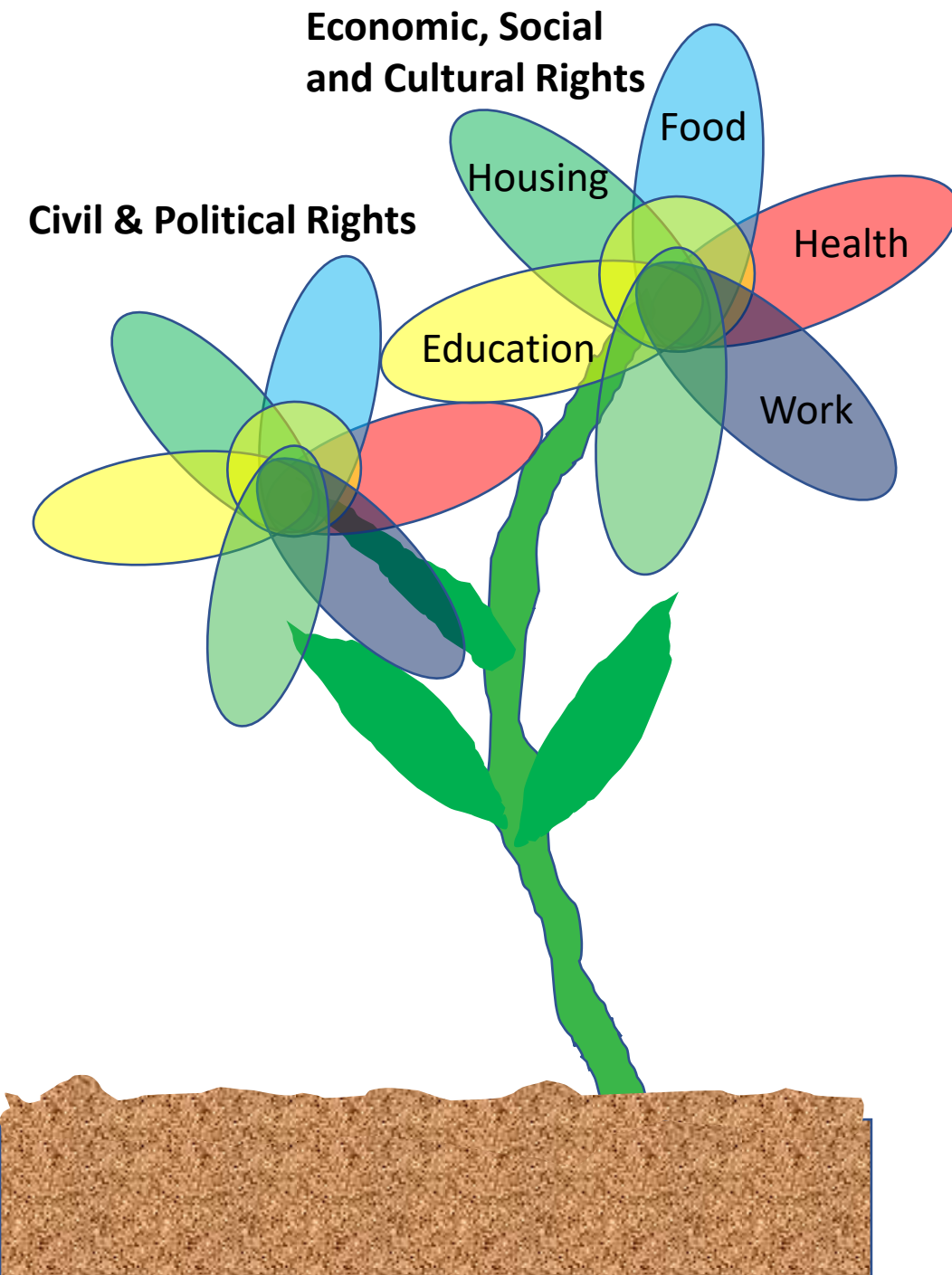




HRMI Calculator & RightsTracker.org

(2021 version)





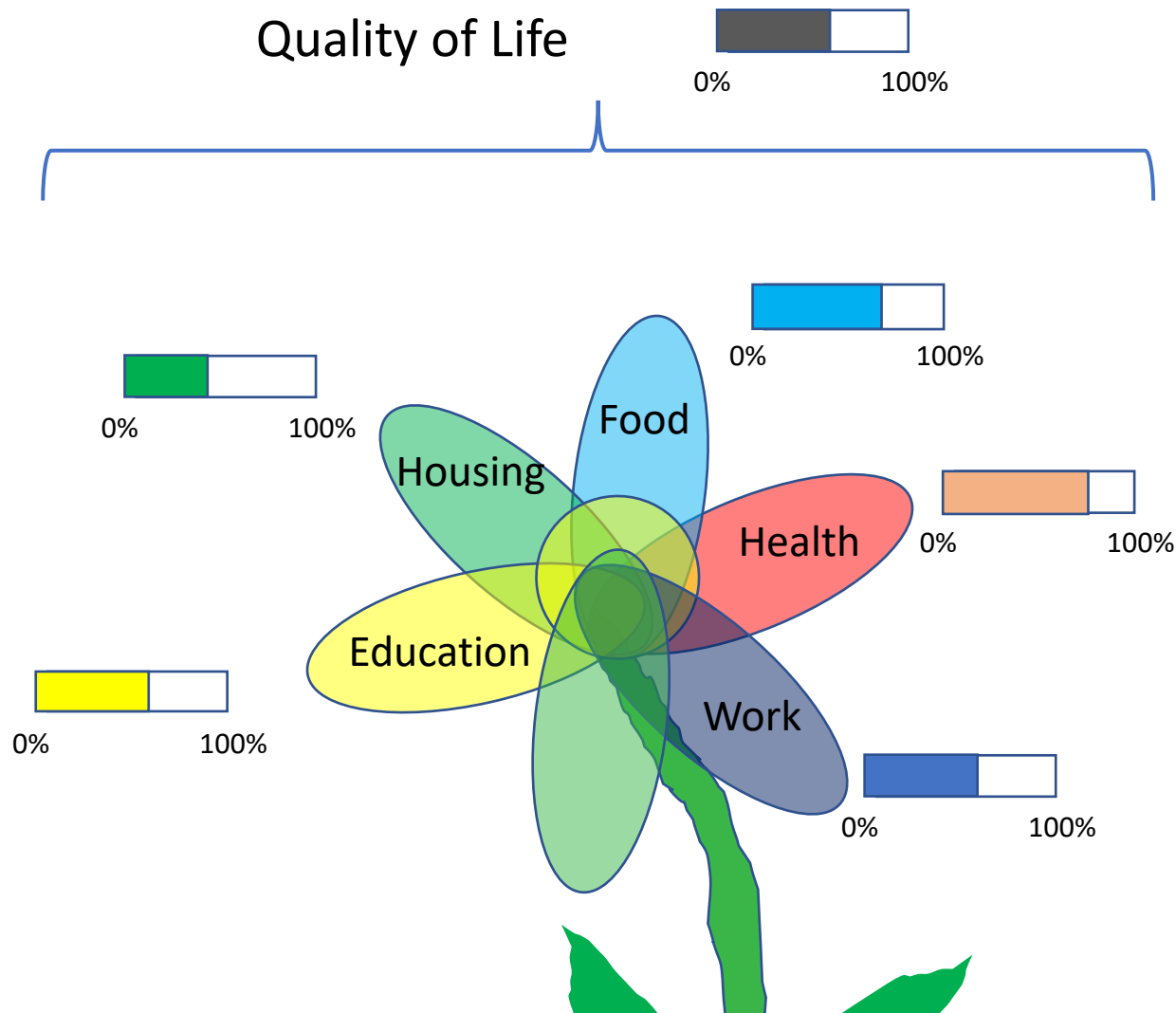
For a nation's people to flourish its GOVERNMENT must respect, protect, and fulfill HUMAN RIGHTS.

Calculator FOCUS: The International Covenant for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR):

- ratified by virtually all nations
- includes the rights to Food, Health, Education, Work, & Housing.
- recognizes that many nations lack the resources to completely meet these obligations, but.....
- the government must “...to the maximum of its available resources ... **progressively**..” fulfill these rights.
- The calculator uses the “**SERF Index**” & its implementation of this progressive realization clause



The RightsTracker.org website measures how well a country's **government** is meeting its obligations in these five areas of economic and social rights (ESR).

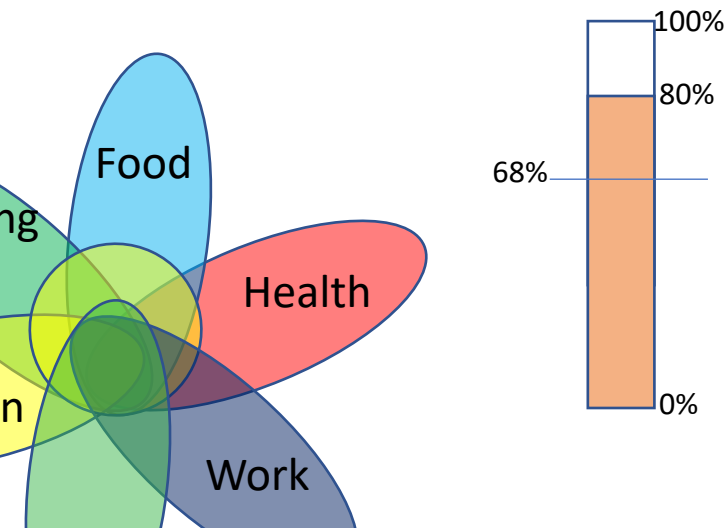


- The **government's** performance in each area is measured on a scale
- Each scale can range from 0% to 100%
- 0% means the government is not doing anything to supplement natural economic and social processes
- 100% means the government is doing the best it can given its resources
- The scores in these 5 areas are averaged into a "Quality of Life" score
- How are the scores in each right area calculated? (The calculator is essential in the initial stages.)

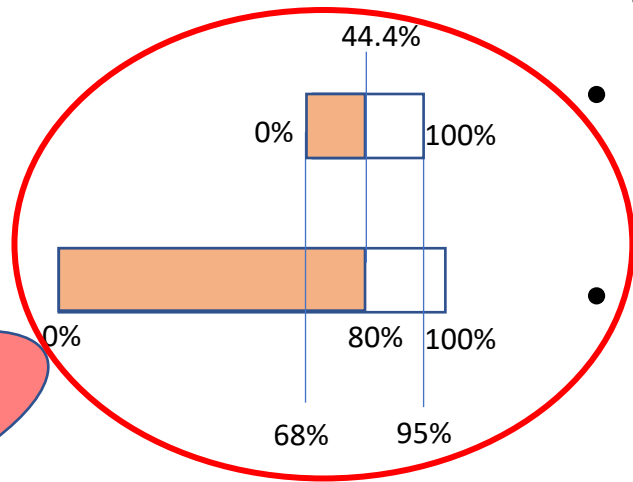
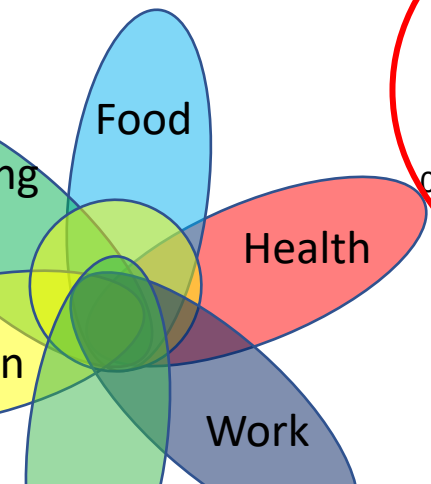


How the Right to Health score is constructed - 1.

- Right to Health is the average of three **“adjusted” indicator** scores.
 - Child survival rate
 - Adult survival rate
 - % newborns not low birth weight
- Use the “child survival” indicator to illustrate the **adjustment process** (done by the calculator).
- The **“raw” indicator** value is the percent of newborns who survive to age 5 or better. Let’s say it is **80% for a country**.
- The government cannot take credit for all of this 80% because in societies without much government input 68% of the newborns live to age 5 or better.
- This is the “natural minimum” for this indicator.



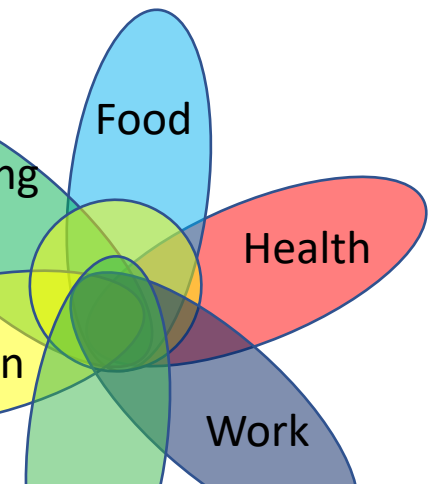
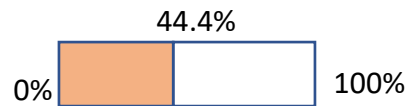
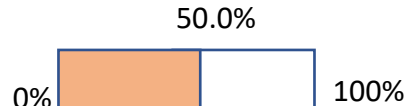
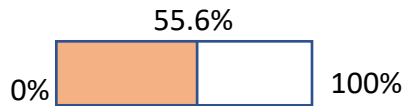
How the Right to Health score is constructed - 2.



- Some countries cannot be expected to reach 100% on this indicator because they do not have enough resources to do so.
- HRMI uses the GDP/capita as a measure of the resources a country has available. Assume this country has \$1,100/capita, which is very little.
- The calculator provides an “income-adjusted benchmark” that the country **could reach with its available resources**. This is 95% for this country and this indicator.
- The **potential range** for **this government’s action** is from 68% to 95% (or 27%). It has added 12% to reach 80% on the raw indicator.
- Government’s performance is less than 50% of potential. Rescaling scores gives better measure of government’s performance.
- The calculator rescales the potential range to give a **government performance** score between 0% to 100%. **The raw indicator value of 80% becomes an income-adjusted score of 44.4%**
[= 100*(80-68) / (95-68) = 100*(12 / 27)]

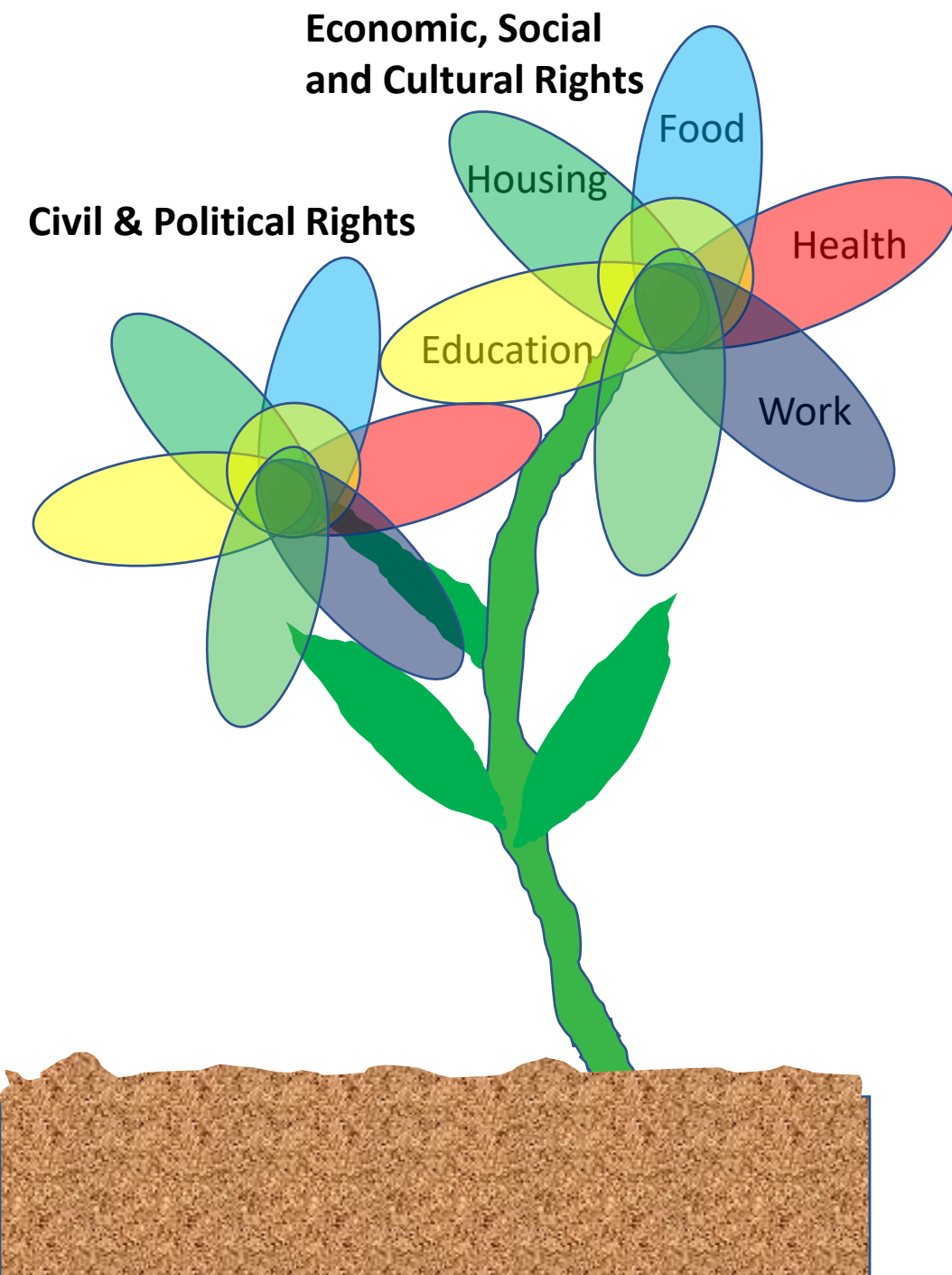


How the Right to Health score is constructed - 3.



- Income adjusted scores correct the raw indicator scores for differences between countries and between indicators. All range from 0% to 100%.
- They measure how well a government has fulfilled its obligations on the human right aspect measured by the indicator.
- They can be used to compare the governmental success of different countries on different indicators.
- The (income adjusted) **Right to Health** score is the average of the income adjusted scores on adult survival, child survival, and not low birth weight babies.
- The **HRMI calculator** takes the **raw indicator value** for a population subgroup and **converts it into the income adjusted score** that can be compared to scores for other groups, countries or indicators.
- It also gives other metrics and illustrates their potential uses in advocating for social change.
- A technical appendix explains the methodology.





- RightsTracker.org has data on Civil and Political Rights (CPR) for 33 countries
- The Economic & Social Rights metrics cover 197 countries & include:
 - “**Global Best**” scores, where the benchmark is set to the best performance on the indicator regardless of income level
 - Two “assessment standards” that use different sets of indicators:
 - Low and medium income countries
 - High income countries
 - Sex differences on some indicators are also available.
 - Most indicators have 2007-2017 time series

THE END

