# • MEASURING PROGRESS

### BASIC CAPABILITIES INDEX 2011 The boom and the busted

BCI values for 2011 ranged from 47.9 to 99.5, with Japan in the top position and Chad at the bottom. The global BCI has progressed between 1990 and 2011, although in general there has been a slower rate of progress between 2000 and 2011 than between 1990 and 2000. In the first decade of the XXI century, in fact, the social indicators moved up just 3 points, while world  $CO_2$  emissions moved up to 4.6 tons per capita. World trade and per capita income grew faster in the first decade of the XXI century than the decade before, but progress against poverty slowed down. In spite of the declared commitment with poverty eradication and the Millennium Development Goals, the year 2000 was a turning point for the worse: social progress slowed down while environmental destruction accelerated.

The Basic Capabilities Index (BCI) was designed by social watch as an alternative way to monitor the situation of poverty in the world. Most of the available poverty-measurement is based on the premise that poverty is a monetary phenomenon and they measure, for example, how many persons live with an income of less than one dollar a day. The BCI is an alternative non-monetary measure of poverty and well-being based on key human capabilities that are indispensable for survival and human dignity. The indicators that make up the BCI are among the most basic of those used to measure the millennium development goals (MDGs).

The BCI assigns equal weight to three basic capabilities: (1) the capability to be well-nourished;(2) the capability for healthy and safe reproduction; (3) and the capability to be educated and be knowledgeable. The index is computed as the average of three indicators: 1) mortality among children under five, 2) reproductive or maternal-child health (measured by births attended by skilled health personnel), and 3) education (measured with a combination of enrolment in primary education, the proportion of children reaching fifth grade and adult literacy rate).

All the indicators are expressed in percentages and they range from 0 to 100. Under-five mortality, which is usually expressed in number of deaths per thousand children born alive, is expressed as 100 minus that value. So that, for example, a value of 20 deaths per thousand becomes 2% and, when deducted from 100, yields a basic indicator value of 98. Thus, the theoretical maximum value in infant mortality is 100, which would mean that all children born alive survive until they are five years old. Reproductive health takes the maximum value 100 when all women giving birth are attended by skilled health personnel. Similarly, the education indicator registers 100 when all school age children are enrolled in education and they all attain five years of schooling. These three indicators are then averaged, so the total value of the index will vary between 0% and 100%.

#### **BCI levels**

BCI values for 2011 were computed for 167 countries where data are available out of the 193 member states of the United Nations. The BCI values for 2011 ranged from 47.9 to 99.5 with Japan, along with Norway, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Iceland occupying the top five positions. The top performing countries having the highest BCI are mostly from the developed world of Europe. North America and East Asia/Pacific. In contrast, the countries with the lowest BCI values are mostly from Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, with Chad at the bottom, along with Sierra Leone, Niger, Somalia and Guinea Bissau.

Countries with basic BCI level have reached a reasonable level of human development and have basically met the MDG targets way ahead of the 2015 deadline. Countries with medium BCI level have achieved a certain level of momentum to address key human development concerns and have a fair chance of meeting the MDG targets by 2015. Countries with low BCI level are still struggling to provide basic serv-

ices for their citizens and will more likely miss the MDG targets by 2015. Countries with very low and critical BCI levels will certainly miss the MDG targets. Most of these countries, particularly those with critical BCI level, are experiencing severe economic difficulties, social unrest or wars. Some have just emerged from armed conflict and are still transitioning to normalize Government operations and public services.

The number of countries with medium BCI levels increased from 44 in 1990 to 52 in 2011. Countries that have scaled up their BCI levels from low/very low to medium include the following: Algeria, Iran,

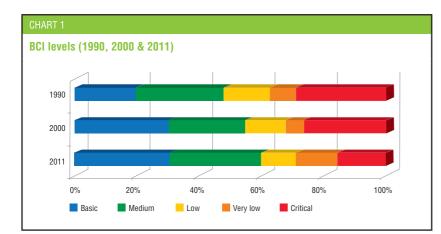
### THE WORLD TURNS RIGHT INSTEAD OF MOVING UP

With carbon dioxide emissions of three tons of per capita a year, Costa Rica and Uruguay have managed to lower their infant mortality to the same level of a country that emits twenty tons a year: the United States. At the same time, with the same level of emissions than Norway, South Africa has a set of social indicators similar to that of Indonesia, which consumes five times less fossil fuels. The notion that eradicating poverty and reaching basic dignity for all requires a model of development that destroys the environment is wrong. The leaders of the world made that point in Rio twenty years ago at the "Earth Summit" and stated that "the major cause of the continued deterioration of the global environment is the unsustainable pattern of consumption and production, particularly in industrialized countries (...) aggravating poverty and imbalances".

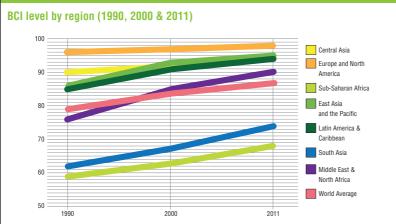
Between 1990 and 2000 the world's index of basic capabilities improved five points (from 79 to 84) while the world per capita emissions of  $CO_2$  actually **decreased** from 4.3 tons to 4.1. In the first decade of the XXI century, world  $CO_2$  emissions moved up to 4.6 tons per capita but the social indicators only moved up 3 points (see chart 3). In spite of the declared commitment with poverty eradication and the Millennium Development Goals, the year 2000 was a turning point for the worse: social progress slowed down while environmental destruction accelerated.

### A LOST DECADE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY

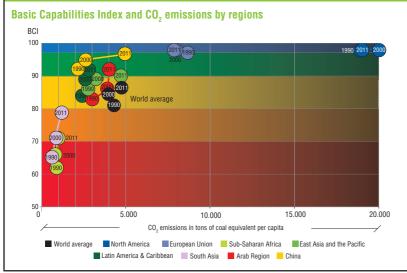
World trade and per capita income grew faster in the first decade of the XXI century than the decade before, but progress against poverty slowed down. A gap widened, due to the unequal distribution of the benefits of prosperity. Now the boom years seem to give way to a bust. The vulnerable did not benefit from the accelerated growth in the economy, but they will undoubtedly suffer the most with a new contraction. The 2011 Basic Capabilities Index show that economic performance and well being of the people do not go hand in hand (see chart 4). Progress on education, health and nutrition was already too slow when gross income was growing fast. While using the latest available figures, the Index does not capture yet the whole impact of the global financial and economic crisis that started in 2008, because social indicators are gathered and published much slower than the economic numbers. Yet, social watch is receiving evidence from its members on how the crisis is burdening the most those already vulnerable and that situation can only become worse if the big industrialized countries enter into prolonged stagnation or recession.



#### CHART



#### CHART 3



# CHART 4 Trade, income and basic capabilities World basic World per capita income World Basic Capabilities Index

Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Tunisia (Middle East and North Africa); Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Maldives and Vietnam (Central, South and East Asia); and Belize, Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Suriname (Latin America). El Salvador registered the highest increment in BCI in this group accounting for a 17 point increase for the period 1990 to 2011. In contrast, countries such as Ukraine, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Thailand have moved down from basic BCI to medium level. (See chart 1)

Nineteen countries registered low BCI levels in 2011. Countries such as Bolivia, Honduras and Nicaragua in Latin America, and Cape Verde, Zimbabwe, and Swaziland in the Sub-Saharan Africa region, improved their standing from very low/critic BCI level to low BCI. Within this group of countries that registered low BCI levels, Bhutan in South Asia recorded the highest increase of 28 points, climbing up from critical to low BCI level.

The number of countries in the critical BCI list has declined from 42 in 1990 to only 28 by 2011. Countries such as Benin, Cameroon, Eritrea, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Tanzania and Togo in Sub-Saharan Africa; Guatemala in Latin America; Djibouti, Egypt, Morocco and Yemen in the Middle East and North Africa; Laos and Myanmar in East Asia; and Bhutan and India in South Asia, have moved up from their previous critical BCI levels. Nonetheless, the number of countries in the critical list remains substantial especially if one considers that many poor countries with no reliable data collection system, indicating poor functioning institutions, would more likely fall in the critical BCI levels.

The global BCI has progressed between 1990 and 2011, although in general there has been a slower rate of progress between 2000 and 2011 than between 1990 and 2000. In 1990, the average BCI value (population weighted) for countries with available data was 79.4. In 2000, the BCI increased by 4.9 points to 84.3. BCI further increased to 87.1 by 2011, but at a lower increment of 2.8 points – lower than the rate of increase registered in the previous decade. (See chart 2) =

### **TECHNICAL NOTES**<sup>1</sup>

The following are the indicators used for computing the Basic Capabilities Index:

- Under-five mortality rate. Under-5 mortality rate is defined as the probability of a child born in a specific year or period to die before reaching the age of five, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, that is, a probability of death derived from a life table and expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births (Health statistics and health information systems, World Health Organization, <www.who.int/healthinfo/statistics/ indunder5mortality/en>). We express this indicator by subtracting x/1000 from 100, where x is the number of deaths under-5 per 1000 live births. Data for this indicator were obtained from UNICEF State of the World's Children 2011.
- Births attended by skilled health personnel. This is defined as the percentage of live births attended by skilled health personnel in a given period of time. Data for this indicator were mainly obtained from Global Health Observatory Data Repository (World Health Organization), and from the UN official website for MDG indicators and UNdata 2003-2008 (<data.un.org/Data.as px?q=births+attended+by+skilled+person nel&d=SOWC&f=inID%3a21>) was used for countries with no data available from the WHO. Data were imputed for first world countries (such as Germany, Norway, US, etc.) which have no available data from the sources mentioned.
- Education. The education indicator consists of three sub-indicators:
  - Adult literacy rate. The adult literacy rate is the percentage of population aged 15 and above who can both write

and read a short simple statement on their everyday life. It is calculated by dividing the number of literates (aged 15+) by the corresponding population age group and multiplying the result by 100 (UNESCO Institute for Statistics Glossary, <glossary.uis.unesco.org/ glossary/en/home>).

- Primary Net Enrollment Rate (NER). This is defined as the enrollment of the official age group expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population, which is calculated by dividing the number of pupils (or students) enrolled who are of the official age group for primary level by the population for the same age group and multiplying the result by 100 (UNESCO Institute for Statistics Glossary, <glossary.uis. unesco.org/glossary/en/home>).
- Survival rate to fifth grade. This is the percentage of a cohort of pupils enrolled in the first grade of a given level or cycle of education in a given school year who are expected to reach fifth grade (UNESCO Institute for Statistics Glossary, <glossary.uis.unesco.org/ glossary/en/home>).

The main source for these sub-indicators is the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) data centre, <stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/TableViewer/document.aspx?ReportId=136&IF\_ Language=eng&BR\_Topic=0>. The earliest data available from 1990 to 1995 were used for the year 1990, data available from 1998 to 2002 were used for the year 2000, and the latest available data from 2005 to 2011 were used for the year 2011. Data for the year 1990 were mainly gathered from Global Monitoring Report 2010 and World Bank database, since data from UIS were only available from 1999, except for the adult literacy rate indicator. Data not available from UIS and GMR were obtained from the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2010 Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean in <www.eclac.org/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/ publicaciones/xml/7/42167/P42167.xml&xsl=/ deype/tpl-i/p9f.xsl&base=/tpl-i/top-bottom. xslt>, accessed on May 2011 and from the United Nations Statistics Division, <unstats.un.org/ unsd/demographic/products/indwm/tab5e. htm> accessed on May 2011. Since there are many missing data for the Survival rate to fifth grade indicator, survival rate to the last grade of primary school (also obtained for UIS) was considered for countries with no data.

Data for each sub-indicator were rescaled from 0 to 100 using a formula which was adopted from the Human Development Report (HDR). After rescaling all the values of each subindicator, the education indicator is computed by averaging three rescaled sub-indicators, if three have values, or taking the average of two, if one has missing value. No value is given if more than one sub-indicator is absent.

Rescaling was also done for the two other indicators - Under-five mortality rate and Maternal health indicators. The raw BCI value is computed by taking the average of the rescaled values of the three indicators, if all three have values, and the average of two indicators, if only two have values. No value is given if more than one indicator is missing.

The index values expressed from 0 to 100 are then "rescaled back" to put the values back into the original range of BCI values so that comparison with previous BCI calculation becomes possible.

1 The BCI/GEI Technical Group is composed of the research team from Action for Economic Reforms (AER) and Social Watch Philippines (SWP) - Rene Raya, Maria Luz Aniagan, Karla Machel Raya and Alvelyn Joy Berdan.

### **BASIC CAPABILITIES INDEX 2011**

	Surviving under-5	Birth atended	Children reaching 5th grade	BCI		Surviving under-5	Birth atended	Children reaching 5th grade	BCI
Afghanistan	80				Egypt, Arab Rep.	98	79	80	90
Albania	99	99	88	96	El Salvador	98	84	79	91
Algeria	97	95	82	92	Equatorial Guinea	86		53	66
Angola	84	49	61	67	Eritrea	95		38	72
Argentina	99	99	96	98	Estonia	99	99+	96	99
Armenia	98	98	91	96	Ethiopia	90	6	33	58
Australia	99+	99		99	Finland	99+	99+	97	99
Austria	99+	99		99	France	99+	99		99
Azerbaijan	97	89	92	93	Gabon	93	86	76	86
Bahamas, The	99	99	90	97	Gambia, The	90	57	44	70
Bahrain	99	97	94	97	Georgia	97	98	97	97
Bangladesh	95	18	55	70	Germany	99+	99+	95	99
Belarus	99	99+	97	98	Ghana	93	59	61	77
Belgium	99+	99+	92	98	Greece	99+	99	97	99
Belize	98	95	94	96	Guatemala	96	51	70	80
Benin	88	78	56	76	Guinea	86	46	42	64
Bhutan	92	72	70	81	GuineaBissau	81	39	32	56
Bolivia	95	71	84	86	Guyana	97	83	90	92
Bosnia and Herzegovina	99	99+	89	96	Haiti	91	26		67
Botswana	94	95	80	90	Honduras	97	67	79	86
Brazil	98	98	89	95	Hungary	99	99+	94	98
Brunei Darussalam	99	99+	93	98	Iceland	99+	99+	98	99
Bulgaria	99	99+	94	98	India	93	47	62	76
Burkina Faso	83	54	36	62	Indonesia	96	73	87	88
Burundi	83	34	69	66	Iran, Islamic Rep.	97	97	89	94
Cambodia	91	44	64	73	Iraq	96	80	76	87
Cameroon	85	59	73	73	Ireland	99+	99+	97	99
Canada	99	99+		99	Israel	99+	99	97	99
Cape Verde	97	78	79	89	Italy	99+	99	98	99
Central African Republic	83	53	38	62	Jamaica	97	98	76	92
Chad	79	21	17	48	Japan	99+	99+		99+
Chile	99	99+	95	98	Jordan	98	99	91	96
China	98	96	97	97	Kazakhstan	97	99+	95	96
Colombia	98	96	84	94	Kenya	92	44	78	77
Comoros	90	62	73	78	Kiribati	95	65		84
Congo, Dem. Rep.	80	74	40	64	Korea, Dem. Rep.	97	97		95
Congo, Rep.	87	86	51	75	Korea, Rep.	99+	99+	98	99
Costa Rica	99	99	92	97	Kuwait	99	99+	89	97
Cote d'Ivoire	88	57	40	68	Kyrgyz Republic	96	98	90	94
Croatia	99+	99+	94	98	Lao PDR	94	20	61	71
Cuba	99	99+	97	99	Latvia	99	99+	97	99
Cyprus	99+	99+	96	99	Lebanon	99	98	88	96
Czech Republic	99+	99+	91	98	Lesotho	92	62	62	77
Denmark	99+	99+	96	99	Liberia	89	46	47	68
Djibouti	91	93	30	75	Libya	98	99+		97
Dominica	99	99+	87	96	Lithuania	99	99+	95	98
Dominican Republic	97	98	71	90	Luxembourg	99+	99+	94	98
Ecuador	98	80	82	90	Madagascar	94	44	59	75

	Surviving under-5	Birth atended	Children reaching 5th grade	BCI		Surviving under-5	Birth atended	Children reaching 5th grade	BCI
	Sur	•	Ğ			Sur	-	Ċ	
Malawi	89	54	57	72	Senegal	91	52	44	70
Malaysia	99	99+	92	98	Serbia	99	99	95	98
Maldives	99	95	94	97	Sierra Leone	81	42		58
Mali	81	49	46	61	Singapore	99+	99+	96	99
Malta	99	99+	88	97	Slovak Republic	99	98		98
Mauritania	88	61	42	69	Slovenia	99+	99+	98	99
Mauritius	98	99+	90	96	Somalia	82	33		57
Mexico	98	94	93	96	South Africa	94	91	81	89
Moldova	98	99+	90	96	Spain	99+	99	99	99
Mongolia	97	99+	91	96	Sri Lanka	99	99	87	96
Montenegro	99	99		98	Sudan	89	49	49	69
Morocco	96	63	67	82	Suriname	97	90	80	91
Mozambique	86	55	51	68	Swaziland	93	74	75	83
Myanmar	93	37	70	75	Sweden	99+	99+	96	99
Namibia	95	81	85	89	Switzerland	99+	99+		99
Nepal	95	19	46	68	Syrian Arab Republic	98	95	87	95
Netherlands	99+	99+	99	99	Tajikistan	94	88	98	92
New Zealand	99	99+		99	Tanzania	89	51	76	76
Nicaragua	97	74	60	84	Thailand	99	99	88	96
Niger	84	33	28	57	Togo	90	62	68	77
Nigeria	86	39	45	64	Trinidad and Tobago	97	98	94	95
Norway	99+	99+	98	99	Tunisia	98	95	87	94
Oman	99	99+	83	95	Turkey	98	91	89	94
Pakistan	91	39	41	68	Turkmenistan	96	99+		94
Panama	98	89	90	94	Uganda	87	42	62	69
Papua New Guinea	93	53		77	Ukraine	99	99	93	97
Paraguay	98	97	83	94	United Arab Emirates	99	99+	89	97
Peru	98	83	86	92	United Kingdom	99	99+		99
Philippines	97	62	81	86	United States	99	99		99
Poland	99	99	96	98	Uruguay	99	99	96	98
Portugal	99+	99+	95	99	Uzbekistan	96	99+	93	95
Qatar	99	99+	91	97	Venezuela, RB	98	95	91	95
Romania	99	99	91	97	Vietnam	98	88	89	93
Russian Federation	99	99+	96	98	Yemen, Rep.	93	36	53	72
Rwanda	89	52	57	71	Zambia	86	46	67	70
Saudi Arabia	98	99+	85	95	Zimbabwe	91	60	87	82

99+ refers to a value above 99.5. It is not rounded up to "100" as that would imply a perfect accomplishment which is impossible to achieve in reality.

### **GENDER EQUITY INDEX 2012**

	Education	Economic Activity	Empowerment	GEI		Education	Economic Activity	Empowerment	GEI
Afghanistan	4	17	25	15	Egypt	83	29	22	45
Albania	94	57	13	55	El Salvador	98	55	34	62
Algeria	86	44	16	49	Equatorial Guinea	92	28	7	42
Angola	70	73	50	64	Eritrea	45	58	30	44
Argentina	100	68	53	74	Estonia	99	80	52	77
Armenia	100	74	36	70	Ethiopia	37	71	25	44
Australia	100	83	57	80	Finland	100	87	76	88
Austria	100	68	54	74	France	100	79	51	77
Azerbaijan	98	64	32	64	Gabon	92	67	23	61
Bahamas*	100	0	34	0	Gambia	79	71	26	59
Bahrain	97	35	30	54	Georgia	98	63	39	67
Bangladesh	81	65	18	55	Germany	100	78	62	80
Belarus	100	71	22	64	Ghana	79	88	19	62
Belgium	98	79	61	79	Greece	99	68	49	72
Belize	100	62	46	69	Guatemala	89	50	6	49
Benin	43	66	14	41	Guinea*	34	78	0	0
Bhutan	72	41	9	41	Guinea-Bissau	57	52	20	43
Bolivia	92	64	43	66	Guyana	98	39	57	64
Bosnia and Herzegovina	98	68	9	58	Haiti	84	45	16	48
Botswana	100	78	41	73	Honduras	100	52	39	63
Brazil	98	75	43	72	Hungary	98	82	40	73
Brunei Darussalam	99	78	39	72	lceland	100	82	80	87
Bulgaria	99	81	47	76	India	66	33	12	37
Burkina Faso	48	75	20	48	Indonesia	93	57	36	62
Burundi	69	91	47	69	Iran	95	42	16	51
Cambodia	71	73	21	55	lraq*	61	0	23	0
Cameroon	65	44	15	41	Ireland	100	74	48	74
Canada	100	83	57	80	Israel	100	81	44	75
Cape Verde	91	62	62	72	Italy	99	66	45	70
Central African Republic*	26	69	0	0	Jamaica	97	75	16	63
Chad	13	52	12	25	Japan	93	65	14	57
Chile	99	60	56	72	Jordan	97	39	11	49
China	95	76	21	64	Kazakhstan	99	82	44	75
Colombia	99	71	21	64	Kenya	86	75	14	58
Comoros	74	70	1	48	Kiribati	96	0	6	0
Congo, DR	40	55	12	36	Korea, DPR	0	0	0	0
Congo, Rep.	34	40	12	29	Korea, Rep.	84	68	26	59
Costa Rica	100	61	60	74	Kuwait	97	57	33	62
Côte d'Ivoire	42	41	12	32	Kyrgyzstan	99	71	48	73
Croatia	99	79	44	74	Lao, PDR	75	69	23	56
Cuba	100	48	56	68	Latvia	100	81	51	77
Cyprus	95	76	32	68	Lebanon	95	42	28	55
Czech Republic	100	74	46	73	Lesotho	100	83	34	72
Denmark	100	87	66	84	Liberia	86	52	29	56
Djibouti	59	64	14	46	Libya*	0	0	0	0
Dominica*	100	0	60	0	Lithuania	98	83	48	77
Dominican Republic	100	71	44	72	Luxembourg	100	75	30	68
Ecuador	97	57	58	71	Madagascar	94	84	33	70

	Education	Economic Activity	Empowerment	GEI		Education	Economic Activity	Empowerment	GEI
Malawi	89	57	32	59	Senegal	63	57	28	50
Malaysia	98	40	31	56	Serbia	98	75	51	75
Maldives	97	60	31	63	Sierra Leone	33	87	11	44
Mali	35	42	19	32	Singapore	94	71	40	69
Malta	100	58	31	63	Slovakia	100	75	43	73
Mauritania	69	61	28	53	Slovenia	100	79	47	75
Mauritius	98	59	42	67	Somalia*	0	0	0	0
Mexico	98	56	37	64	South Africa	98	74	66	79
Moldova	98	87	45	77	Spain	99	71	73	81
Mongolia	99	94	50	81	Sri Lanka	97	58	31	62
Montenegro*	0	0	0	0	Sudan	76	25	20	40
Morocco	72	29	19	40	Suriname*	98	62		0
Mozambique	59	68	48	58	Swaziland	93	73	31	65
Myanmar*	97	65	0	0	Sweden	99	85	77	87
Namibia	100	76	54	77	Switzerland	98	80	58	79
Nepal	65	56	21	47	Syria	89	38	24	50
Netherlands	100	82	56	79	Tajikistan	74	67	13	51
New Zealand	100	83	63	82	Tanzania	71	68	42	60
Nicaragua	100	58	64	74	Thailand	97	77	39	71
Niger	21	38	18	26	Togo	53	54	14	40
Nigeria*	60	38	0	0	Trinidad and Tobago	99	72	64	78
Norway	100	90	78	89	Tunisia*	93	18	0	0
Oman	94	13	27	45	Turkey	83	34	19	45
Pakistan	55	19	14	29	Turkmenistan	100	73	13	62
Panama	99	69	60	76	Uganda	82	59	48	63
Papua New Guinea	89	88	2	60	Ukraine	100	67	41	69
Paraguay	99	70	49	73	United Arab Emirates	98	49	43	63
Peru	96	69	43	69	United Kingdom	100	81	47	76
Philippines	100	67	61	76	United States of America	100	69	47	72
Poland	100	75	52	76	Uruguay	100	72	51	74
Portugal	99	78	55	77	Uzbekistan	87	71	13	57
Qatar	98	53	30	60	Venezuela	100	65	28	64
Romania	99	80	39	72	Viet Nam	95	75	41	70
Russian Federation	100	81	44	75	Yemen	30	40	2	24
Rwanda	84	72	74	77	Zambia	78	49	18	49
Saudi Arabia	93	4	15	37	Zimbabwe	88	57	21	55

\* There are no available data on GEI.

## SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS FULFILLMENT INDEX (SERF) A new Human Rights approach

Countries have a duty to progressively realize economic and social rights to the maximum of available resources. This means that assessing the extent of each State's obligation requires specifying what is reasonably feasible to achieve using best policy and technological practices. Measuring economic and social rights fulfillment requires considering the perspectives of both the rightsholding individual and the duty-bearing government. The composite SERF Index does this and is comprised of separate scores for each economic and social right considered, and estimates obligations for progressive realization by using an innovative approach that maps an 'achievement possibilities frontier'.

Although other human rights indices exist, almost all focus on civil and political rights, while the new Social and Economic Rights Fulfillment Index (SERF Index) provides a means of determining the extent to which countries are meeting their obligations to fulfil five of the substantive human rights enumerated in The International Covenant of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR): the right to food, the right to adequate shelter, the right to healthcare, the right to education, and the right to decent work<sup>1</sup>. What makes the SERF Index methodology unique is the construction of Achievement Possibilities Frontiers (APFs) which specify each country's level of obligation for progressive realization with regard to the various aspects of each economic and social right considered.

Moreover, many human rights and governance measures rely on subjective information, using expert opinion to rate conditions in countries. This raises issues about who is making these judgements, what criteria are used, who is publishing the indices for what purpose, and local advocacy groups replicating the measures. Aware of these pitfalls, the SERF Index uses survey based quantitative data series, published by international agencies that assure comparability across countries and that is readily accessible through the internet.

### The SERF Methodology<sup>2</sup>

States bear the primary responsibility for the realization of the rights of citizens and individuals residing within their borders. States have a three-fold responsibility – to protect, respect, and fulfill rights – and with respect to each, obligations for conduct

TABLE 1										
Indicators of Core Ri	Indicators of Core Rights									
Social/Economic Right	Core SERF Index	High-Income OECD SERF Index								
Right to Food	% Children under 5 not stunted	% infants without low birth weight								
Right to Education	Primary School Completion Rates Combined Gross School Enrollment Rates	Combined Gross School Enrollment Rates Average Math and Science PISA scores								
Right to Health	Under 5 Survival rate (%) Age 65 Survival rate Contraception Use rate	Under 5 Survival rate Age 65 Survival rate								
Right to Adequate Housing	% Rural Population with Access to Improved Water Source % Population with Access to Improved Sanitation	Data Not Available								
Right to Decent Work	% with income >\$2 (2005 PPP\$) per day	% with Income > 50% median income % Unemployed not Long Term Unemployed								
Right to Social Security	Data Not Available	Data Not Available								

as well as obligations of result. Composite SERF Index scores are comprised of separate scores on each economic and social right considered. The SERF methodology draws on international law - in addition to the ICESR, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the General Comments of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), reports of Special Rapporteurs, and reports of relevant task forces, seminars, and working groups, to define relevant aspects of substantive economic and social rights guaranteed under the ICESCR as well as the obligations of State Parties to the Covenant. When considering any given aspect of an economic or social right, two pieces of information are compared: 1) the level of achievement on a socio-economic indicator reflecting fulfillment of the aspect of the socio-economic right concerned, and 2) the level of achievement feasible on the socioeconomic indicator concerned given the country's resource capacity.

### Standard Socio-Economic Indicators Measure the Extent of Rights Enjoyment

The General Comments of the CESCR single out six substantive rights – food, adequate shelter, healthcare, education, decent work and social security – and expand on the relevant aspects of each right. The selection of indicators of rights enjoyment for the SERF Index involved translating the narrative of the legal documents into specific aspects of rights, the enjoyment of which can be quantitatively measured using socio-economic indicators. A number of criteria governed the selection of indicators used to construct the SERF Index, beyond making sure the indicators adequately reflected the right aspect of concern. First, selected indicators had to be based on reliable data, measured with objective methods, legitimately comparable over time and across countries, and publicly accessible. Second, indicators were selected to reflect the current challenges to fulfillment of a given right for the context at hand and not to encompass all aspects of each right. Bellwether indicators sensitive to a variety of relevant challenges were prioritized over multiple distinct indicators of each relevant aspect of a right. Further, emphasis was placed on selecting indicators that discriminate well between degrees of enjoyment in the context at hand. Some of the indicators relevant to high income OECD countries differ from those relevant to developing countries. For example, an indicator of the quality of education is much more relevant to high income OECD countries than an indicator of the proportion of children attending or completing primary school. Further, the latter does not discriminate between levels of enjoyment of the right to education in high income OECD countries. As a result, the SERF Index is actually a pair of indices, the Core SERF Index covering most countries, and a supplementary index, the SERF Index for High Income OECD Countries.

United Nations (1966) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). Adopted 16 Dec. 1966, General Assembly Res. 2200 (XXI), U.N. GAOR, 21<sup>st</sup> Sess., Supp. No. 16, U.N. Doc. A/6316 (1966), 993 U.N.T.S. 3 (*entered into force* 3 Jan. 1976).

<sup>2</sup> A full discussion of the SERF Index and the methodology underlying its construction can be found in the following papers all available from the Economic and Social Rights Empowerment Initiative's website, <www.serfindex.org> Fukuda-Parr, Lawson-Remer, and Randolph, "An Index of Economic and Social Rights fulfillment: Concept and Methodology", *Journal of Human Rights*, 8: 195-221, (2009): Randolph, Fukuda-Parr, and Lawson-Remer, "Economic and Social Rights Fulfillment Index: Country Scores and Rankings," *Journal of Human Rights*, 9: 230-61, (2010); and Fukuda-Parr, Lawson-Remer, and Randolph, *SERF index Methodology Version 2011.1: Technical Note.* 

#### Achievement Possibility Frontiers (APFs) : Identifying the Level of State Obligations

The ICESCR commits governments to achieve realization of economic, social and cultural rights *progressively*. As stated in Article 2.1:

Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take steps, individually and through international assistance and co-operation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of its available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the rights recognized in the present Covenant, by all appropriate means including particularly the adoption of legislative measures.

The "progressive realization" provision recognizes that States have very different starting points in their ability to achieve full enjoyment of economic and social rights. Inherent in the idea of progressive realization is that a government's ability to achieve realization of rights depends on the level of resources (financial and other) available in the country. The enjoyment of the right to highest attainable standard of health, for example, cannot be achieved overnight, as facilities need to be built, personnel trained, and policy incentives for business and households put in place and so on, so that people have access to healthcare. These arrangements require financial resources which may be beyond what governments and households can mobilize.

Consequently, the human rights performance of States cannot be judged on the basis of outcomes – enjoyment of rights by people – alone. For example, the performance of the United States and Malawi cannot be compared on the basis of their respective levels of maternal mortality considering the hugely different levels of capacity in these two countries. A country's performance in fulfilling obligations for economic and social rights depends on both: (a) the actual ESR outcomes people enjoy, as indicated by socio-economic statistics that proxy for particular rights; and (b) a society's capacity for fulfillment, as determined by the amount of economic resources available overall to the duty-bearing State.

A State's level of obligation depends on its resource capacity and this implies that assessing the extent of each State's obligation requires specifying what is reasonably feasible to achieve using best policy and technological practices in the face of its resource constraints. This is not a straightforward task. Specifically, how does one determine whether a country has committed "the maximum of [a country's] available resources" to fulfilling economic and social rights? As Audrey Chapman notes, it: "necessitates the development of a multiplicity of performance standards for each right in relationship to the varied ... contexts of countries"<sup>3</sup>.

Achievement Possibility Frontiers benchmark each country's level of obligation at a given time for each right aspect considered. Achievement Possibilities Frontiers (APFs) were specified by first constructing a scatter plot of achievement on a given indicator against per capita GDP (measured in constant purchasing power parity dollars. PPP\$), our indicator of available resources, using data from all countries over the 1990 to 2008 period. Frontier observations were then identified from the scatter and statistical techniques were used to fit a curve to the boundary observations. The resultant APF shows the level of achievement on an indicator that is feasible using best practices at each per capita GDP level, our indicator of resource capacity. It could be argued that states with larger budgets, more revenue, or better institutions have a greater capacity to fulfill economic and social rights than those with the same per capita income, but smaller budgets or poorer institutions. However, a State's capacity depends on the choices it makes with regard to its taxing policies and institutional structure. The obligation to progressively realize economic and social rights requires states to collect and expend resources at the level necessary to meet their economic and social rights obligations. It is therefore appropriate to measure resource capacity as reflected by the total resources available to the state, not the portion of those resources the state chooses to tap. The use of data from a recent, but relatively long period allows us to trace out a frontier that is stable over the medium term facilitating comparisons over time.4

For example, Box 1 shows the APF for the child survival rate, one element of our right to health index. Each black dot is the child survival rate (100% the % under 5 mortality rate) in a particular country at a particular year. The APF for the child survival rate rises with per capita income until the per capita income level reaches \$6,350 (2005 PPP\$) and then remains constant (plateaus) indicating that using best practices, it is possible to fully ensure this aspect of the right to health once a country's per capita income level reaches \$6.350. The shape of the frontier for per capita income levels below \$6.350 shows the rate at which it is feasible to transform resources into further improvement in the child survival rate. The APFs for different aspects of rights have different shapes and plateau at different per capita income levels indicating that it is easier to transform resources into some aspects of rights enjoyment than others and feasible to fulfill some aspects of some rights at a lower per capita income level than others. A country's level of obligation at a given time with regard to any given aspect of a right is then specified as the frontier value of the APF at that country's per capita GDP level.

### Assessing the Extent to which Countries Meet their Obligations of Result

A striking feature of each of the frontier plots is the large difference in rights enjoyment levels among countries with similar per capita GDP levels. For ex-

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ample, as the frontier plot for the child survival rate shows, child survival rates range from around 75% to 98% for countries with per capita income levels of \$2000 (2005 PPP\$). The range is surprisingly high, even in countries with per capita income levels of \$10,000 – from about 80% to nearly 100% – even though this is well beyond the per capita income level necessary to fully realize this aspect of the right to health. These differences are indicative of differences in the extent to which countries meet their commitments to fulfill a particular right aspect.

A performance indicator score for a given right aspect is calculated as the percentage of the frontier value of the indicator achieved. So, for example, if the country achieves a child survival rate of 72%, but the frontier value of the indicator at the country's per capita GDP level is 90%, then the country's performance indicator score with regard to the child survival rate is 80%, indicating the country is only achieving 80% of the level feasible given its resources.5 In the case that a country has more than enough income to ensure full enjoyment of the right aspect but fails to do so, their performance indicator score incorporates a penalty - the penalty is greater, and hence their performance indicator score reduced more, the lower is their achievement and the greater is the ratio of their per capita income to the per capita income level needed to ensure full enjoyment of the right aspect.6

A Right Index is constructed for each of the substantive economic and social rights and the SERF Index aggregates the component Right Indices. The Component Right Indices are constructed as the simple average of the performance indicator scores relevant to each right. The Core Right to Education Index, for example, is the average of the adjusted performance indicator scores for the primary school completion rate and the combined school enrollment rate. In those cases where a single indicator is used to measure performance on a substantive right, the substantive right index is simply the performance indicator score on the corresponding indicator. The Core right to Food Index, for example, is the adjusted performance indicator score for the percentage of children that are not stunted (low height for age). The SERF Index itself is constructed as the average of the Component Right Indices.7

<sup>3</sup> Chapman, Audrey. "The Status of Efforts to Monitor Economic, Social and Cultural Rights," Chapter 7, in Economic Rights: Conceptual, Measurement and Policy Issues Shareen Hertel and Lanse Minkler (eds.), (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2007). pp. 143-164

<sup>4</sup> A potential concern was that knowledge of the kinds of policies and technologies that promote aspects of rights enjoyment change rapidly so that the frontier would be defined by the most current observations. However, this turned out not to be the case; the frontier observations are reasonably balanced over time implying that the assumption that the APFs are stable over the medium term is reasonable.

<sup>5</sup> The practical range of indicators differs. For example, the lowest child survival rate observed in any country since 1990 is 68%, while the lowest Age 65 survival rate observed is 20%. As a result, indicators are rescaled to reflect their practical range before computing the performance indicator scores. See SERF Index Methodology Version 2011.1 Technical Note at <vww.serfindex.org/data> for more details.

<sup>6</sup> The penalty formula was specified on the basis of a set of axioms defining the characteristics one would like to have in such a penalty (see Fukuda-Parr, Lawson-Remer, and Randolph, "An Index of Economic and Social Rights fulfillment: Concept and Methodology", *Journal of Human Rights*, 8: 195-221, 2009) and subjected to review in multiple seminars and workshops. The final penalty formula adopted is elaborated in "SERF Index Methodology Version 2011.1 Technical Note available at <www.serfindex.org/data>.

<sup>7</sup> Alternative weighting schemes can be employed that place more weight on those rights where a country's performance falls shortest.

#### Country Performance on the SERF Index<sup>8</sup>

The Core SERF Index can be calculated for 99 countries and the Supplementary SERF Index for High Income OECD Countries can be calculated for an additional 24 countries. The Component Right Indices can be calculated for a significantly larger number of countries. In the case of the Core SERF Index, the Right to Food, Education, Health, Housing, and Work Indices can be calculated for 123, 145, 131, 144, and 118 countries, respectively. With regard to the Supplementary Index it can be calculated for and 28, 27, 28, and 25 countries in the case of the Right to Food, Education, Health, and Work Indices, respectively.

The extent to which countries honor their commitments to fulfill economic and social rights obligations varies widely. None of the countries for which either the Core or Supplementary SERF Index can be calculated succeeds in fully meeting its commitments with regard to all economic and social rights simultaneously. The best performing core country, Uruguay, achieves a score of just over 94% on the SERF Index while the best performing OECD country, Finland, achieves a score just shy of 95%. Although a number of countries fully meet their commitments with regard to specific economic and social rights, other countries fall far short of meeting any of their commitment with regard to each of the five economic and social rights. Equatorial Guinea scores 20% on the SERF Index and its scores on the component right indices range from just above 3% to just under 29%. The mean score on the Core SERF Index is just shy of 72%; it is substantially higher, just under 90%, on the Supplementary Index for high income OECD countries. There is variation in the mean score across the different component right indices. For core countries, the range is 71% to 79% for the right to food and the right to education, respectively. For high income OECD countries, the range is larger-62% to nearly 98% for the right to work and education, respectively. What is clear is that there is considerable room for improvement for most countries. The Economic and Social Rights Empowerment Initiative's website, www.serfindex.org/data, provides downloadable spread sheets showing each country's performance on the SERF and component right indices.

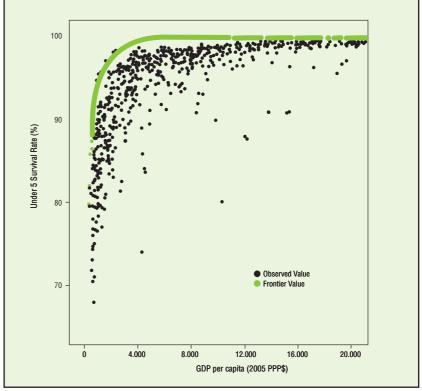
### Shedding light on important policy questions: virtuous and vicious cycles

The ICESCR commits countries to devote "the maximum of available resources" to enhancing the enjoyment of economic and social rights. A key question is whether countries that honor this commitment do so at the expense of generating additional resources that could enable even greater enjoyment of economic and social rights in the future. A recent application of the SERF methodology,

### THE ACHIEVEMENT POSSIBILITY FRONTIER: CHILD SURVIVAL EXAMPLE

The level of State obligation is determined by constructing an Achievement Possibilities Frontier that identifies the highest level of enjoyment observed by any country at each per capita income level. The Achievement Possibilities Frontier is identified by first constructing a scatter plotting the value of the indicator concerned observed in each country against its per capita GDP income at the time (adjusted for inflation and differences in purchasing power by using 2005 PPP\$) and then using statistical techniques to fit a curve to the boundary observations. The Achievement Possibilities Frontier for the Child (Under 5) Survival Rate is shown below. Each black dot is an observation from a particular country for a particular year between 1990 and 2008. The green curve is the resultant Achievement Possibilities Frontier for the Under 5 Survival Rate. A country's level of obligation is specified as the under 5 survival rate corresponding to the country's per capita GDP level.

Frontier: Under 5 Survival = 100.895 – 7334.1/GDP Per Capita Maximum Constrained to 99.74%



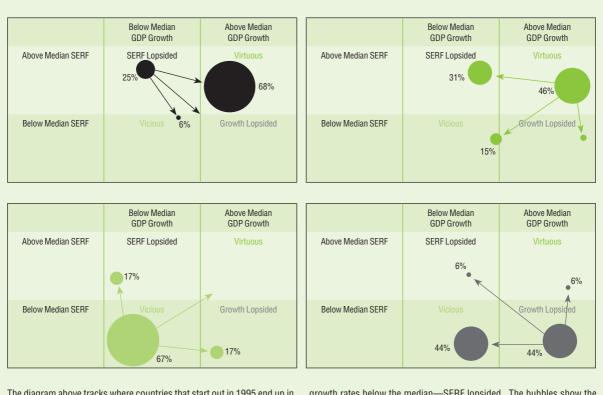
the *Historical International SERF Index* sheds light on this question (forthcoming at www.serfindex. org/data). In addition, it also identifies those countries where rights enjoyment in relation to resource capacity is growing over time signifying improved compliance with their obligations under the ICESCR as well as those countries in violation of the principle of non-retrogression.

In general, country compliance with their obligations of results is improving; the cross-country average value of the Core Historical International SERF Index increased from 60% to 75% between 1975 and 2005. Progress was most robust with regard to the right to education with the mean score on the historical education index increasing from 35% to 72% over the 40 years. Progress was less pronounced, but not negligible for high income OECD concern. First, progress for the Core countries was most robust between 1975 and 1985; the pace of improvement slowed between 1985 and 1995, and was further dampened between 1995 and 2005. Further, there was wide variation in performance and the principle of non-retrogression is frequently violated over the period of a decade or more. Retrogression occurred in half the countries on some right over one or more periods.

countries. Despite these gains, there is reason for

One way to examine the question of whether there is a trade-off between fulfilling economic and social rights obligations today and building resources to enhance economic and social rights enjoyment in the future is to look at country outcomes from one decade to the next. To address this question, we first split the countries for which the Core Historical

<sup>8</sup> The results presented here are for the most recent version of the dataset (International SERF Index Dataset Version 2011.1 available at <vwww.serfindex.org/data>). This version reflects several refinements over the version reported on in Randolph, Fukuda-Parr, and Lawson-Remer, "Economic and Social Rights Fulfillment Index: Country Scores and Rankings," *Journal of Human Rights*, 9: 230-61, (2010).



### **PROMOTING ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS IS GOOD FOR GROWTH**

The diagram above tracks where countries that start out in 1995 end up in 2005. Four possible initial and final positions are considered: 1) countries with per capita GDP growth rates and SERF Index scores both below the median of the sample—vicious cell, 2) countries with per capita GDP growth rates and SERF Index scores above the median of the sample—virtuous cell, 3) countries with per capita GDP growth rates above the median but SERF Index scores below the median—growth lopsided, and 4) countries with SERF Index scores above the median, but per capita income

growth rates below the median—SERF lopsided. The bubbles show the percentage of countries that end up in each of the four positions depending on their starting point. As can be seen, countries that prioritize meeting their economic and social rights obligations over growth are the most likely to end up in the virtuous position, whereas countries that prioritize growth in per capita income over meeting the economic and social rights commitments are very unlikely to end up in the virtuous cell and quite likely to fall back to the vicious cell.

International SERF Index could be computed for both the decade of the 1990s and the decade of the 2000s into four groups:

- Countries whose SERF Index score and per capita income growth rate over the decade were below the median values—countries trapped in a vicious cycle.
- Countries whose SERF Index score and per capita income growth rate over the decade were above the median values—countries in a virtuous cycle.
- Countries whose SERF Index score was above the median value but whose per capita income growth rate was below the median value—call them SERF lopsided—.
- Countries whose per capita income growth rate was above the median value but whose SERF Index score was below the median—call them growth lopsided.

Given a country's starting point—vicious cycle, virtuous cycle, SERF lopsided or growth-lopsided one can then look at where the countries end up in the next decade. Box 2 details the outcome. The findings from this analysis clearly reveal that growth-lopsided countries seldom converged to the virtuous cycle and in fact were as likely to converge to the vicious cycle as remain in the growth-lopsided category. On the other hand, SERF-lopsided countries were far more likely to converge to the virtuous cycle, and if not, with few exceptions, remain in the SERF-lopsided category. In summary, countries that emphasized meeting their economic and social rights commitments were unlikely to face reduced per capita income growth as a result. Quite the contrary, the results suggest that promoting economic and social rights is good for growth.

Country	Core Country SERF Index Value	Core Country Right to Food Index Value	Core Country Right to Health Index Value	Core Country Right to Education Index Value	Core Country Right to Housing Index Value	Core Country Right to Work Index Value	Country	Core Country SERF Index Value	Core Country Right to Food Index Value	Core Country Right to Health Index Value	Core Country Right to Education Index Value	Core Country Right to Housing Index Value	Core Country Right to Work Index Value
<b>Countries with Complet</b>	e Data												
Uruguay	94.05	79.45	95.63	98.98	100.00	96.17	Togo	76.73	99.75	70.26	78.15	35.50	100.00
Jordan	93.65	96.27	84.57	93.76	95.27	98.37	Azerbaijan	76.38	63.03	76.95	91.85	50.05	100.00
Belarus	93.41	95.79	85.23	92.45	93.56	100.00	Peru	75.89	57.34	88.72	96.88	58.04	78.46
Moldova	92.15	100.00	88.69	85.42	89.83	96.82	Congo, Dem. Rep.	75.49	73.29	66.70	92.28	45.21	100.00
Kyrgyz Republic	92.13	100.00	80.59	92.52	97.48	90.06	Malawi	74.39	31.40	69.14	77.11	94.31	100.00
Cuba	92.07	98.16	97.15	87.72	87.98	89.32	Burundi	73.85	19.41	59.95	93.50	96.37	100.00
Ukraine	90.69	76.61	83.00	98.62	95.24	100.00	Timor-Leste	73.24	24.23	70.03	91.31	80.64	100.00
Chile	90.59	100.00	87.60	86.64	79.43	99.30	Bolivia	72.17	59.40	78.45	95.78	47.51	79.74
Serbia	90.35	89.48	78.83	90.96	92.48	100.00	Ghana	71.95	86.59	60.01	78.67	52.25	82.22
Jamaica	89.84	98.57	86.03	86.70	83.19	94.73	Kenya	71.57	67.65	56.31	84.98	51.09	97.81
Guyana	89.25	91.02	68.95	98.24	94.68	93.33	Rwanda	68.83	33.71	59.07	72.49	78.90	100.00
Bulgaria	88.52	88.49	78.02	76.62	100.00	99.48	Nepal	67.91	37.96	86.58	79.01	72.99	63.02
Argentina	88.34	88.33	87.31	97.78	77.58	90.69	Comoros	66.88	35.41	68.66	81.02	76.25	73.05
Brazil	87.42	91.11	90.08	96.47	75.81	83.61	Guatemala	65.83	17.78	76.11	72.31	86.60	76.38
Georgia	86.62	92.35	80.15	92.41	96.86	71.31	Indonesia	65.71	45.01 50.90	85.16	93.43	63.88	41.09
Kazakhstan	86.60	72.77	70.51	98.42	91.31	100.00	Bangladesh	64.18		87.27	58.28	83.42	41.05
Tunisia	86.11 85.15	91.11 75.93	86.84	84.04	81.58 95.71	86.97	Senegal Sierra Leone	63.31	98.91 49.90	47.96 30.20	52.41 100.00	62.60 27.20	54.68 100.00
Malaysia Thailand	85.15	79.38	84.08 88.09	80.04 74.52	95.71	90.00 87.51	Mozambique	61.46 61.33	49.90 50.98	46.94	76.79	31.94	100.00
Armenia	84.98	83.58	83.14	89.34	91.17	77.65	Mauritania	60.94	76.86	46.81	59.63	42.84	78.57
Russia	84.82	76.18	82.24	85.49	80.18	100.00	Lesotho	60.58	45.20	49.44	73.07	66.53	68.65
Albania	84.76	62.33	89.58	81.80	97.60	92.48	Botswana	60.36	52.64	59.63	86.67	63.08	39.79
Iran	84.74	72.35	89.82	91.03	79.94	90.56	Guinea-Bissau	60.15	52.51	44.91	49.81	53.53	100.00
Mexico	84.37	72.78	90.02	92.66	77.98	88.43	Cambodia	59.87	53.71	66.85	73.14	49.96	55.69
Turkey	84.24	75.29	88.80	78.96	88.96	89.20	Bhutan	59.78	32.70	65.16	71.16	77.30	52.59
Romania	83.98	82.57	88.43	88.54	63.85	96.52	Namibia	58.71	58.52	70.52	70.22	57.26	37.02
Dominican Republic	83.85	88.15	86.59	78.50	80.13	85.87	Ethiopia	58.10	39.21	58.08	67.36	25.85	100.00
Sri Lanka	83.81	85.61	91.14	88.29	91.05	62.97	Cameroon	56.92	59.19	47.31	67.97	57.13	53.02
Paraguay	83.78	83.82	92.97	86.56	68.59	86.99	Pakistan	56.73	48.55	65.94	49.06	74.09	46.02
Macedonia	83.54	82.92	68.08	80.10	91.45	95.18	Zambia	56.71	44.18	46.98	91.94	61.46	39.00
Ecuador	83.51	58.51	90.56	95.13	88.10	85.24	India	56.06	32.70	74.74	82.64	62.55	27.67
Liberia	83.13	90.10	73.17	99.08	53.29	100.00	Cote d'Ivoire	55.76	54.52	51.14	46.03	54.45	72.65
Algeria	82.67	79.77	83.78	90.41	85.48	73.91	Djibouti	55.59	54.52	52.37	31.72	63.01	76.33
Gambia	81.65	88.99	53.44	75.22	96.71	93.88	Lao PDR	55.07	36.16	72.44	70.40	61.14	35.22
Belize	81.60	70.05	77.22	90.74	93.82	76.18	Mali	53.70	65.09	32.75	62.11	53.01	55.57
Nicaragua	81.55	93.29	94.09	76.23	67.04	77.09	Guinea	53.52	64.18	52.26	63.10	51.53	36.53
Egypt	81.41	58.37	84.92	84.88	96.64	82.25	Benin	52.50	45.81	58.51	68.76	48.59	40.81
Venezuela	80.55	74.91	90.96	89.61	60.95	86.32	Yemen	51.84	13.29	63.89	57.91	62.31	61.81
El Salvador	80.04	67.94	87.64	78.86	80.05	85.71	Niger	51.14	27.56	48.10	47.06	32.99	100.00
Tajikistan	79.91	71.17	73.86	93.60	84.65	76.25	Swaziland	50.54	61.76	50.69	63.89	57.81	18.56
China	79.73	90.43	94.82	83.58	65.83	63.98	Gabon	50.03	52.30	54.07	54.06	20.29	69.44
Colombia	79.54	78.23	91.74	95.19	67.64	64.92	Congo, Rep.	48.35	61.86	53.70	66.61	33.27	26.31
Vietnam	78.79	58.39	98.59	85.80	92.52	58.66	Madagascar	47.87	29.91	66.44	81.89	25.98	35.14
Uzbekistan	78.60	93.59	85.79	89.14	94.36	30.12	Tanzania	47.70	49.33	57.12	76.75	43.73	11.60
Trinidad and Tobago	78.56	92.96	68.18	66.58	84.06	81.05	Burkina Faso	46.77	49.13	45.12	41.36	51.44	46.80
Mongolia	77.79	73.34	81.47	92.20	52.46	89.46	Nigeria	42.51	47.70	33.35	66.71	43.29	21.50
Philippines	77.53	69.17	83.36	90.79	86.60	57.70	Chad	39.79	46.94	30.12	38.53	32.39	50.95
Suriname	77.42	86.89	74.24	74.87	80.03	71.07	Angola	34.75	26.61	23.51	45.78	45.30	32.57
Morocco	77.33	77.42	87.12	68.34	65.93	87.85	Equatorial Guinea	20.22	26.99	23.12	28.89	18.66	3.41

Country	Core Country SERF Index Value	Core Country Right to Food Index Value	Core Country Right to Health Index Value	Core Country Right to Education Index Value	Core Country Right to Housing Index Value	Core Country Right to Work Index Value	Country	Core Country SERF Index Value	Core Country Right to Food Index Value	Core Country Right to Health Index Value	Core Country Right to Education Index Value	Core Country Right to Housing Index Value	Core Country Right to Work Index Value
Countries with Incomplete	e Data												
Aruba							Lithuania			77.30	83.25		100.00
Andorra							Latvia			78.46	86.60	77.48	100.00
Afghanistan		13.13	24.32	59.10	51.13		Macao SAR, China				86.93		
Anguilla							Monaco						
Netherlands Antilles							Maldives		61.48	76.29	89.26	92.68	
United Arab Emirates		41.18	74.10	78.40	94.68		Marshall Islands						
American Samoa							Malta				85.92	100.00	
Antigua and Barbuda					86.64		Myanmar						
Bahrain		71.16	86.45	86.38			Montenegro		89.81	77.79		91.06	100.00
Bahamas				82.33			Northern Mariana Islands						
Bosnia and Herzegovina		86.58			95.50	100.00	Montserrat						
Bermuda							Mauritius		82.33	88.49	75.94	91.93	
Barbados					100.00		Mayotte						
Brunei Darussalam				85.58			Nauru						
British Virgin Islands							New Caledonia						
Central African Republic		59.75		50.38	61.01	100.00	Niue						
Channel Islands							Oman		75.00	75.08	51.64	68.53	
Cook Islands							Panama		68.98		92.55	65.26	75.40
Cape Verde			87.70	85.28	72.20	67.70	Palau						
Costa Rica			97.77	79.06	90.39	96.27	Papua New Guinea		43.73	62.19		45.78	47.88
Cayman Islands							Puerto Rico						
Cyprus				90.47	100.00		Korea, Dem. Rep.						
Dominica				70.01	84.45		French Polynesia						
Eritrea		57.65	60.70	56.31	49.50		Qatar				77.19	100.00	
Estonia			88.27	95.56	92.19	100.00	Saudi Arabia		81.34	71.14	80.47	70.75	
French Guiana							Sudan		57.68	47.83	43.43	50.03	
Fiji			75.83	81.99	61.34		Singapore		91.79	91.34		100.00	
Faeroe Islands							Solomon Islands			69.74	57.65	55.25	
Micronesia					63.62		San Marino						
Guadeloupe							Somalia						
Gibraltar							Sao Tome and Principe		83.73		79.02	66.87	85.85
Grenada			85.42	92.01	94.18		Slovenia			94.60	88.11	98.98	100.00
Greenland							Seychelles				95.82		100.00
Guam							Syria		64.74	88.80	88.31	91.53	
Hong Kong SAR, China				85.21			Turks and Caicos Islands						
Croatia			91.27	90.84	96.54	100.00	Turkmenistan		80.65	70.43			66.27
Haiti		87.31	72.41		45.91	58.02	Tokelau						
Isle of Man							Tonga			70.88	97.54	97.97	
Iraq		71.13		68.31	68.30		Tuvalu						
Israel				92.99	100.00		Uganda		65.45	50.02		73.77	77.60
Kiribati				96.39	48.71		St. Vincent and the Gren.				93.68		
St. Kitts and Nevis				88.25	95.51		Virgin Islands (U.S.)						
Kosovo							Vanuatu			75.60	68.85	67.23	
Kuwait		30.29		76.46			West Bank and Gaza						
Lebanon		74.47	83.87	73.89	98.46		Wallis et Futuna						
Libya		60.51			76.45		Samoa			77.58	92.77	95.45	
St. Lucia			79.72	86.75	91.00	49.06	South Africa			57.58	71.39	70.22	46.60
Liechtenstein				88.39			Zimbabwe				97.62		

Country	OECD High Income Country Right to Food Index Value	OECD High Income Country Right to Health Index Value	OECD High Income Country Right to Education Index Value	OECD High Income Country Right to Work Index Value	OECD High Income Country SERF Index Value
Countries with Complete Data					
Finland	99.75	98.43	100.00	80.38	94.64
Sweden	100.00	99.85	82.66	88.49	92.75
Korea, Rep.	99.56	97.76	95.65	76.22	92.30
Norway	97.84	99.61	79.28	89.28	91.50
Denmark	97.13	96.30	87.53	84.86	91.46
Canada	95.26	98.04	90.59	73.53	89.36
Netherlands	96.78	98.76	92.07	67.71	88.83
Australia	94.41	99.05	92.23	68.31	88.50
Poland	96.06	92.79	90.94	67.21	86.75
Austria	92.48	98.55	82.52	72.29	86.46
France	93.73	98.90	83.09	62.05	84.44
Czech Republic	93.98	95.77	84.51	62.52	84.19
Switzerland	93.19	99.23	82.46	60.18	83.77
Spain	92.95	99.30	83.61	57.88	83.43
Hungary	92.30	89.89	87.67	61.20	82.76
United Kingdom	91.81	97.45	81.44	59.65	82.59
Ireland	98.03	98.72	86.71	43.99	81.86
Japan	86.80	99.72	86.46	53.94	81.73
Belgium	91.04	98.12	86.93	48.36	81.11
United States	88.58	94.44	75.81	57.55	79.09
Slovakia	94.19	91.83	81.30	48.44	78.94
Italy	93.87	99.50	76.04	43.44	78.21
Greece	89.24	99.35	80.77	42.61	77.99
Luxembourg	97.51	98.27	58.85	44.55	74.79
Countries with Incomplete Data					
Germany	93.44	98.37		46.52	
Iceland	100.00	99.85	83.70		
New Zealand	96.42	98.15	93.77		
Portugal	93.31	98.01	79.58		