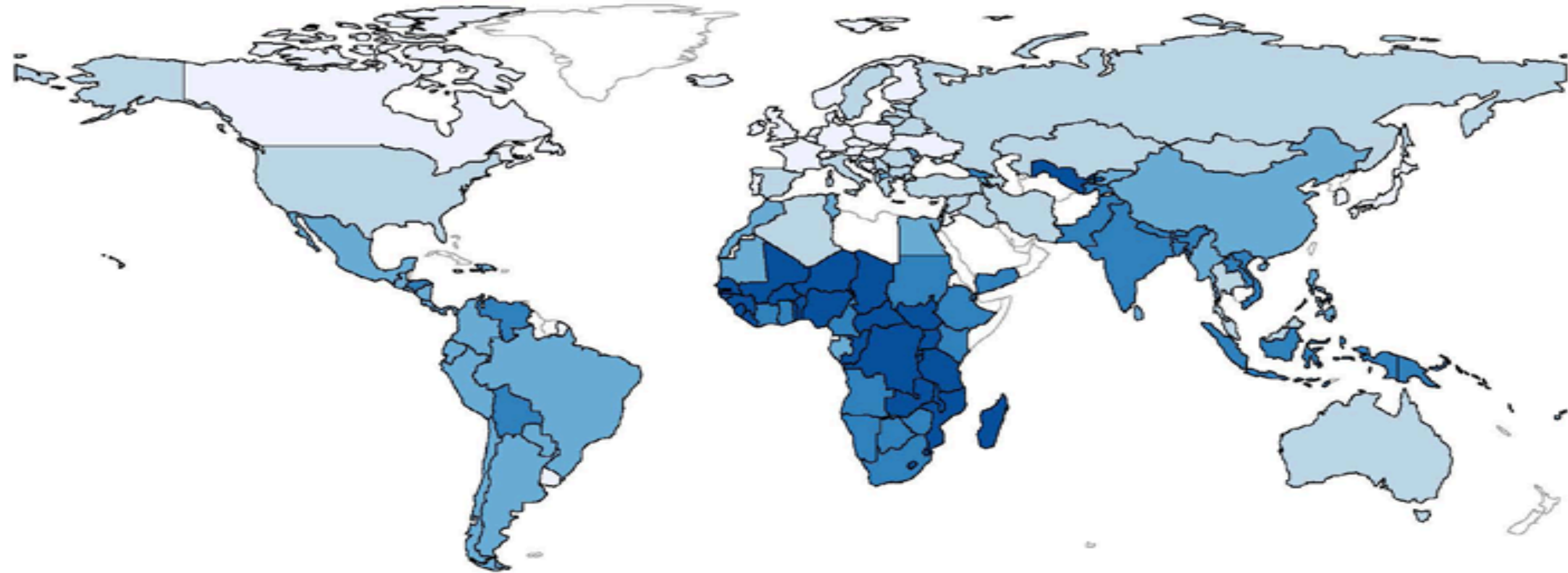


Is poverty a human rights violations?

Mass deprivation (2018)

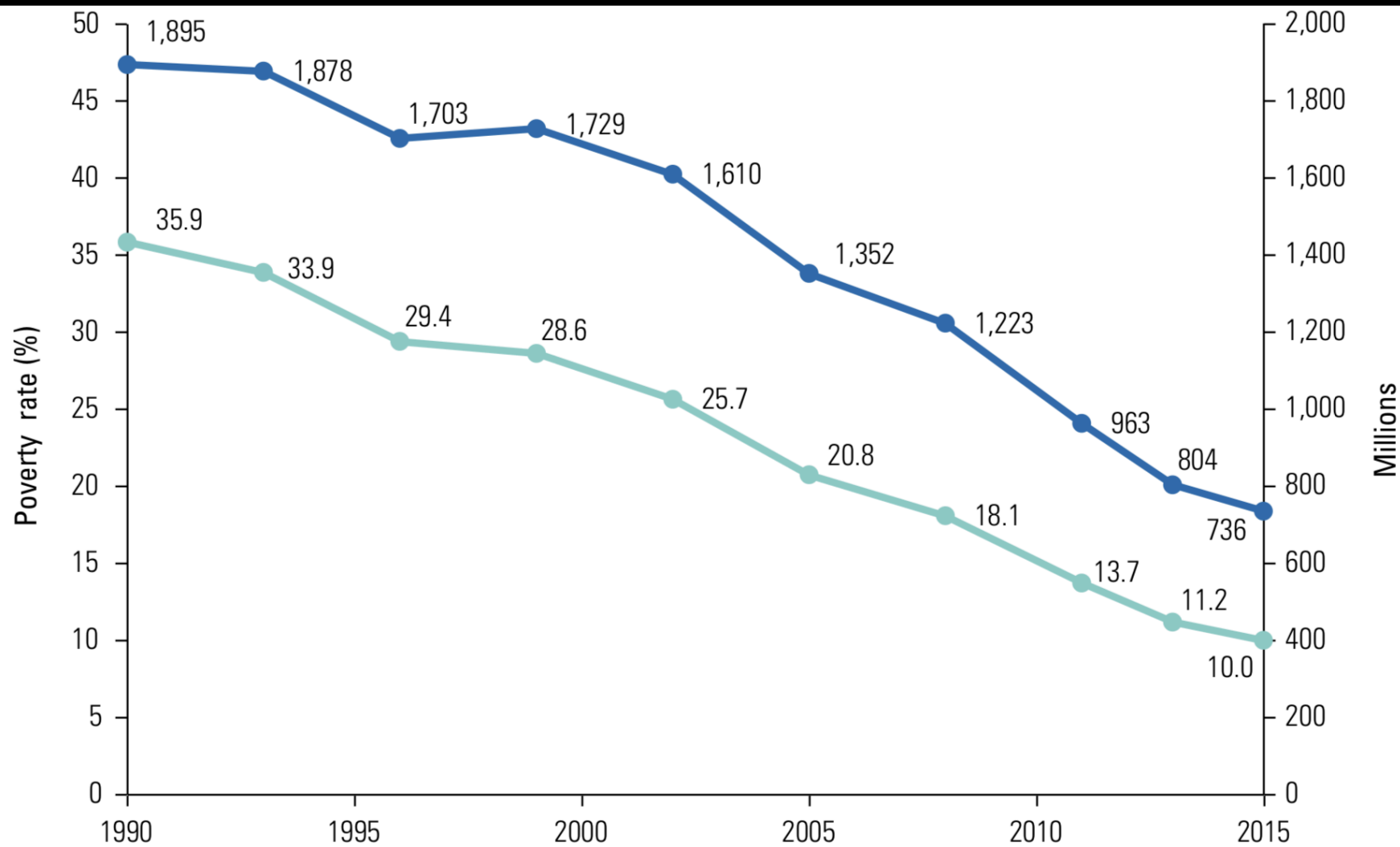
- 767 million people, or 10.7%, live in extreme poverty with less than \$1.90/day (In India, 218 M)
- 2.1 billion people live on less than \$3.10/day
- 328 million children live in extreme poverty
- 11% of people in developed countries live on less than \$14.40/day

Population living under US\$ 1.9 per day, 2000-2015



Source: World Bank (2017), Poverty and Equity Database

Global Poverty rate & Number of Poor, 1990-2015



Source: PovcalNet, World Bank, Washington, DC.
<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/>.

Mass deprivation

- More than 2 billion (25% of the world) without access to adequate sanitation
- 2.1 billion (29% of the world) do not have access to safe drinking water
- Unsafe water is responsible for 1.2 million deaths each year
- 6% of deaths in low-income countries are the result of unsafe water sources
- 666 million (9% of the world) does not have access to an improved water source
- 940 million (13% of the world) deprived of electricity
- 1.6 billion without adequate shelter
- 815 (10.7%) million malnourished
- 880 million without access to medical care

Consumption vs Priorities?

- Cosmetics in the US – \$8 billion
- Ice cream in Europe - \$11 billion
- Perfumes in US/Eur - \$12 billion
- Pet foods in US/Eur - \$17 billion
- Cigarettes in Europe - \$50 billion
- Each EU cow attracts subsidy over US\$2/day
- Basic education for all – \$6 billion
- Water and sanitation for all - \$9 billion
- Repr. health for all women - \$12 billion
- Basic health/nutrition for all - \$13 billion
- Daily income of more than 50% of the world's population is less than US\$ 2

Inequality in spending on health (\$ expenditure per capita, 2018)

■ Top seven countries

USA	\$10,586
Switzerland	\$7,317
Norway	\$6,187
Germany	\$5,986
Australia	\$5,395
Sweden	\$5,447
Denmark	\$5,299

■ Bottom seven countries

CAR	\$16
Congo, DR	\$19
Madagascar	\$21
Burundi	\$24
Ethiopia	\$24
Guinea	\$25
Mozambique	\$28
India	\$267
Pakistan	\$129
Kyrgyzstan	\$215

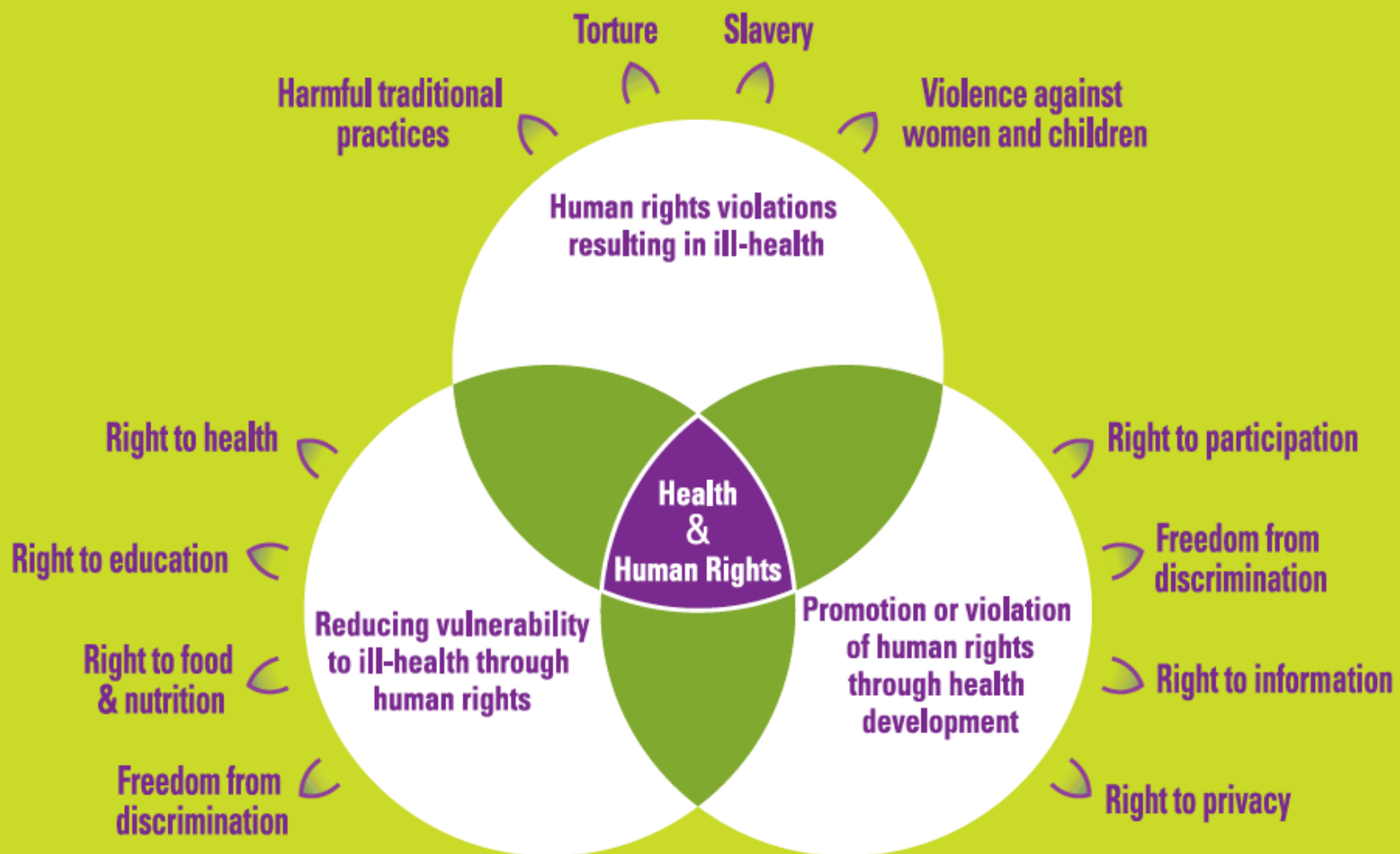
What do social rights violations have to do with health?

WHO: Health as a Human Right

The “**enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health**” has been recognised as a “**fundamental right**” since the adoption of the World Health Organisation (WHO) Constitution in 1946 and since then it has been recognised by various international human rights treaties.



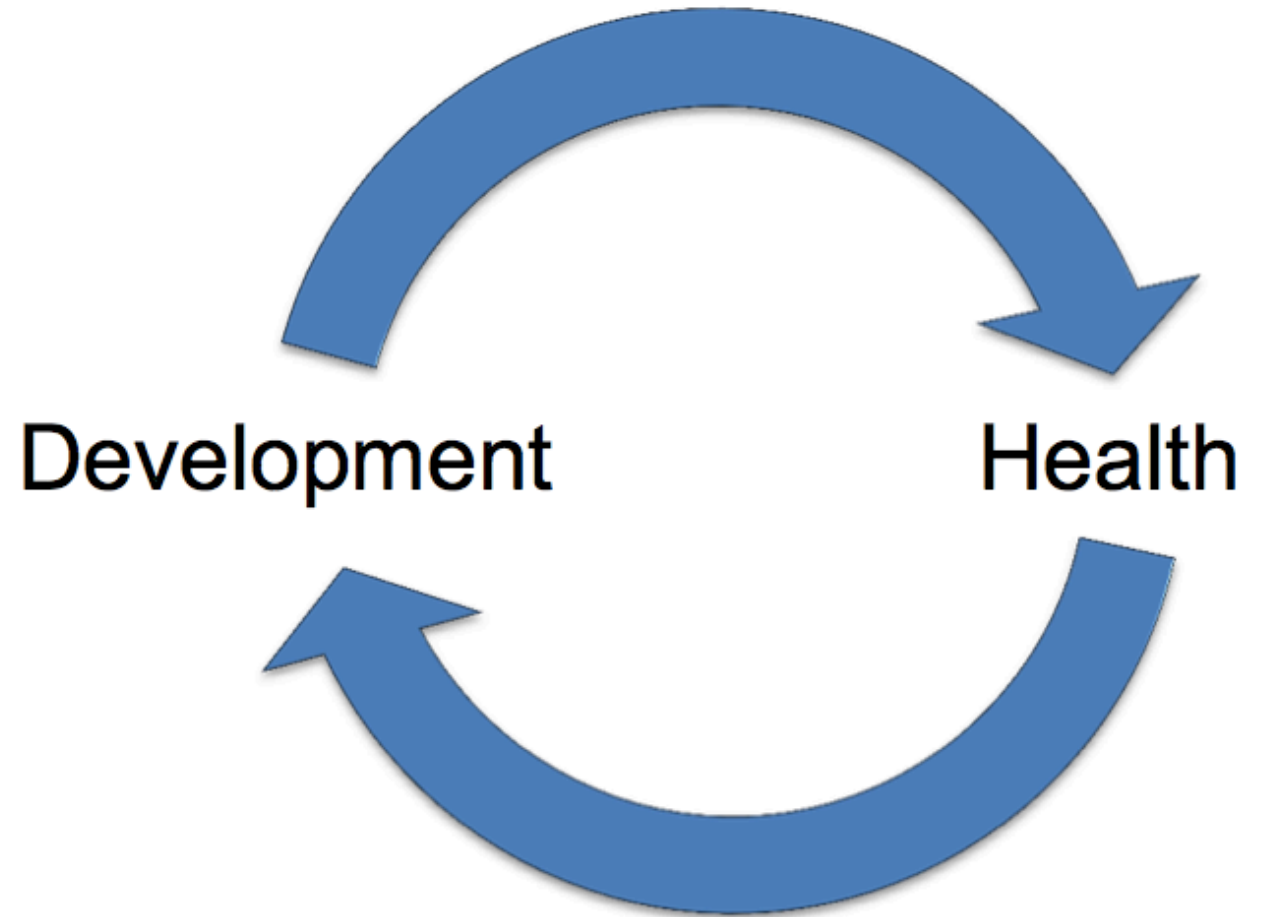
Examples of the links between Health and Human Rights



Health and Development

**The relationship is strong
and goes two ways:**

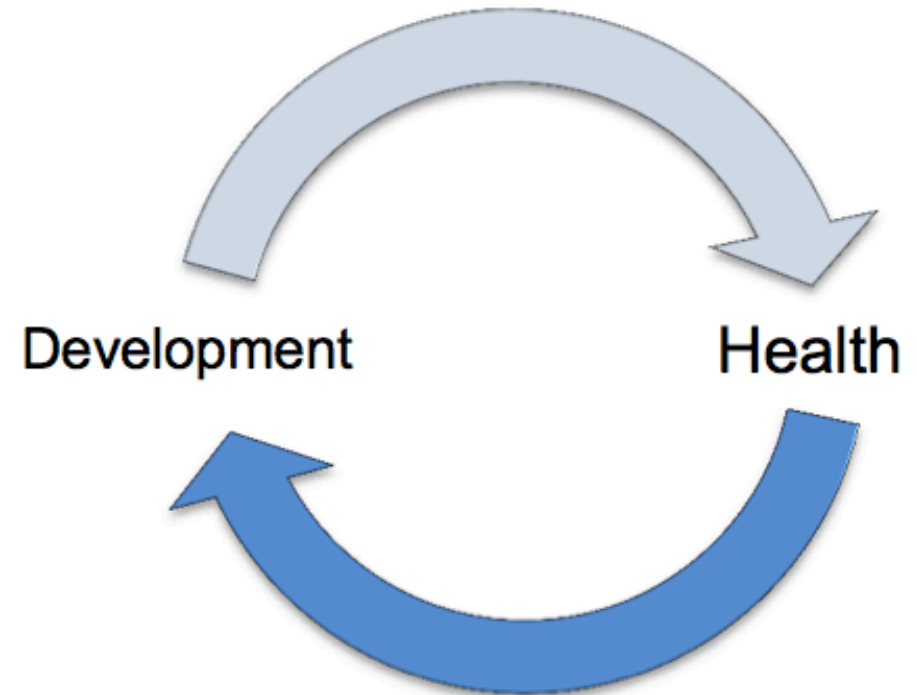
**Development shapes
health & Health shapes
development**



Health goes beyond the health sector:

Alma-Ata Declaration:

The Attainment of the highest possible level of health is a most important world-wide social goal, whose realization requires the action of many other social and economic sectors in addition to the health

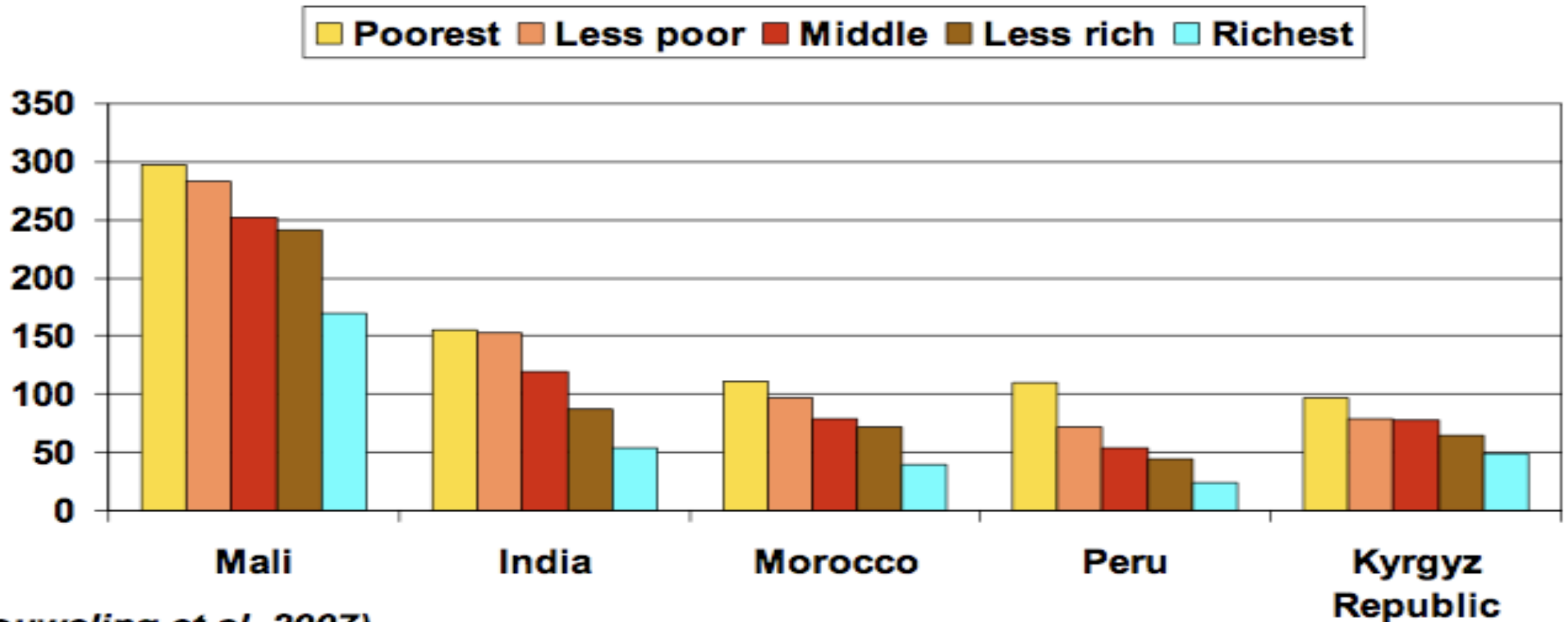


The burden of ill-health

- Every single day, 1,000 children under 5 die from illnesses like diarrhoea, dysentery, and cholera caused by contaminated water and inadequate sanitation (2018)
- At least 17 million children suffer from severe acute undernutrition around the world. Severe acute malnutrition is the direct cause of death for 1 million children every year (2018)
- 1,5 million died of TB in 2014
- 438,000 died of malaria in 2015
- 36.9 million living with HIV by the year 2015 (roughly 90% in developing countries), 2.6 million of them are children
- 34 million people died from AIDS-related diseases by 2015
- about 10,000 people per day die for lack of healthcare and there were 262 million children not in school, often because their parents were unable to afford the fees, uniforms or textbooks (2018)

WHO, 2014-2018

Under 5 mortality (per 1000 live births) by wealth group



(Houweling et al, 2007)

Under 5 mortality differentials (per 1000 live births), 2018

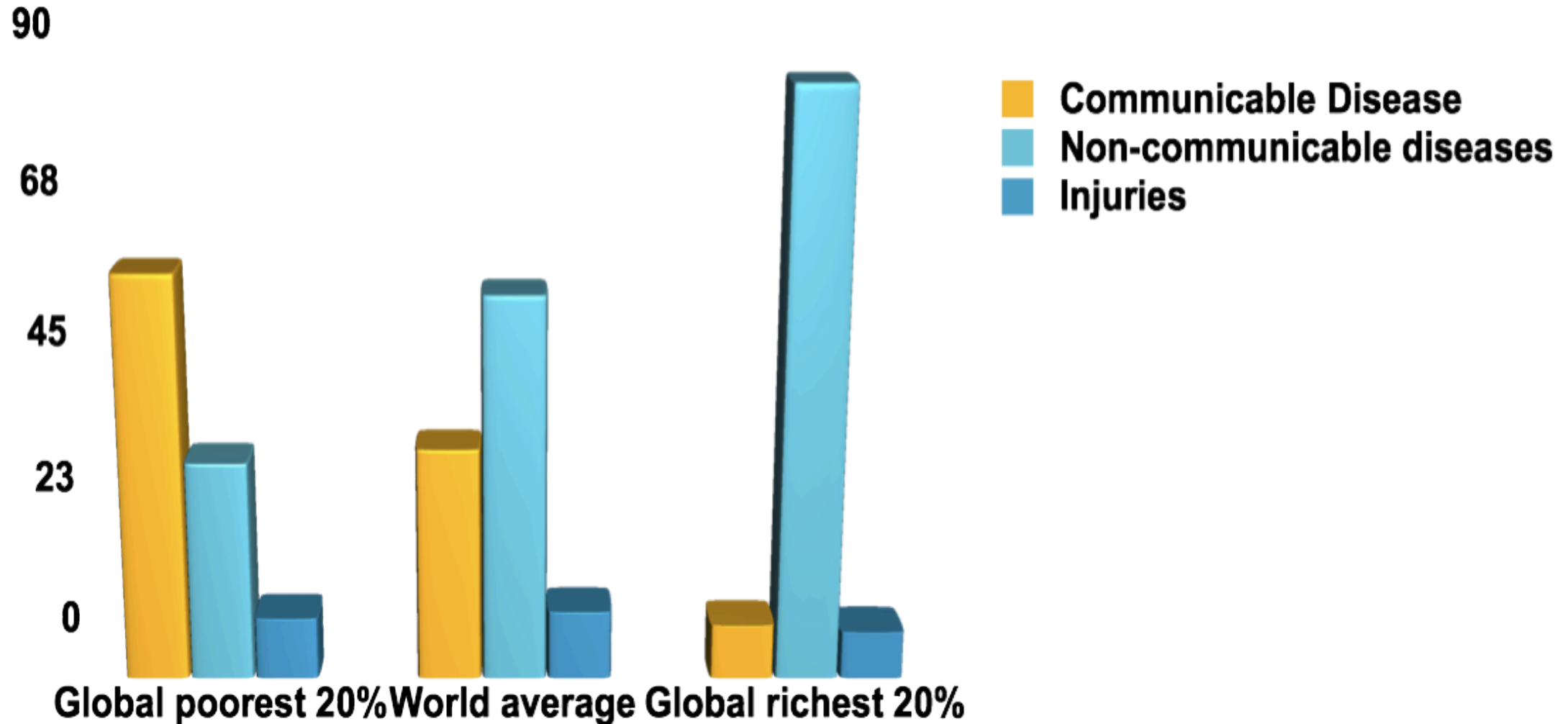
Lowest under-five
mortality rates:

Slovenia	1.53
Singapore	1.56
Iceland	1.66
Monaco	1.78
Japan	1.92
Finland	2.15
Bermuda	2.21
Norway	2.34

Highest under-five
mortality rates:

Nigeria	117.2	
Somalia	117	
Chad	113.8	India 35.7
CAR	110.1	Pakistan. 67.2
Sierra Leone	109.2	Kyrgyzstan 16.7
Guinea	98.2	
South Sudan	96.2	
Mali	94	

Causes of death, 1990



Life expectancy (years), WHO, 2018

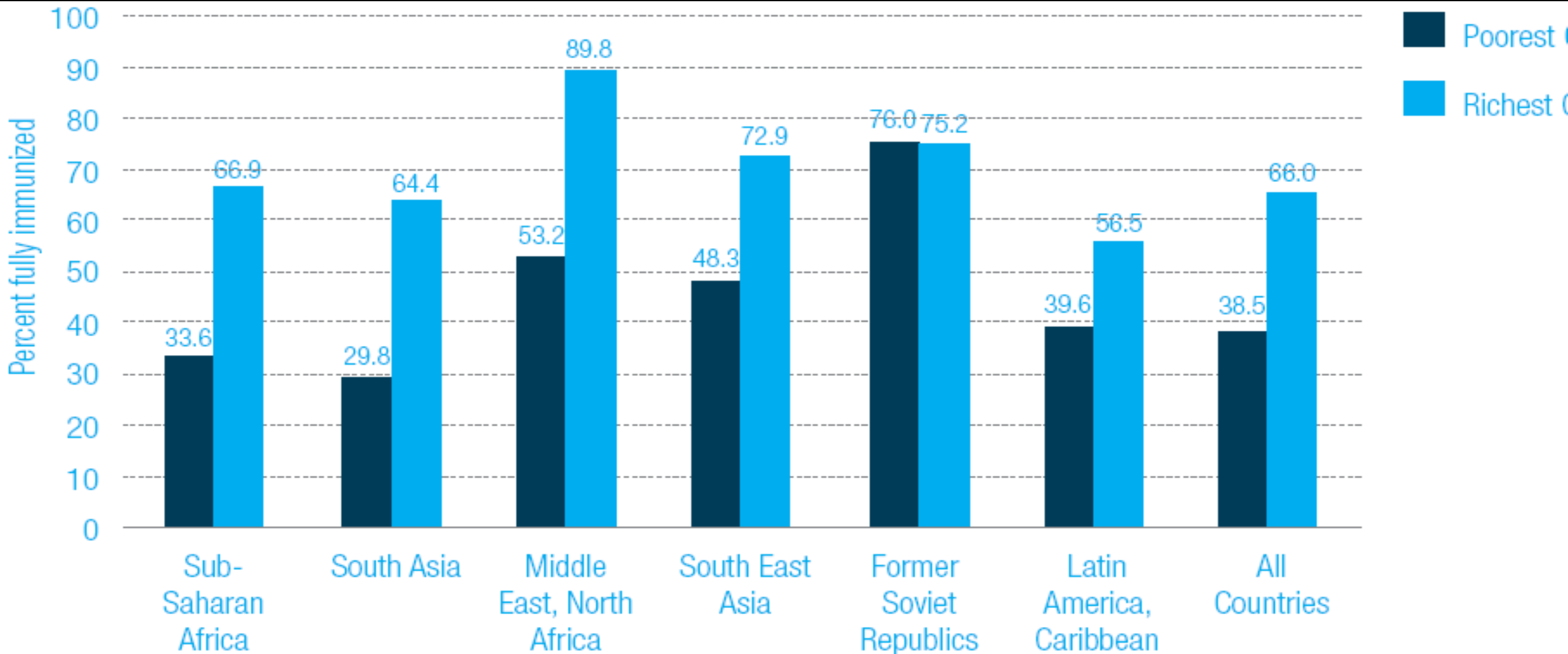
Highest life expectancy:

Monaco	89.37
Japan	85.52
Singapore	85.47
Macau	84.57
San Marino	83.39
Andorra	82.91
Guernsey	82.68
Hong Kong	82.59
Australia	82.38

Lowest life expectancy:

South Africa	50.64		
Chad	50.96		
Namibia	51.04		
Guinea-Bissau	51.3	India	69,09
Afghanistan	52.07	Pakistan	68,39
Gabon	52.21	Kyrgyzstan	72,05
Swaziland	52.56		
Lesotho	53.04		
Somalia	53.26		

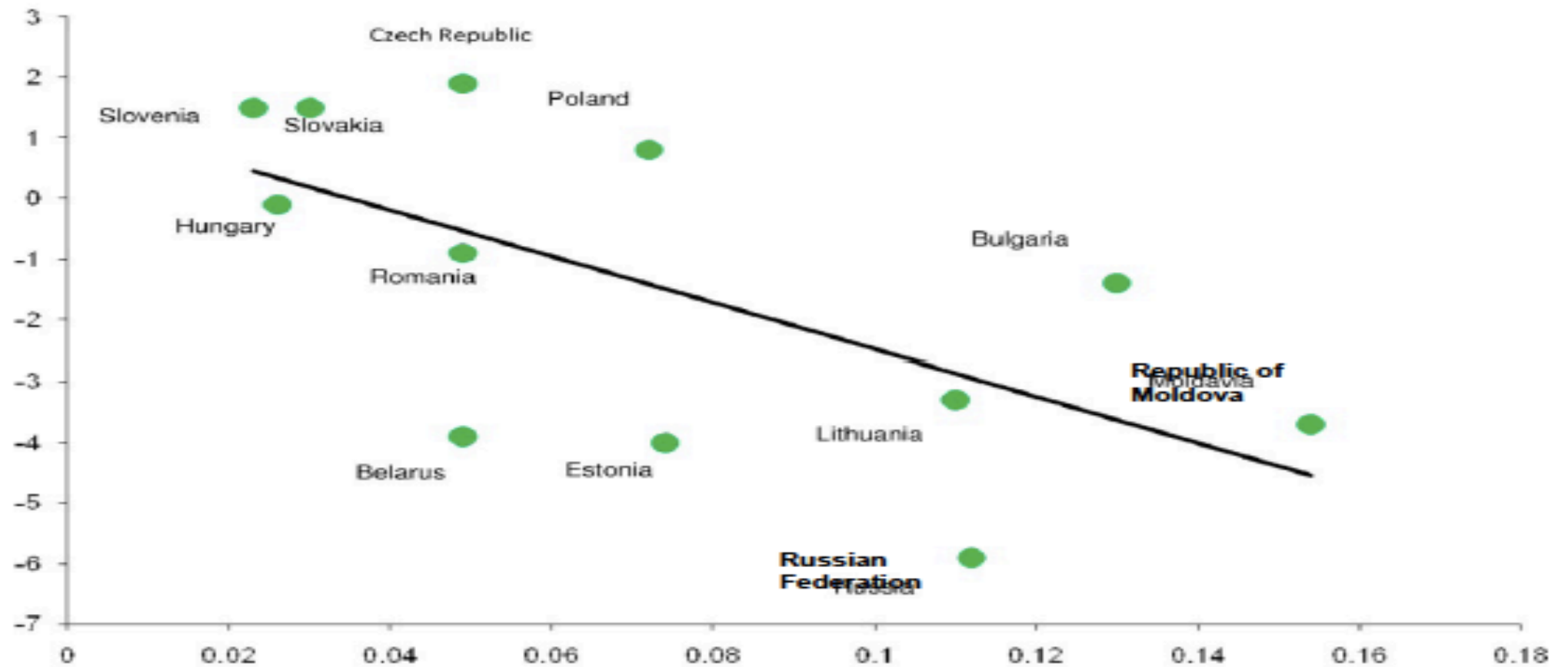
Full immunization rates among the poorest and richest population quintiles



Health inequalities are socially determined

Change in life expectancy by increase in income inequality, 1989-1995

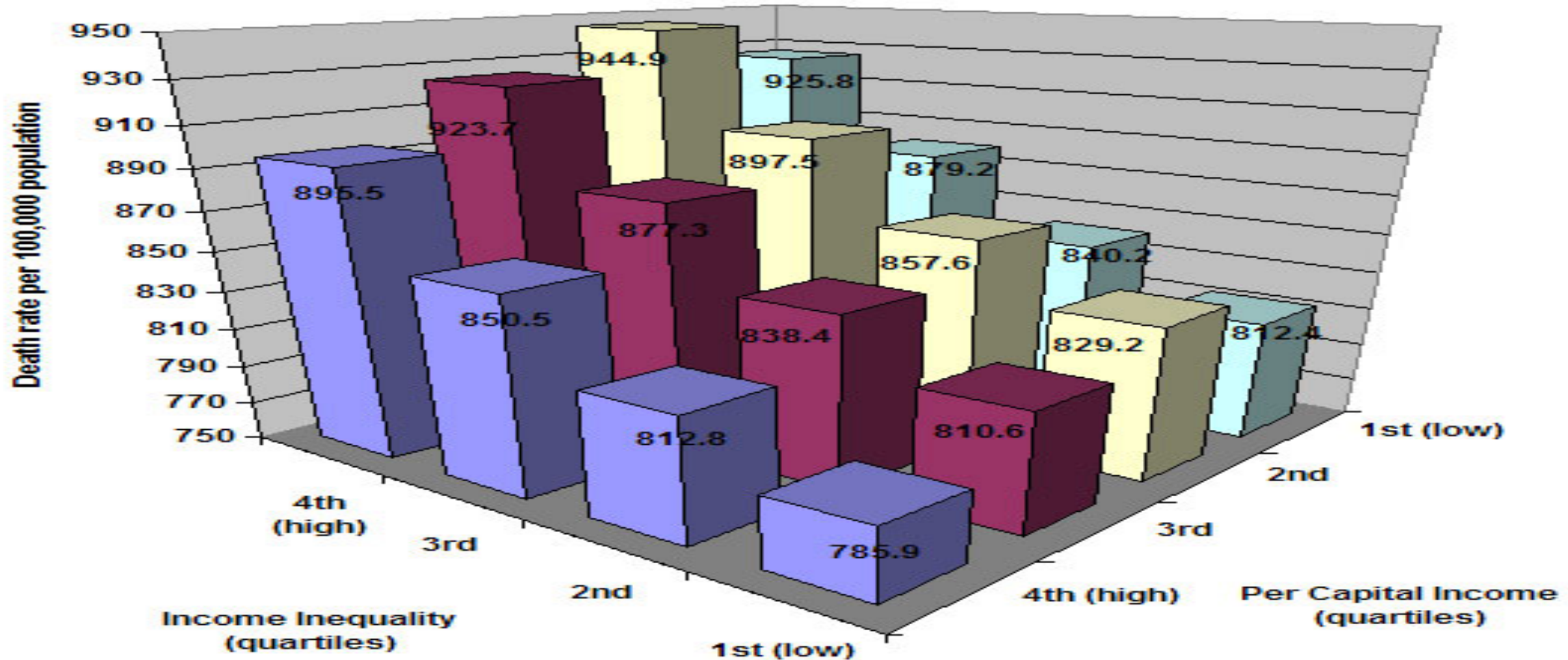
Change in life expectancy at birth 1989-95 (years)



Source: Marmot & Bobak.

Change in Gini coefficient, 1989-95

Income inequality and mortality in 282 US metropolitan areas



What's behind all this inequality and imbalance of disease prevalence?

Globalization

What is this concept of “globalization” we hear about every day?
What does it mean that we live in a “global economy.” Does anyone know what that really means?

Further reading

- Wallace R.B. Public Health & Preventive Medicine. – Mc Grow-Hill Co, NY, 2008
- Tulchinsky T.H., Varravikova E.A. New Public Health: Introduction to the modern science. – Jerusalem, 1999
- <http://www.who.int/research/en/>
- <http://data.euro.who.int/hfadb/>
- <http://www.infoplease.com/world/statistics/>