

# WHAT IS FAIR AND JUST?

## INTRODUCTION

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As Scripture teaches, all humans are made in the image of God and are worthy. Yet, globally, not all humans are treated equally. With an increasing consciousness of discrimination, the world and the church continue to ask, 'What is fair and just?'

The following section explores the context shifts in global justice including poverty, persecution, women, marginalized, human rights, slavery, and corruption.





# GLOBAL POVERTY

## REDUCTION OF POVERTY

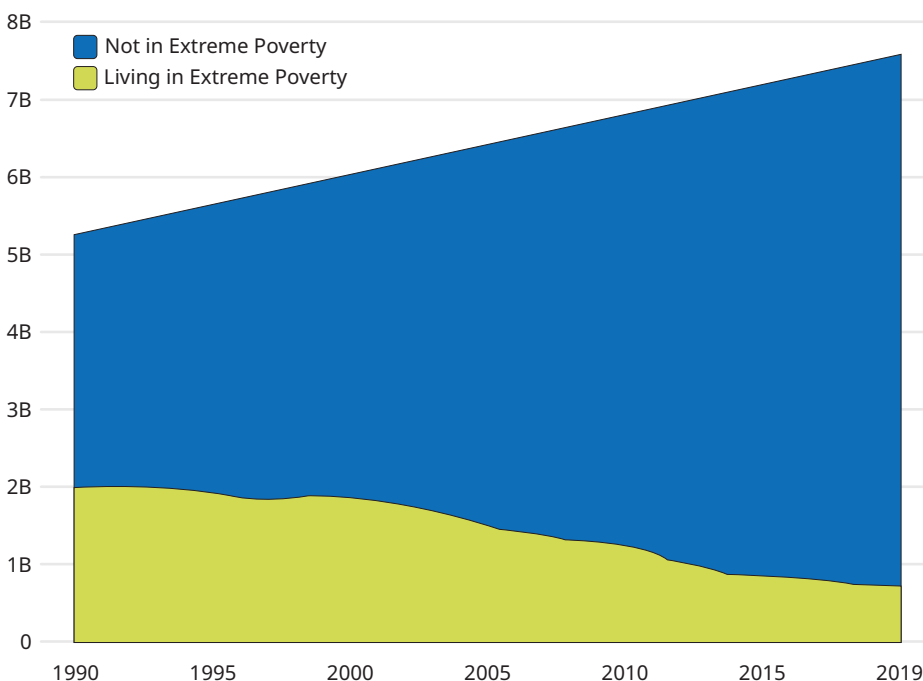
There has been a remarkable reduction in global extreme poverty, defined as surviving on less than \$1.25 per day.

The number of people living in extreme poverty has reduced from over two billion people in 1990 to under one billion in 2019.

Over thirty years, extreme poverty has been cut in half globally even while the global population grew by over 2 billion people.

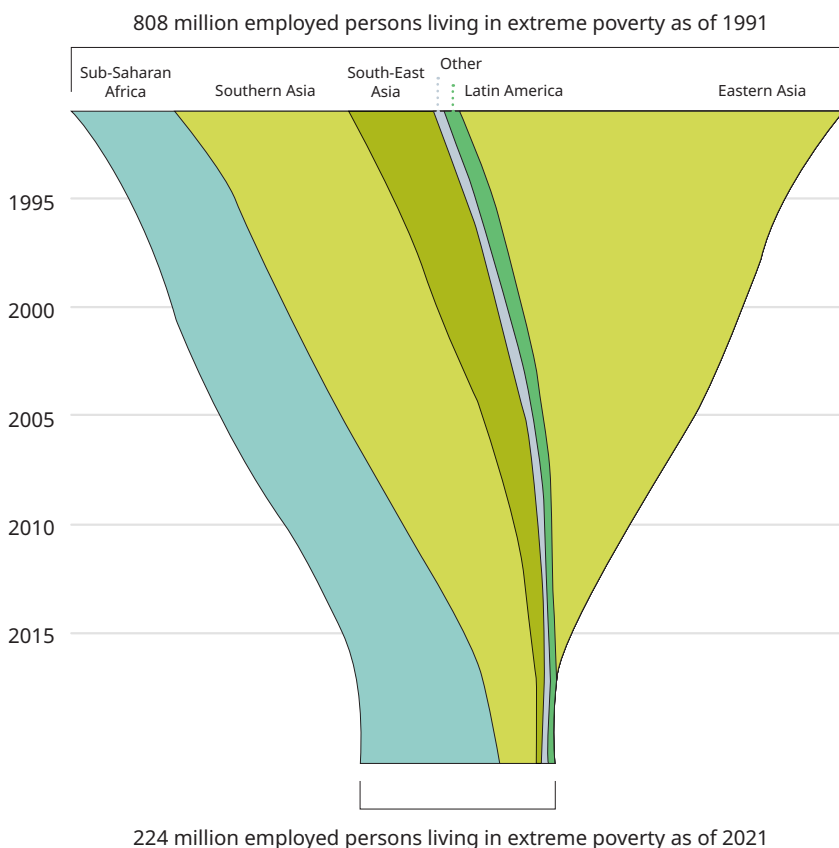
This highlights the importance of integral mission, calling Christians to address not only spiritual needs but also the physical, social, and economic well-being of all people.

## EXTREME POVERTY 1990-2019



Source: World Bank Poverty and Inequality Platform; B = Billion

## REGIONAL POVERTY DECLINE



Source: Gilbert Fontana, The Visual Capitalist, International Labor Organization, 2021

## REGIONAL POVERTY

Remarkable global reduction in extreme poverty has occurred across most regions, although progress has varied among them.

Overall, Asia has seen the largest reduction of poverty across all sub-regions. East Asia has seen the most dramatic reduction of extreme poverty, followed by South East Asia and South Asia.

**Asia has seen the largest reduction of poverty across all sub-regions.**

Sub-Saharan Africa has seen an increase in extreme poverty, deviating from the positive global trend. With the reduction of poverty in Asia, and rise in Africa, the people living in extreme poverty are African.

Acknowledging the complexity of poverty reduction is crucial, considering factors such as conflicts, population growth, environment, and inequality.



# RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION

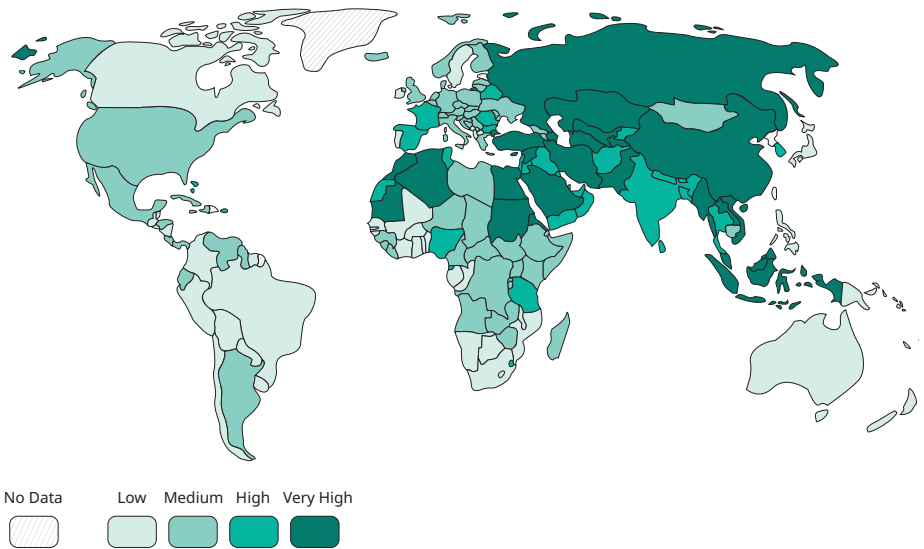
## RISING RESTRICTIONS

State restrictions on religion have grown throughout the world. State support for Christianity has declined in the wake of decolonization in the Global South and the rise of secularization in the West.

State restrictions on religion have grown.

Persecution is highest in parts of North Africa, Middle East, and Asia.

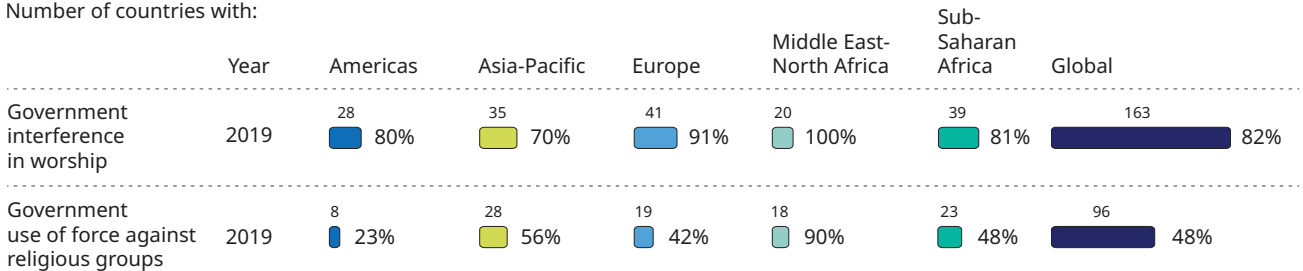
## GOVERNMENT RESTRICTIONS ON RELIGION



Source: Pew Research Center, "A Closer Look at How Religious Restrictions Have Risen around the World," 2019

## GOVERNMENTAL REGIONAL PERSECUTION

Number of countries with:



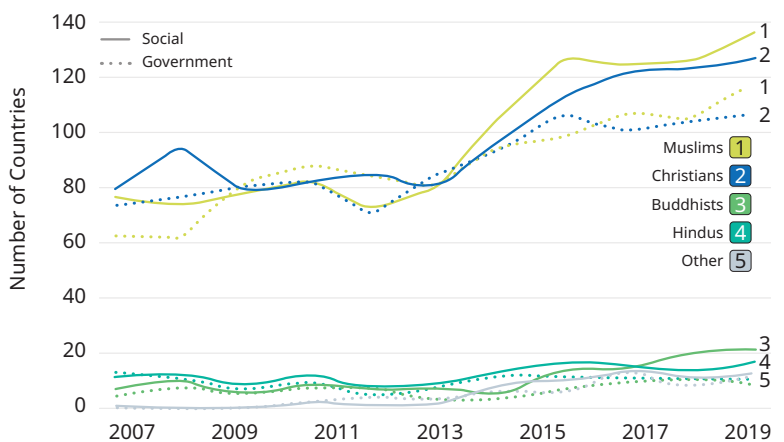
Source: Pew Research Center, "A Closer Look at How Religious Restrictions Have Risen around the World," 2019

## PERSECUTION RANKING

Overall Persecution	Recorded Violence
North Korea 1	Nigeria 1
Somalia 2	Pakistan 2
Yemen 3	Cameroon 3
Eritrea 4	India 4
Libya 5	Burkina Faso 5
Nigeria 6	Central African Republic 6
Pakistan 7	Mozambique 7
Iran 8	DR Congo 8
Afghanistan 9	Tanzania 9
Sudan 10	Myanmar 10

Source: Open Doors International, "World Watch List 2023"

## RELIGIOUS BASED HARASSMENT



Source: Pew Research Center, "A Closer Look..." 2019

## PERSECUTED MUSLIMS

Globally, Islam is the most persecuted religion, notably in India, China, and Myanmar. Persecution of Christians is most common in Asia and North Africa. Hindu and Buddhist persecution is lower than Christian and Muslim, but similarly has increased in recent years.

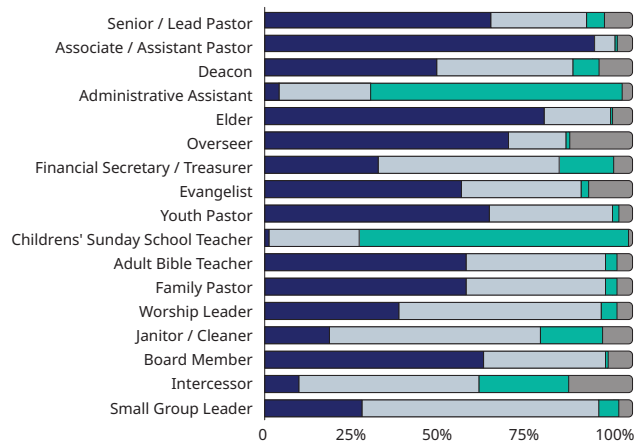


# PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN

## PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN CHURCH LIFE

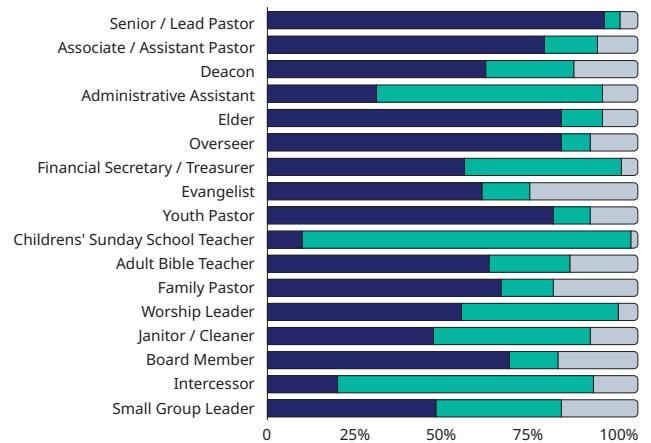
"How do you think the chances of women and men compare when it comes to getting a position?"

Men Equal Women N.A.



"Thinking of the \_\_\_\_ in your congregation, is this person male or female?"

Men Women N.A.



Source: Zurlo, Women in World Christianity, 30

## FEMALE RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION

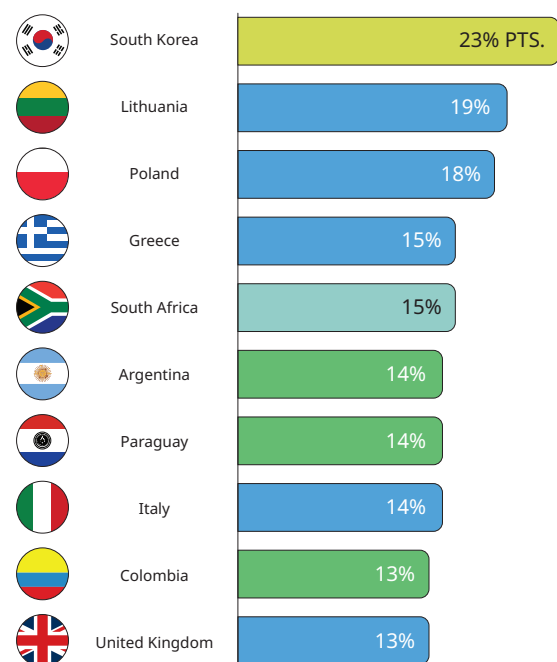
Percentages of Christian men and women ages 20+ across 192 countries



Source: Pew Research Center analysis of global census and survey data

## RELIGIOUS IMPORTANCE GENDER GAP

Percentage-points higher that women say religion is very important compared to men



Source: Pew Research Center surveys, 2008-2015

## GENDER DYNAMICS

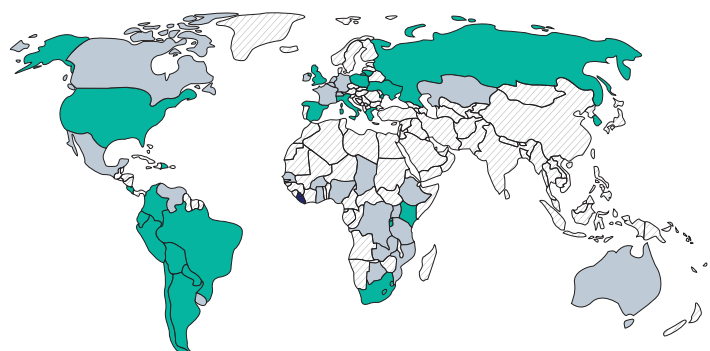
Globally, when polled, more women than men say that Christianity is 'very important' to them. This is seen most predominantly in the Americas, Asia, and parts of Africa. In some cases, the difference gap ranges from 15-20 percent.

Most church leaders are male, although many perceive that both women and men have equal chances at holding such positions. Typically, men hold pastoral positions, while women serve as Sunday School Teachers or Administrative Assistants.

## RELIGIOUS IMPORTANCE BY GENDER

Christians who say religion is "very important"

More Women More Men No significant difference No Data



Source: Pew Research Center surveys, 2008-2015



# MARGINALIZED

## DISABLED & EXCLUDED

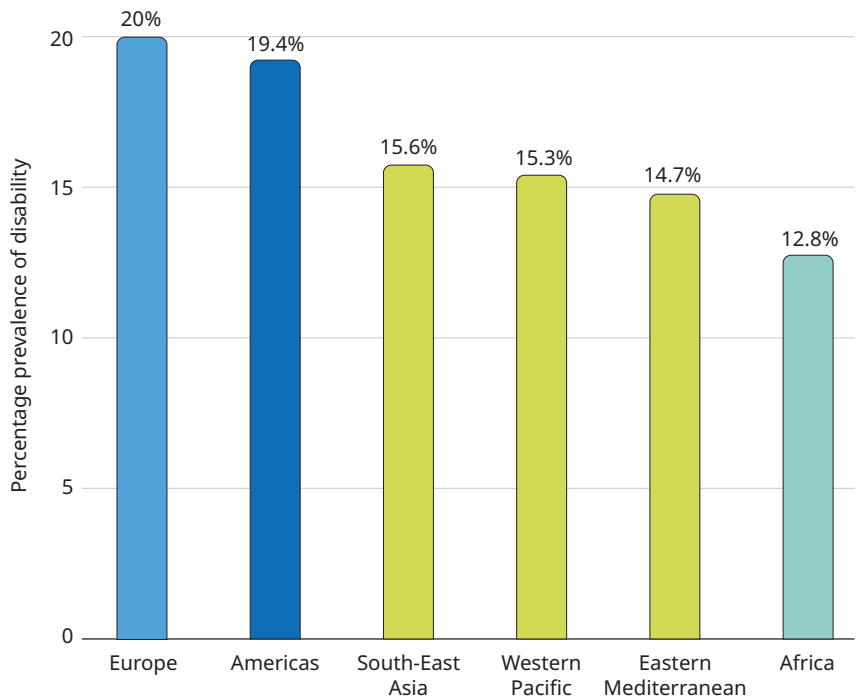
Of an estimated 8 billion people in the world today, 1.3 billion have a physical or mental disability; one out of six people globally. This population has no demographic boundaries.

They are present in all people groupings, speaking all languages, and populating all cultures.

Individuals with disabilities are often physically and socially excluded. Some cultures perceive disability as shameful because they consider the disability to be the result of a wrongdoing, karma, or bad luck.

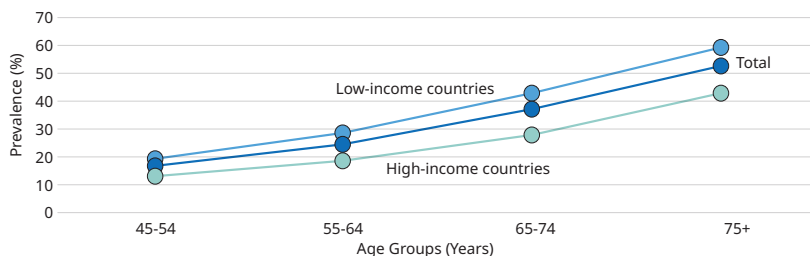
Supporting people with disabilities and their families has missiological implications. With greater awareness, visibility, and inclusion, people with disabilities, who are often hidden from and overlooked by the church, can become active members and contribute to the body of Christ.

## PREVALENCE OF DISABILITY



Source: Global Burden of Disease Date, 2021

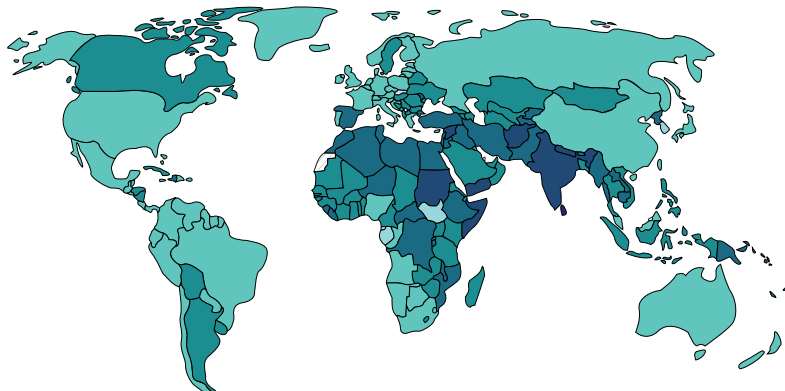
## DISABILITY BY INCOME



Source: World Health Organization, "World Report on Disability," 2011

## GLOBAL INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY

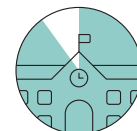
"Share of population with 'idiopathic developmental intellectual disability' including delayed or impaired speech, language, motor condition, and visio-spatial skills."



0 0.1% 0.25% 0.5% 1% 2.5% 5% 10% No Data

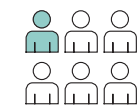
Source: Our World in Data; Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, Global Burden of Disease, 2019

## DISABILITY STATS



90%

of children with disabilities in developing countries do not attend school.



Around

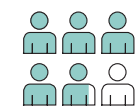
15%

of the world's population, or estimated 1.3 billion people, live with disabilities.



30%

of street youths have some kind of disability.



About

80%

of disabled people live in the majority world.

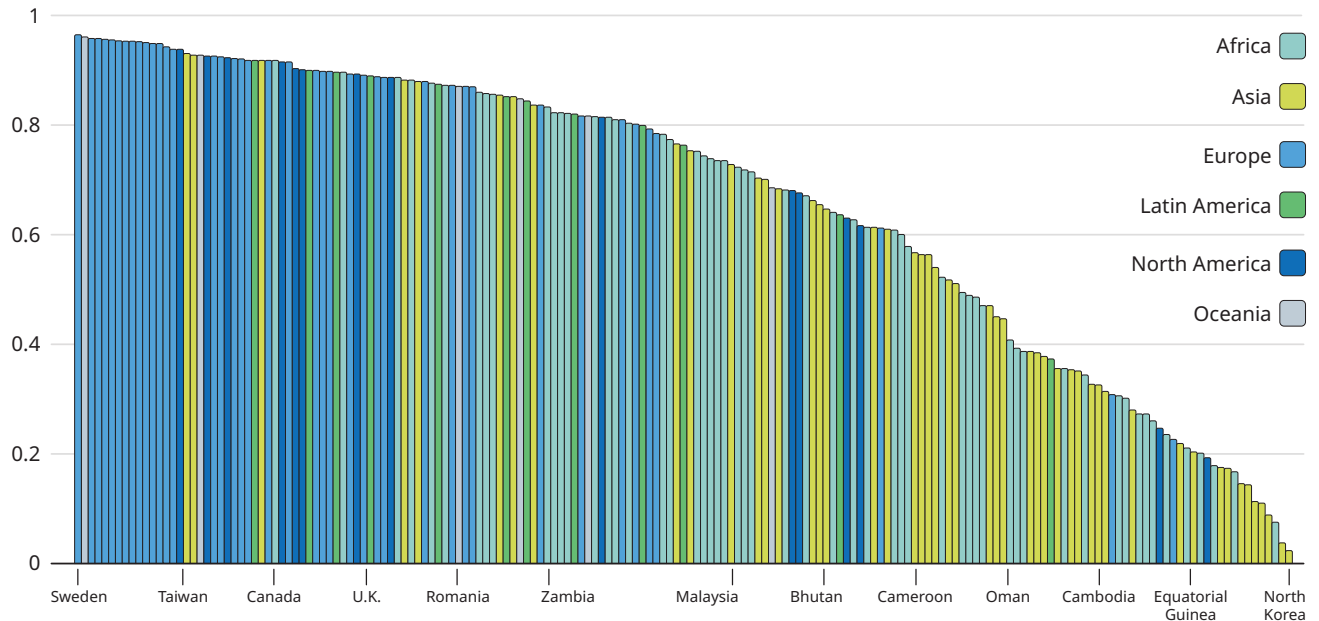
Source: World Health Organization, "World Report on Disability," 2011



# HUMAN RIGHTS

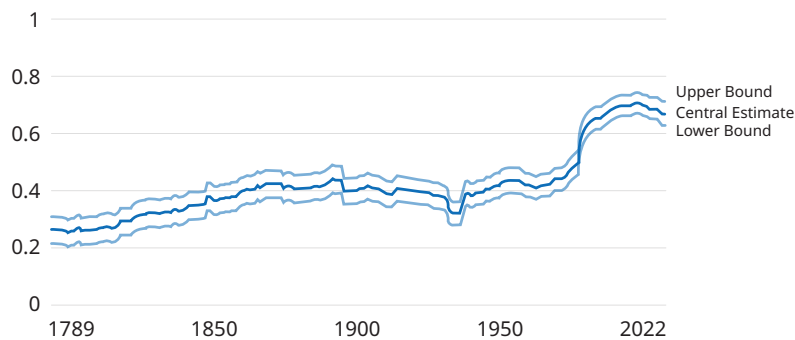
## DISTRIBUTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS INDEX

The variable ranges from 1 (most rights) to 0 (least rights).



Source: Our World in Data; Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem), 2022

## HUMAN RIGHTS INDEX 1789-2022

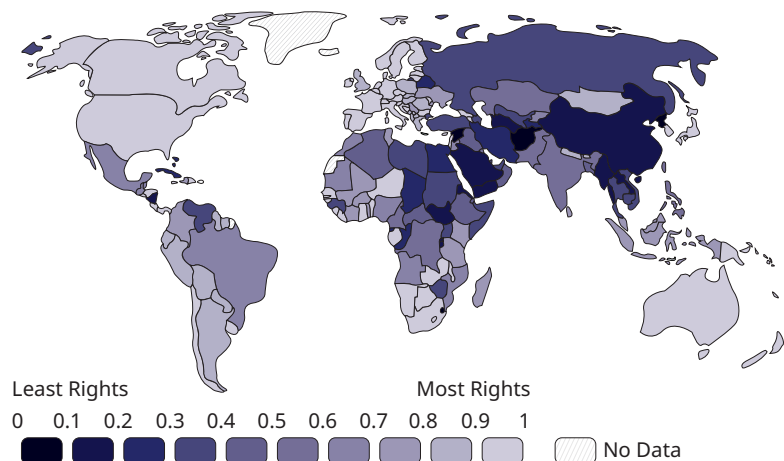


Source: Our World in Data; Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem), 2022

## PROTECTED RIGHTS

The top graph captures the extent that people are free from government torture, political killings, and forced labor and enjoying freedoms of property rights, movement, religion, expression, and association. The Global North, in general, has the highest protection of human rights with the Global South generally lower.

## HUMAN RIGHTS INDEX 2022



Source: Our World in Data; Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem), 2022

## Human Rights have seen a set back in recent years.

Globally, human rights are more protected than in the previous centuries. In the 18th century human rights – including physical integrity, private rights, and political liberties - were poorly protected by governments. The 20th century has seen an improvement in human rights with setbacks seen during world wars and in the 1970s.

Although we are currently at a general historically high protection of human rights, recent years has seen a set back in the protection of human rights.



# SLAVERY

## EXPLOITATION AROUND

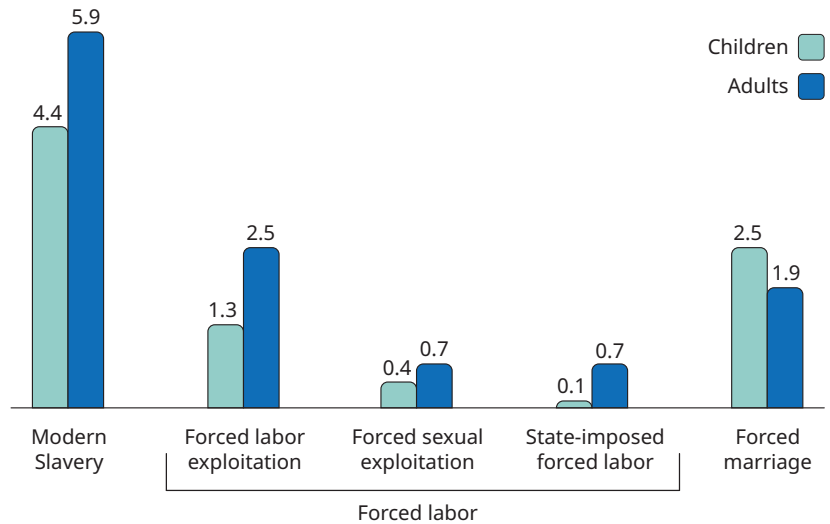
Despite steady improvements in the protection of human rights, slavery continues to force large numbers of people into work, sexual exploitation, and unwanted marriage. In 2016, an estimated 40 million people were victims of modern slavery.

Of these estimated 40 million people, 25 million people were in forced labor – including labor exploitation, sexual exploitation, or state-imposed forced labor; 15 million were living in forced marriages.

Women and girls are disproportionately affected by modern slavery, accounting for approximately 70 percent of all exploitation; and 99 percent of all victims in the sex industry.

## MODERN SLAVERY FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS

"Prevalence (per 1,000 persons) of modern slavery, by age and category"



Source: International Labour Organization, "Forced Labour and Forced Marriage," 2017

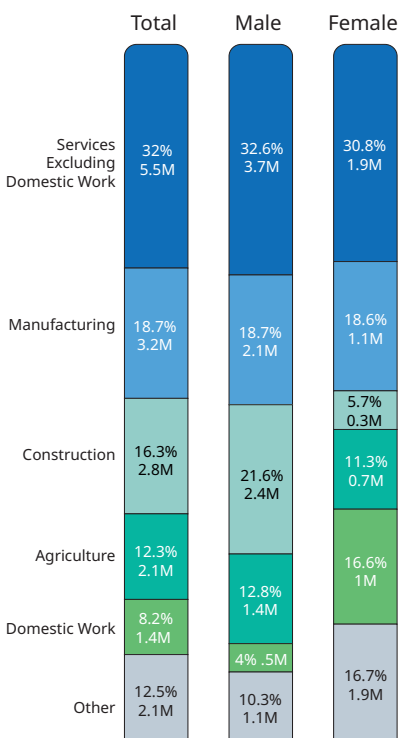
## MODERN SLAVERY CATEGORIES

Forced labor Forced marriage



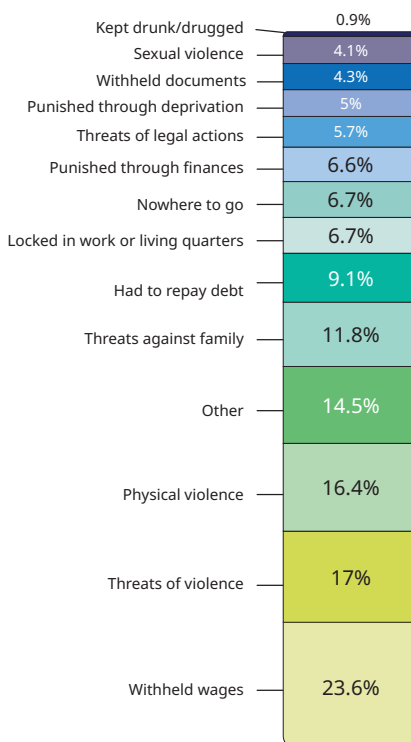
Source: International Labour Organization, "Forced Labour and Forced Marriage," 2022

## SERVICE EXPLOITATION



Source: International Labour Organization, "Forced Labour and Forced Marriage," 2022

## MEANS OF COERCION



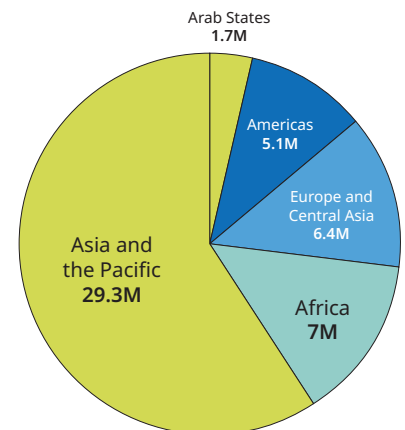
Source: International Labour Organization, "Forced Labour and Forced Marriage," 2022

## ASIA & AFRICA

Modern Slavery occurs in every region of the world. Slavery is most prevalent in Africa (7.6 victims per 1,000 people) with Asia and Pacific Region second (6.1 per 1,000).

The largest enslaved population is in the Asian and Pacific regions with 62 percent of global victims.

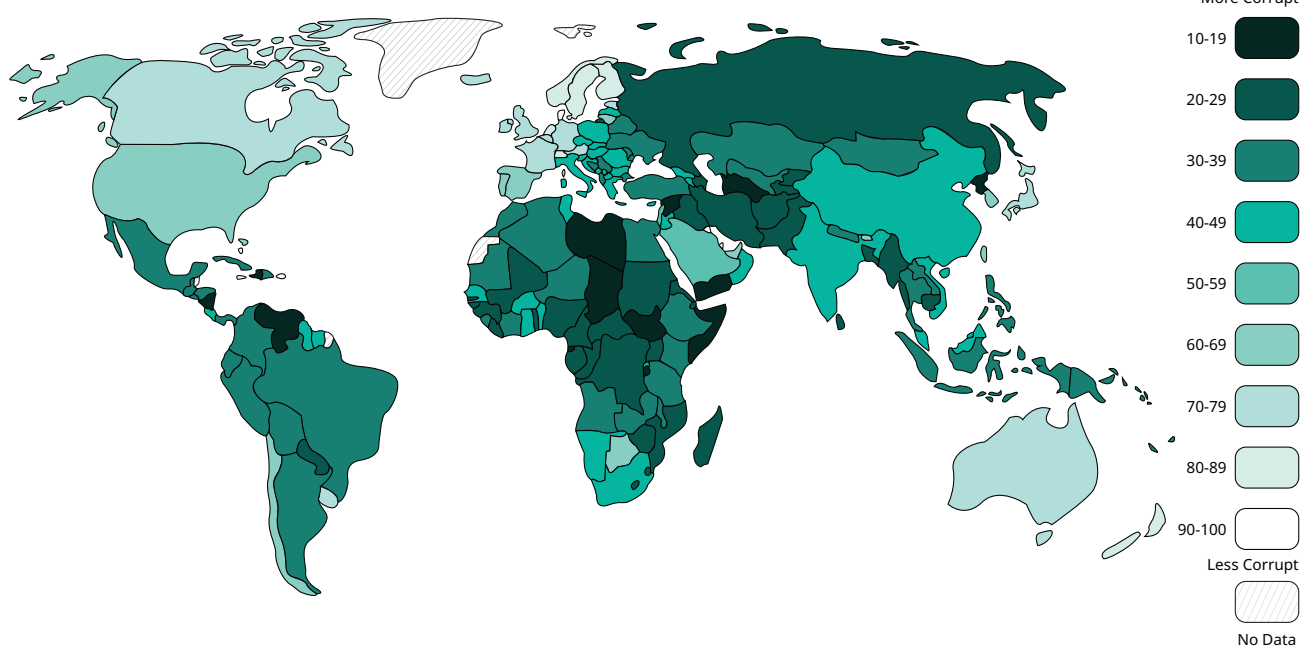
## # OF PEOPLE ENSLAVED





# CORRUPTION

## GLOBAL CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX (CPI) SCORE



Source: Transparency International, 2022

### GLOBAL ISSUE

Corruption is globally pervasive, and a societal norm in many countries. It is a complex issue with cultural, moral, historical, political, and institutional dimensions.

### CHRISTIAN ROLE

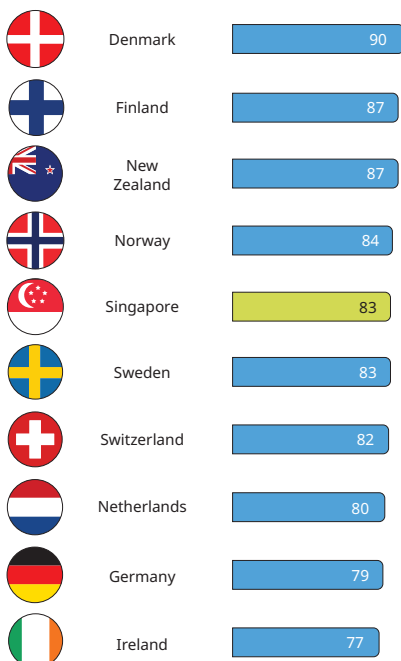
Globally, high levels of corruption exist in regions with the fastest growing Christian populations. Christians can play a role in combating corruption, rendering hope for these regions.

### ANTI-CORRUPTION

Corruption is not an unchangeable reality. Recently, numerous countries have decreased corruption, including Asian countries such as South Korea, and African countries such as Angola.

### LEAST CORRUPT

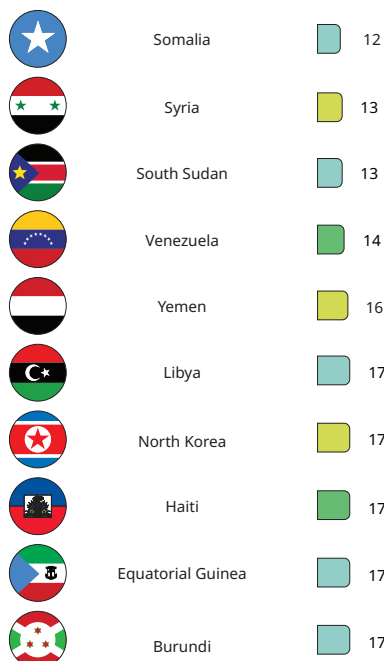
100 = Least Corrupt; 0 = Highly Corrupt



Source: Transparency International, 2022

### MOST CORRUPT

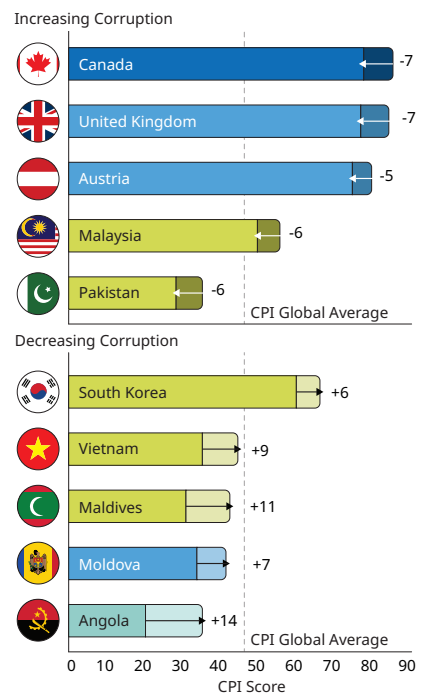
100 = Least Corrupt; 0 = Highly Corrupt



Source: Transparency International, 2022

### CHANGE IN CORRUPTION

Change in CPI Score between 2018 & 2022



Source: Transparency International, 2022