The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights refers specifically to the rights to just and favourable conditions of work, social security, an adequate standard of living (including food, clothing and housing), the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health and education, including enjoyment of the benefits of scientific progress and cultural freedom (United Nations, 1966).

Adulthood inequalities framework

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other international conventions and agreements deal in greater detail with such rights, but while they see them as applicable to the entire population, they have particular connotations for the adult population.

Labor rights

Labor rights are directly associated with the working age population, which includes adults. Such rights are specified in some of the fundamental conventions of the International Labour Organization addressing labour-market and income issues, especially those referring to freedom of association, the right to organize and collective bargaining.
Important conventions also exist regarding forced labour, unequal pay and discrimination in employment and occupation.

Social conventions have also assigned adults the role of serving as guarantors of the well-being and rights of their economic dependents.

**Sovereignty over time**

Beyond such roles, it is important that the adult population be assured of other rights such as sovereignty over their time.

The time adults spend on work, including unpaid care work and travel time, can sometimes limit their access to recreation or even to physical activity associated with the right to health.

These activities must be conducted with a preventive health focus as it is during this stage of the life cycle when adequate food, exercise and rest can avert or delay the onset of chronic and degenerative diseases.
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