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**Economic Rights in the Land of Plenty: Monitoring State
Fulfillment of Economic and Social Rights Obligations in the
United States**

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Abstract

This paper adapts the economic and social rights index (ESRF) developed by Fukuda-Parr et. al. (2009) to assess the extent to which each of the 50 U.S. states fulfills the economic and social rights obligations set forth in the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights. It then extends the index to incorporate discrimination, and examines differences in economic and social rights fulfillment by race and sex within each of the states. The overall ESRF score varies between states from below 70 component substantive right (food, education, health, decent work, decent housing, and social security) indices that comprise the overall ESRF Index. More diverse states tend to achieve lower scores overall as well as on specific rights. Although there were only minor differences by sex in the overall ESRF scores, there remain substantial differences with regard to several of the specific component right indices. In particular, women fare better on the right to education, but men fare better on the right to decent work. Race and ethnic discrimination is more pronounced. Upon taking it into account, the overall ESRF score falls by between 3 and 18 percentage points, depending on the state. In most states, blacks endure the greatest marginalization, however, in a number of states with large Hispanic populations, Hispanics suffer the greatest marginalization. Although beyond the scope of the current analysis, the results hold promise in identifying state policies that best promote economic and social rights. In this regard, our analysis reveals that no state holds a monopoly on the policies that best promote all economic and social rights, rather some states do better in promoting certain rights and others excel at promoting others.

Journal of Economic Literature Classification: H75, I3, K33, O19, O15

Keywords: Human Rights, Economic and Social Rights, International Law, Human Development, Welfare and Poverty, Discrimination, Inequality, Country Study: United States

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1. Introduction

The preamble of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, UDHR, commits its signatories to undertake proactive measures to secure the human rights enumerated therein, among them, a series of economic and social rights. Although not legally binding, the UDHR is accepted as customary law by many international lawyers. The United States is not only a signatory to the UDHR, it played a key role in the articulation of the UDHR. The *International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights*, ICESCR, legally binds its signatories to protect, promote, and fulfill the economic, social and cultural rights of citizens and residents enumerated in the UDHR and elaborated in the ICESCR. Although the United States has yet to ratify the ICESCR, it is a signatory to it. Further, the economic and social rights enunciated in the ICESCR mirror those enunciated in President Roosevelt's "second bill of rights" that many argue continues to provide the moral compass guiding economic and social policy in the United States, despite the United States' failure to ratify the ICESCR to date. But has it?

This paper uses the Economic and Social Rights Fulfillment, ESRF, Index proposed by Randolph, Fukuda-Parr, and Lawson-Remer (Fukuda-Parr et al 2009, Randolph et al 2009) to quantitatively assess the extent to which the United States fulfills the economic and social rights obligations enunciated in the UDHR, ICESCR, and consistent with the "second bill of rights". Three questions structure the analysis. First, how does the United States stack up against other high income OECD countries when it comes to meeting its economic and social rights obligations? Second, is there wide variation across states in the United States in the extent to which economic and social

rights obligations are met, and if so, which states do particularly well in meeting these obligations and which do particularly poorly? Finally, how and to what extent does the assessment of the extent to which different states meet their human rights obligations change once the principle of non-discrimination is taken into account.

Development indicators, like the Human Development Index (HDI) are increasingly used to assess whether countries are meeting their economic and social rights obligations. While these types of indicators help policy makers to better focus on the metrics of development most relevant to people's lives, they are seriously flawed when it comes to gauging compliance with economic and social rights obligations. Human development indicators are aspirational in nature; they assess the extent to which development aspirations are being realized. Development indicators measure the right-holder's (non)enjoyment of rights, but do not reflect the duty incumbent upon the duty bearer, i.e., the state. Any indicator purporting to assess the extent to which states are meeting their economic and social rights obligations must assess the enjoyment of the right relative to the duty bearer's obligation to fulfill the right. As articulated under international law, the duty to fulfill economic and social rights is subject to the principle of progressive realization, and countries with more resources are held to a higher standard of achievement. More specifically, states are obligated to fulfill economic and social rights to the maximum extent feasible in the face of their resource constraint.

The principle of progressive realization poses a challenge to measurement. Specifically, how can one translate this principle into a measurable standard specific to each country, or state? Several recent initiatives have sought to develop economic and

social rights indicators, Cingranelli and Richards (2007), Kimenyi (2007) and jointly by Randolph, Fukuda-Parr, and Lawson-Remer (Fukuda-Parr et al, 2009 and Randolph, et. al. 2009), among them. The methodology developed by Randolph, Fukuda-Parr and Lawson-Remer, henceforth the RFL methodology, has a number of advantages over other methodologies. First, rather than comparing performance to average performance, it compares performance to best practice as is consistent with the requirement that states fulfill economic and social rights obligations “to the maximum extent feasible”. Second, the RFL methodology takes into account performance on each of the economic and social rights dimensions articulated in the UDHR and ICESCR, and is decomposable across rights, whereas the Cingranelli and Richards (2007) and Kimenyi (2007) methodologies only take into account the rights to health and education and are not decomposable across rights. Third, unlike the alternative methodologies, the RFL index incorporates differences in the feasibility of transforming income into rights enjoyment across rights and different aspects of rights. A fourth advantage of the RFL index is that it is comparable across time. Finally, an adaptation of the RFL methodology allows one to take into the account the principle of non-discrimination. As a result, our assessment adapts the Economic and Social Rights Fulfillment, ESRF, Index proposed by Randolph, Fukuda-Parr, and Lawson-Remer (Fukuda-Parr et al 2009, Randolph et al 2009) to learn the extent to which economic and social rights obligations are met in the United States.

The paper’s organization is as follows. The basic RFL methodology is elaborated in section 2 along with its advantages over the alternative methodologies. Section 3 compares the success of the United States to that of other high income

countries in fulfilling four basic economic and social rights obligations—the right to education, the right to health, the right to food, and the right to decent work. The international comparison is constrained in the economic and social rights examined by the need to use internationally harmonized data sets that are available for a large number of countries. Given the broader range of harmonized data sets available for states in the United States, the disaggregated analysis by US states undertaken in section 4 adapts the RFL methodology to incorporate two additional rights, the right to housing and the right to social security, so as to take into account the full set of economic and social rights articulated in the ICESCR. The principle of non-discrimination is an important aspect of human rights law. The basic RFL methodology fails to take this principle into account, although one methodology to do so is suggested by Fukuda-Parr et al (2009). Section 5 undertakes the first application of this suggested methodology to explore how an accounting for racial and sexual discrimination affects our assessment of the extent to which US states are fulfilling their economic and social rights obligations. The final section both elaborates key findings from our analysis and highlights several methodological issues identified in the course of our assessment that require further analysis.

In brief, our findings reveal that despite its position of political and economic influence internationally, the United States ranks below all other high income OECD countries when it comes to meeting its economic and social rights obligations. It appears the values articulated in the UDHR and ICESCR hold greater moral sway today on the design of economic and social policies in other OECD countries than in the United States. There are dramatic differences across states in the United States in the

extent to which economic and social rights obligations are being met and these differences are not strongly correlated with either state per capita income or the American Human Development Index (Burd-Sharps, Lewis, and Martin, 2008). Our findings highlight by state where public policies most urgently need to be directed to better meet economic and social rights obligations and provide a baseline for assessing their progressive realization going forward. Data limitations preclude an accounting for discrimination across all economic and social rights by race and sex. However, with regard to those rights for which we are able to take discrimination into account--the right to work and the right to health—we find substantial racial, but not sex disparities in the extent to which obligations are being met. Upon taking racial disparities into account, state rankings change, revealing the role played by systemic discrimination, both historical and current.

2. The RFL Methodology

The key conceptual distinction between human development evaluation and economic and social rights, ESR, valuation is that human development focuses on aspirations, where as ESR valuation focuses on entitlements to social arrangements. As a result, human development assessment only takes into account the enjoyment of economic and social achievements, whereas ESR assessment considers whether the level of enjoyment of economic and social rights achievement is at or above the level the State is obligated to provide. That is, ESR assessment must take into account both the rights-bearer's status and the duty bearer's obligation, where the duty bearer's obligation reflects international legal standards and norms. In addition, to focusing on

economic and social outcomes, economic and social rights evaluation should ideally take into account the human right norms of conduct, specifically non-discrimination, participation, transparency, accountability, and the principles of progressive realization and non-retrogression.

The principle of progressive realization poses a particular challenge to assessment. It implies that different States are obligated to provide different levels of rights fulfillment. As specified in Article 2 of the ICESCR (1966), each State Party to the Covenant is obligated to “take steps ... 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.” How is one to determine the maximum level of rights fulfillment relative to the country’s resources? Both Cingranelli and Richards (2007) and Kimenyi (2007) set the standard of obligation by regressing the log of per capita income against their indicator of rights enjoyment. The residuals from this regression comprise their indicator with a positive residual interpreted as full compliance and a negative residual as failure to comply. The standard of State obligation implicit is thus the average level of rights fulfillment in other states with the same per capita income level. Yet the phrase “to the maximum of its available resources” obligates States to fulfill ESR to the highest level achievable, and thus reflects best practice performance rather than average performance.

A core advantage of the Economic and Social Rights Fulfillment (ESRF) Index proposed by Fukuda-Parr et al (2009) and further refined in Randolph et al (2009) using the achievement possibility approach is the theoretical coherency of assessing a

country's fulfillment of its obligation of progressive realization based in the level at which a country with a given per capita GDP could perform if it adopted best practice policies. The methodology identifies the best practice performance by estimating achievement possibility frontiers, APF, for each indicator used to reflect an aspect of a right. The achievement possibilities frontier is identified by fitting a curve to the outer envelope of a plot of the indicator value against per capita income level for all countries and all years since 1990 for which there are data. As an illustration of the approach figure 1 shows the APF for one of the indicators of the right to health, life expectancy. Each black dot (observation) in the graph is the plot of a given country's life expectancy in a given year against its per capita GDP (measured in 2005 PPP\$) in the same year. The green line is the plot of the equation defining the outer envelope of the observations. It specifies the maximum life expectancy achievable at each per capita income level given best practices.

One could simply assess the extent of obligation met as the percentage of the frontier value (for the country's per capita income level) achieved. However, as elaborated in Randolph, et. al. (2009) when aggregating across indicators this ends up implicitly weighting those indicators with a greater practical range more heavily. Consider for example assessing the right to health on the basis of two indicators, life expectancy and the child (under 5) survival rate. The lowest life expectancy observed in any country in any year since 1990 is 23 years (Rwanda, 1992), while the minimum percentage child survival rate observed is 68% (Niger, 1990). The range of values on the percentage of the frontier value achieved for life expectancy will be greater than that for the percentage child survival rate, and as a result, differences across countries in the

life expectancy component will drive a health index that averages the two components. Randolph et. al (2009) over come this implicit bias by rescaling the percentage achievement to range between 0 and 100% of the frontier value. Figure 2 illustrates how the rescaling process. Mathematically, the rescaling formula is:

$$100 * \text{Observed value} - \text{minimum value} / \text{frontier value} - \text{minimum value}$$

where the minimum value is the lowest value observed in any country in any year, and the frontier value is specified relative to the country's per capita income level in the year concerned. The objective in setting the minimum value equal to the lowest value observed is to identify the lower bound of the indicator that would be observed in any context. The assessment of economic and social rights in the United States adopts the APF methodology and computes indicator indices as the percentage of the frontier value achieved using the rescaling formula above. The extent to which a country is meeting its obligations with regard to a given aspect of a right (as reflected by the indicator concerned) is assessed relative to what *could* be achieved and is readily understood as the percentage of the obligation met.

The shapes of the frontiers for the indicators used to reflect rights fulfillment differ reflecting differences in the feasibility of transforming resources into different aspects of rights fulfillment. In the case of some indicators used to reflect rights fulfillment, the frontier reaches a peak and plateaus at relatively low per capita GDP levels, implying that it is feasible to realize the peak value of the indicator, X_p , at the low per capita GDP level corresponding to where the curve initially peaks, Y_p . Some of the indicators relevant to high income countries fail to show any sensitivity to income over relevant per capita income range, implying that using best practices, it is feasible to fully fulfill the

right (or right aspect) over the full income range concerned. Countries that fail to do so, are more deficient in meeting their obligations. As such, the ESRF index imposes a penalty on countries with incomes greater than Y_p that fail to realize the maximum value of the indicator, X_p . Fukuda-Parr et al (2009) compare a number of alternative penalty formulas using an axiomatic approach. Randolph et. al. (2009) incorporate an additional parameter on the preferred penalty formula to allow the user to vary to size of the penalty extracted. The resultant penalty formula, and the formula used here is:

$$x^* = 100 \left[\left(\frac{x}{100} \right) \left(\frac{Y}{Y_p} \right)^\beta \right]$$

where x^* is the value of the index after the penalty is imposed, x is the value of the rescaled indicator, Y is the countries per capita income level, Y_p is the income level at which the frontier first peaks, and β is a parameter that can be varied to impose different penalties. Greater values of β extract a greater penalty. Figure 3 compares the penalties for $\beta=1$ (dotted lines) and $\beta=.5$ (dark lines). In both cases, if the state's score on the indicator is 100%, its score on the indicator index is 100%. However, if the state's score is less than 100%, its score on the indicator index is reduced in relation to the ratio Y/Y_p , and by a greater amount if $\beta=1$ than if $\beta=.5$. For example if a country achieves 95% on the indicator, as its income increases to 10 times the Y_p value, the value of the indicator index falls to 60% when $\beta=1$, but only to 85% if $\beta=.5$. Note that the penalty imposed is greater as income increases a given multiple of Y_p the lower is the country's achievement on the indicator. Our assessment of economic and social rights in the United States sets $\beta=.5$. In the case that an indicator is not subject to progressive realization, as is the case for a number of relevant indicators for high income countries, in the formula above, Y_p is set equal to \$16,000 (2005 PPP\$) the

income demarcation between high and low income countries used by the World Bank (2008).

The economic and social rights articulated in the ICESR are the right to work (Articles 6-8), the right to social security (Article 9), the right to food (Article 11), the right to housing (Article 11), the right to health (Article 12), and the right to education (Article 13). Each of these rights has multiple dimensions. For example, the right to work includes “the opportunity to gain his living by work he freely chooses or accepts (Article 6, paragraph 1), “just and favorable conditions of work” (Article 7, paragraph 1), and “the right to form trade unions and join the trade union of his choice” (Article 8, paragraph 1). The methodologies proposed by Cingranelli and Richards (2007) and Kimenyi (2007) use a composite index that only addresses the right to health and the right to education. An advantage of the RFL methodology is that multiple aspects of rights and the full range of rights can be incorporated into the index. The only limitation is that imposed by data constraints. Their ESRF Index is constructed in a three stage process. First, an index for each given aspect of a right is constructed using the procedure described above. Second, an index for each right is constructed by averaging the index values of indicators used to reflect different aspects of a right. Third, the ESRF is constructed as the weighted average of the rights indices using the following formula:

$$\left\{ \sum z_i^{1/\alpha} / n \right\}^\alpha$$

Where z_i is the index for right i , there are n rights indicators, and α is a parameter that can be set by the researcher. Setting $\alpha=1$ weights all rights dimensions equally, while

setting $\alpha > 1$ weights the dimensions more heavily where fulfillment of obligations falls shortest. For the analysis below, α is set equal to 1 implying that the ESRF index is the simple average of the component right indices. An attractive feature of this index is its additive decomposability across rights.

3. International Comparison

Data constraints preclude including more than four economic and social rights into the ESRF Index used in our international comparison between high income OECD countries. In particular, comparable data on indicators reflecting aspects of the right to social security and the right to housing are not available. Table 1 shows the indicators used to reflect each of the other four rights—food, education, health and work—along with the equation defining the frontier, the minimum (X_{min}) and peak values (X_p) values used to rescale the indicator and impose the penalty.

The percentage of normal birth weight babies (100% - % weighing less than 2500 grams at birth) reflects poor nutrition of mothers as well as poor health status and care of mothers and is our indicator of the right to food. For the right to education, the gross secondary school enrolment rate is used to reflect the access dimension, while the average of the Math and Science scores on the test administered through OECD's Program for International Student Assessment, (PISA scores) captures the quality dimension. Life expectancy and the child survival rate (100% - % under 5 mortality rate) both capture features of access to health care and quality of health care, the former for the whole population and the latter for more vulnerable young children. We capture the access and fair remuneration aspects of the right to work using the % of the labor force

that is not long term (12 months or more) unemployed, and the % of the population with income equal to or greater than 50% of the median income, respectively. A fuller discussion of the rationale for selecting particular indicators can be found in Fukuda-Parr et. al.(2009) and Randolph, et. al (2009).

Table 2 shows the results of the analysis. The full index can only be computed for 24 of the high income OECD countries, although 3 of the component indices can be computed for an additional four countries (Iceland, the Korean Republic, New Zealand, and Portugal). The United States achieves a score of 76.97 on the ESRF Index placing it a distant last among the high income OECD countries for which the index can be computed. The scores for the other 23 countries range between 94.66 (Finland) and 82.54 (Luxembourg). The United States scores highest on the right to health component index (93.77, but still the second lowest) while Italy scores highest (98.99) on this component. It achieves its second highest score on the Right to Food Component (85. 43), although this is still the second lowest performance among all the high income OECD countries for which the index can be computed. The results reveal that the United States is the most deficient in both absolute and relative terms when it comes to meeting right to work (component index score of 60.79) and perhaps surprisingly, on the right to education (component index score of 67.89).

The United States has long held itself up as an exemplar for meeting human rights obligations, yet, as the analysis above demonstrates, when it comes to economic and social rights, the example set by the United States is far from exemplary. The United States faces a significant challenge in living up to the ideals President Roosevelt first enunciated in his “second bill of rights” and later the United States played the

prominent role in codifying into the UDHR. Below we look further into whether the deficiencies identified reflect a failure to respect, protect and promote economic and social rights equally across all states or unequal performance across states.

4. State Comparison

The deficiencies identified at the national level may not extend across all states. If the United States is to move as rapidly as possible towards meeting its economic and social rights obligations, economic and social policies that work in the US context need to be identified and those states that do a better job meeting economic and social rights obligations can provide valuable insights in this regard.

Methodology Adaptation for Disaggregated Analysis by State

In so far as reasonable and feasible, we use the indicators and frontiers adopted for the international assessment in our state level analysis. However, in several cases, the indicators used for the international assessment are not available disaggregated by State in the United States and so alternative indicators are used. In addition, given the availability of a wider range of harmonized data across US states, our state level analysis is also more comprehensive than the international analysis in two ways. First, we are able to use a somewhat richer array of indicators to assess those economic and social rights included in the international analysis. Second, we are able to extend the analysis to include the right to housing and the right to social security and thus are able to address the full complement of primary economic and social rights. Table 3 summarizes the indicators used in the State level analysis and specifies the formulas defining the frontier values as well as the X_{min} , X_p , and Y_p values for each indicator.

Two indicators are used to assess the right to housing, one reflecting affordable access to quality housing, the percentage of renters spending less than 30% of their income on rent and utilities, and the other reflecting the security of tenure, the percentage of school children who are not homeless. We are also able to capture two dimensions of the right to social security in our state level analysis. The obligation to protect citizens and residents from abject poverty is assessed using the percentage of the population that is not absolutely poor after transfer receipts, while the obligation to protect citizens and residents from circumstances that harm their well-being is assessed using the percentage of the population that has access to health insurance.

There are a number of other notable differences between the indicators used in the international assessment and our state level assessment. First, data directly measuring the food security status of households are available at the state levels, we exploit these data here as our indicator of the right to food. Second, although both an indicator of access to education and one of educational quality are used in our state level analysis, the indicators used differ from those used in the international analysis. We are able to use the preferred measure of secondary school enrollment (net as opposed to gross). Sample sizes for the PISA tests are too small to disaggregate by state. In their stead we use the sum of the 4th and 8th grade scores for both math and reading on the federally mandated NAEP test to assess the quality aspect, of the right to education. Third, in addition to life expectancy at birth and the child survival rate used in the international analysis, we use the percentage of normal birth weight babies (% babies > 2500 grams at birth). Fourth, with regard to the right to work, we measure access to employment using the youth (20-24 year old) employment rate as opposed to

percentage of the labor force not long-term unemployed and assess the quality dimension using the percentage of the employed that are not involuntarily unemployed in addition to the percent earning more than 50% of the median income used in our international assessment.

The frontiers, Xmin, Xp, and Yp values are specified with reference to international data to the extent possible. So for example, although we use the net as opposed to gross secondary school enrollment rate in our state level analysis, we set the frontier, Xmin, Xp, and Yp values for this indicator using available data from all countries since 1990. Annex A details the selection of indicators for each right, as well as the specification of frontiers, setting of Xmin, Xp, and Yp values, and data sources used for each indicator.

Findings: Economic and Social Rights Fulfillment by State

Table 4 shows the ESRF index values by state as well as component rights scores. States are ranked from best performing to worst performing on the basis of their ESRF index score. No state is fully meeting its economic and social rights obligations; the ESRF scores range from 69% to just under 85% of obligation met. The top 5 performing states are all northern plains and mountain states—North Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, South Dakota, and Idaho—while the worst 5 performances are turned in by Louisiana (dead last), California, New York, Oregon, and Texas. Thirteen states fail to meet even 75% of their combined obligation. However, performance across component right index varies widely.

Tables detailing state performance by right and the corresponding indicator indices are included as Annex B. Table 5 shows the mean, median, and range of

values on the component indices, as well as the number of states fulfilling 90% of their obligation and the number of states fulfilling less than 75% of their obligation with respect to each component right. States do best in fulfilling their obligations with regard to the right to health and the right to education. Although no state meets 100% of its obligation on this right, 41 states fulfill 90% or more of their education obligations, while 37 states fulfill 90% or more of their health obligations. On the whole, states do the poorest job of fulfilling their obligations with regard to the rights to decent work and decent housing, 39 states score below 75% on the former and 49 states score below 75% on the latter. The variation across states is far higher when it comes to meeting the right to housing obligations. The low scores and wide variation are reflected in both the indicators that are combined to evaluate the extent to which states meet their obligations on the right to housing.

No state scores either among the top 5 or bottom 5 states on all rights. Table 6 shows the top 5 and bottom 5 performing states on each right. Only North Dakota makes the top 5 list on 5 of the 6 rights; three states, Hawaii, New Hampshire, and Vermont, make the top 5 list for 3 rights. It is also the case that no state makes the bottom 5 list across all rights although Delaware, Louisiana and Texas make the worst 5 list for three of the rights. Connecticut, Hawaii, and West Virginia hold the distinction of making both the top and bottom 5 performing lists. No state can rest on its laurels. The results highlight the areas where each state most needs to renew its efforts to its obligations to fulfill the economic and social rights of its citizens and residents. The wide variation in performance across states invites an examination of the range of policies states have in place with the goal of identifying those policies that best promote

economic and social rights. Given that the top performing states on the ESRF index all have small, relatively homogeneous populations, while the bottom performing states tend to be populous and diverse, the results also suggest structural factors, including historical and/or current discrimination, play a role in the relative ease or difficulty states face in meeting their economic and social rights obligations. Before turning to an examination of the role played by racial and ethnic discrimination, we consider the relationship between the ESRF Index and the two most prominent alternative indicators of economic performance and human development, per capita income and the human development index.

Findings: Economic and Social Rights Valuation versus Human Development Valuation

The relationship between the ESRF Index and per capita GDP is plotted in the left panel of figure 4, while the relationship between the ESRF Index and the American Human Development Index is plotted in the right panel of figure 4. There is a significant negative relationship between the ESRF Index and per capita GDP indicating that as the resources available to states to fulfill their economic and social rights, they are less, rather than more likely to direct the additional resources to fulfilling economic and social rights obligations. The results also reveal that the ESRF Index measures something different than GDP per capita; the relationship between the two is far from tight. At any given per capita GDP level, some states fulfill their economic and social rights obligations to a much greater extent than others. There is no significant relationship between the ESRF Index and the American Human Development Index. While many of the indicators that underlie the indices are the same, the two indices measure very

different things, demonstrating the practical as well as conceptual distinction between human development evaluation and economic and social rights valuation.

5. Bringing in the Principle of Non-Discrimination

Human rights are emphatically concerned with the equal rights of all persons and states explicitly are called on to eliminate discrimination. The duty to remove discrimination is not subject to progressive realization, rather states are duty bound to remove it with immediate effect. Concretely, a state in which the population as a whole enjoys high levels of economic and social rights, but a small minority is systematically denied basic social and economic rights enjoyment, can still receive a high score on our ESRF index. Discrimination needs to be incorporated into the ESRF index, but doing so is not straight forward; both conceptual and practical issues pose challenges.

Discrimination manifests itself in a number of different ways and the nature of discrimination is historically determined and context specific. Exclusion may occur along tribal, ethnic, or racial lines, or be based on religion, gender, age, geographic location or social class. The social constructions that determine which groups are discriminated against may differ across states as may the relevant divisions within a given social construction. For example, although Native Americans may be subjected to discrimination in some states, in other states, the primary target of discrimination may be Hispanics, or Black non-Hispanics. Practically speaking, data delineated according to ethnic, racial, sex, religious, social class, and other relevant divisions are sparse at the national level and more so at the state level. When such data are available, it is possible to take into account differences in rights fulfillment between privileged and

marginalized groups. However, inequality of outcomes, such as differences in life expectancies between population subgroups may not reflect discrimination in access to quality healthcare today. Instead, it may result from historical disadvantages and that the state is taking proactive steps to redress today. Further, whether equal rights enjoyment and non-discrimination should be evaluated by assessing whether all persons enjoy the same outcomes (eg. Secondary school completion rates), or the same opportunities (access to free public secondary school education) is subject to debate. Bearing these caveats in mind, we explore one approach to take discrimination into account.

Outcome inequality is conventionally used in human rights assessment as *prima facie* evidence of discrimination, or, at a minimum, unequal treatment and inequality of opportunity for rights enjoyment. We follow this convention and use outcome disparities as a proxy indicator of discrimination. Insofar as states are obligated to eliminate discrimination in the enjoyment of economic and social rights, inequality in outcomes is an appropriate measure of success (or lack thereof) in this regard. Although outcome inequality could primarily reflect historical disadvantages, a proxy indicator of discrimination focused on outcome inequality calls attention to population subgroups that may currently endure discrimination, and for whom proactive policies to redress their disadvantage need to be implemented.

The approach to incorporating discrimination taken here is to adjust the score on each of the indicators in a manner that reflects the extent of inequality or discrimination against the most disadvantaged group. Specifically, we use the following formula to “correct” the value of any or all indicators:

$$x^D = (1 - \omega) \sum p_i x_i + \omega x_1$$

Here x^D is the indicator value corrected for discrimination, x_i is the value of the indicator for sub-group i with $i=1$ assigned to the sub-group with the lowest score on the index, p_i is the proportion of the population in sub-group i , and ω is a weight between 0 and 1. The value selected for ω determines the emphasis placed on non-discrimination (or inequality). If $\omega=0$, then the “corrected” value of the indicator is the weighted average of the value of the indicator for the subgroups, and since the weights are the subgroups’ shares in the population, the “corrected” value equals the uncorrected value, so no penalty is imposed for inequality or discrimination. If $\omega=1$, then the maximum penalty is imposed and the “corrected” value of the indicator equals the value of the indicator for the sub-groups with the lowest score on the indicator. Thus, as the value of ω is increased from 0 to 1, the emphasis placed on inequality or discrimination increases. One interesting option is to set $\omega=p_1$. In this case, the penalty for inequality is greater the larger (proportionately) is the sub-group with the lowest score on the indicator. However, this weighting tends to minimize rights violations for marginalized populations that comprise a small proportion of the population.

Our exploratory analysis considers two different dimensions of discrimination—discrimination based on sex and discrimination based on race or ethnicity. The ICESCR (Article) places an emphasis on ensuring “the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all economic, [and] social ... rights set forth in the present Covenant” (Article 3). Pressured by a robust woman’s rights movement, states and the federal government alike have taken numerous steps to redress discrimination against women over the past few decades. We apply our ESRF Index adjusted for sex discrimination to

learn whether the steps to redress sex discrimination have succeeded in removing the historical vestiges of sex discrimination. The past several decades has also witnessed efforts at both the state and federal level to redress historical and persisting racial/ethnic discrimination. Within the limits of the data, we also apply our ESRF Index adjusted for discrimination by race and ethnicity to gain insight into the magnitude of the remaining challenge to eliminate and redress race and ethnic discrimination.

Accounting for Sex Discrimination:

Data limitations preclude adjusting the ESRF for sex discrimination across all six rights dimensions. In particular, state level data on food security are not available nor are data on the percentage of renters spending more than 30% of their income on housing or the percentage of homeless students. As a result, we cannot incorporate the right to food or the right to decent housing. Two of the indicators used to reflect different aspects of the right to health similarly are unavailable disaggregated by state and sex. Specifically, we are only able to include the child survival rate in the health component of our ESRF disaggregated by sex.

Table 7 shows the results of the ESRF index adjusted for sex discrimination. The results are consistent with the near elimination of sex discrimination. In 21 of the states females are the marginalized group and in 29 males are. The difference in the ESRF Index value setting $\omega=1$ (the maximum penalty for discrimination) and setting $\omega=0$ (no penalty for discrimination) is less than one point in all states. The difference only exceeds 1 in the District of Columbia, and not by much at that. But the aggregate results hide stark differences in economic and social rights fulfillment between the sexes. Women continue to be significantly disadvantaged along some rights

dimensions, but have surpassed men on others. Annex C details the findings for our rights indices adjusted for sex discrimination. Here we highlight some of the more interesting results.

Our international comparison uncovered serious shortcomings in promoting the right to education. This deficit is sharpest for boys with differences along the quality dimension more pronounced. Although the level of enjoyment of the right to a quality education is consistently higher, the magnitude of the advantage is typically only 3 or 4 points. The difference is considerably smaller for the access component of the right to education and indeed, in about a quarter of the states, boys score higher on this dimension. Given the biological advantage that girl babies enjoy, it is not surprising that girls' enjoyment of the right to health exceeds boys'. The differences are minor; it only exceeds 1 point on our health index in 5 states.

Men enjoy greater fulfillment of the right to work than women; their score on the right to work index exceeds that of women in 36 states by an amount ranging from barely over zero to just over 4. If one delves deeper, some stark differences are revealed. Men's enjoyment of the right to decent work paying a living wage far surpasses women's. Women are marginalized along this dimension across all states without exception. The difference is large, exceeding 10 points in half the states. Women's enjoyment of the right to work with regular hours, paying benefits and offering job security is also lower than men's, but here the magnitude of the difference is small. When it comes to access, however, young men are more likely to be marginalized. Men score lower on the youth unemployment component of the right to work than women in

all but 16 states and the difference is pronounced, exceeding 10 points, in over a third of the states.

Enjoyment of the right to social security is nearly equal—or so it looks when one views the aggregate social security index. Perhaps surprisingly, men's enjoyment of the right to health insurance is lower than women's in all states; the difference is generally about 5 points. The opposite holds when it comes to the suffering abject poverty. Women are uniformly marginalized along this dimension, and the difference is generally 5 points as well. The two aspects cancel each other out.

Accounting for Race and Ethnic Discrimination:

As was the case when we incorporated sex discrimination, data limitations precluded inclusion of two rights, the right to food, and the right to housing, in our ESRF Index adjusted for race and ethnic discrimination. We are only able to include the full set of component indicators for the right to social security. Assembling state level data on the net secondary school enrollment rate by race and ethnicity required such heroic assumptions that we restricted our examination of the right to education to the educational quality component alone. While we were able to compile state level data on the under 5 survival rate and the proportion of infants of normal birth weight (weighing more than 2500 grams) by race and ethnicity, data on life expectancy at birth were not available by race and ethnicity. Similarly, with regard to the right to work, state level data on youth unemployment were not available by race and ethnicity, so we are only able to incorporate the two work quality indicators (percent of population not relatively poor and percent of employed not involuntarily part time employed).

We encountered several other problems when adjusting the ESRF Index to take into account race and ethnic discrimination that did not pose a problem in the case of our sex discrimination adjusted ESRF Index. Whereas the sex categories were constant across indicators, the racial and ethnic categories are not and it is not usually feasible to reconcile the differences in categories across indicators. Data on some indicators separated out non-Hispanic whites and non-Hispanic blacks from whites and blacks, respectively. The breakdown for other indicators resulted in overlapping categories for these groups—White (including white Hispanics), Black (including black Hispanics) and Hispanics. In those instances where we had the choice of either breakdown ascertained that differences in the indicator scores by state for “Black non-Hispanic” and “Black” were quite minor. The difference was larger for the alternative white categorizations. Similar problems emerged in the case of the alternative Asian categorization schemes--some included Pacific Islanders in this group, and/or Native Hawaiians—and in the case of other native groups—some combined Native Alaskans with Native Americans and others separated out the two.

A further problem encountered was the small size of many of the race/ethnic categories in some states, especially those with small fairly homogenous population. In the face of these problems, when adjusting the ESRF Index to incorporate race and ethnic discrimination only whites, blacks and Hispanics are considered as possible marginalized groups. However, in the detailed tables showing the index values by state and race/ethnic group in Annex D, we include data on all the race/ethnic categories available for the indicator concerned. In the tables the category “white” refers to white non-Hispanics whenever that option was available, while the category “black” refers to

the more common categorization scheme, “blacks, including Hispanic blacks”. Finally, it was often the case that the data source for the state-wide versus race/ethnic breakdown for a given indicator differed. For example, the state-wide data on the percentage of the population with health insurance used as its denominator the state population whereas for the race/ethnic breakdown by state, the denominator was the non-elderly population. To ensure comparability, we adjusted both the race/ethnic data and the state-wide data for the non-elderly population to reflect the whole population. In a few cases, there was very recent data for the state-wide data, while the race/ethnic breakdown was only available for a couple of years earlier or as a three year average (a tactic taken by some agencies to increase sample size). In these cases, while we used the most recent data for our state level analysis, to ensure comparability, we recomputed the state-wide index using the older or data averaging three years for the analysis incorporating discrimination by race and ethnic group. In all cases, we recalculated the state-wide component right indices to include only the indicators available by race/ethnicity.

The ESRF Index adjusted to account for race and ethnic discrimination shows evidence of substantial discrimination. The United States is seriously delinquent in its duty to respect, protect, and promote the economic and social rights of black Americans in particular. Table 8 summarizes our results while Annex D details the results. Data constraints limit our computation of the aggregate ESRF Index to 26 states. The results show evidence of pervasive and significant discrimination. The ESRF Index adjusted for ethnic and race discrimination setting $\omega=1$ is nearly 10 points lower than the index without any adjustment for ethnic and racial discrimination. The reduction in the ESRF

Index taking ethnic and racial discrimination into account is more than half as great as the variation in the ESRF Index across high income OECD countries.

There is substantial variation across states in the extent to which the ESRF Index declines upon taking ethnic and racial discrimination into account. In California it falls by less than 3 points, where as in Wisconsin and Missouri it falls by over 18 points. A comparison of economic and social policies in those states where accounting for ethnic and racial discrimination barely budges the ESRF Index with those where declines are large holds the promise of isolating those policies that best respect, protect, and promote economic and social rights. Although the aggregate results for the ESRF index adjusted for race and ethnic discrimination are revealing, as was the case for our ESRF Index adjusted for sex discrimination, the component right indices holds some surprises.

The enjoyment of the right to a quality education differs dramatically across ethnic groups. Table D.1. in Annex D details these differences. The great divide is between Whites and Asians on the one hand and all other ethnic groups on the other. While the marginalized race is blacks in most states, Hispanics fare worst in 8 states. Setting $\omega=1$ yields a drop in the Education Index of 17 points on average across the states.

The health component right index can be calculated for 43 states. Tables D.2., and D.3. in Annex D detail the results. Without exception when it comes to health, blacks are the marginalized group in each state. The difference in the value of the index setting $\omega=1$ hovers around 10 points (5 points setting $\omega=1/2$) in each state. The disadvantage of blacks is greatest for the normal birth weight indicator, whereas Hispanics enjoy the highest level of fulfillment on this indicator. Black children's

disadvantage at birth extends to their survival to age 5, although here the gaps are not as large between this indicator for blacks and the relatively most advantaged group, Asians.

Among all the economic and social rights, the United States is most deficient in meeting the right to work. One might hope then that discrimination by race and ethnicity was less marked than along other rights dimensions. Alas, this is a rights dimension where discrimination is most marked as can be seen from tables D.4 and D.5. in Annex D. Whites hold a significant advantage over all other ethnic groups when it comes enjoying access to decent work. The index scores are similar for blacks, Hispanics and Asians. The difference in the value of the decent work index setting $\omega=1$ is just shy of 20 points. The difference is staggeringly large, between 35 and 45 points in three states, Iowa, Missouri, and Washington State. For Blacks and Hispanics, finding a job providing decent pay is the dimension of the right to work where discrimination is most pronounced. The Relative poverty index scores hover between 10 and 30; they are about 10 points higher for Hispanics. Asians, on the other hand do nearly as well as whites on this aspect of the right to work. However, they fare poorly when it comes to enjoying jobs with benefits and security and on this dimension; their scores are roughly 30 points lower even than those for blacks and Hispanics.

Although not as severe as for the right to work, blacks and especially Hispanics enjoy a far lower level of social security. Adjusting the index for race and ethnic discrimination by setting $\omega=1$ reduces the social security right index by 20 points, as can be seen from table D.7. in Annex D. Table D.6. in Annex D. reveals the disadvantage of the most marginalized group, Hispanics, is most strongly related to their lack of health

insurance. Although the gaps between blacks and Hispanics on the one hand and whites on the other remain large when it comes to avoiding absolute poverty, available safety nets, although far from sufficient to fully protect against absolute poverty, do suffice to yield an absolute poverty index that is substantially higher than the health insurance index.

6. Summary and Some Final Thoughts

Evaluation of economic and social rights does not amount to the same thing as evaluation of human development. Economic and social rights evaluation requires looking at the duty bearer's obligation as well as the rights bearer's status. Taking the duty bearer's obligation into account requires identifying a practical means of incorporating the principle of progressive realization. The ESRF Index does just that (Fukuda-Parr et. al. 2009, Randolph et. al. 2009). This paper has investigated the status of Economic and Social Rights Fulfillment in the United States using the ESRF Index.

The United States has long prided herself on being a defender and promoter of human rights. Yet our analysis reveals the United States falls far short of meeting her obligations to respect, protect, and promote economic and social rights. Relative to other high income OECD countries, the United States ranks last. In absolute terms, she has succeeded in meeting just over 75% of her obligation. Our State level analysis reveals some states are far more successful than other in meeting their economic and social rights obligations. Although beyond the scope of our current analysis, the results hold promise in identifying the policies that best promote economic and social rights. In

this regard, no state hold a monopoly on the policies that best promote all economic and social rights, rather some states do better in promoting certain economic and social rights and others excel at promoting other economic and social rights.

An innovation of this paper was to pilot an approach to incorporate discrimination into the ESRF Index. Two different dimensions of discrimination were considered—sex discrimination and discrimination on the basis of race and ethnicity. The results of this effort underscore the importance of the decomposability feature of the ESRF. While in the aggregate there was little evidence of sex discrimination, an examination of the component indicators revealed discrimination across different aspects of component rights. Our analysis of race and ethnic discrimination revealed discrimination on the basis of race and ethnicity is pronounced. Discrimination is worst for the right to work, but nearly as bad for the right to social security and education. Again, though, there are sharp differences across states and this variation should be exploited in future work to identify policies that help protect against discrimination.

Our analysis has also revealed several methodological issues that bear further attention. First, the index values are sensitive to where the X_{min} value is set. Although this issue does not pose a conceptual problem, it does present a practical problem. Second, in those cases where progressive realization does not apply at the relevant income levels, the setting of the income level where the penalty kicks in is not without ambiguity. Finally, our adaptation of the index to take into account discrimination was revealing and with further analysis holds the promise of providing useful policy insights. However, data limitations frustrate such explorations. Getting serious about upholding the principle of non-discrimination demands devoting resources to expanding the

availability of key indicators by race and ethnicity as well as other dimensions of discrimination.

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Figure 1: Achievement Possibilities Frontier for Life Expectancy at Birth

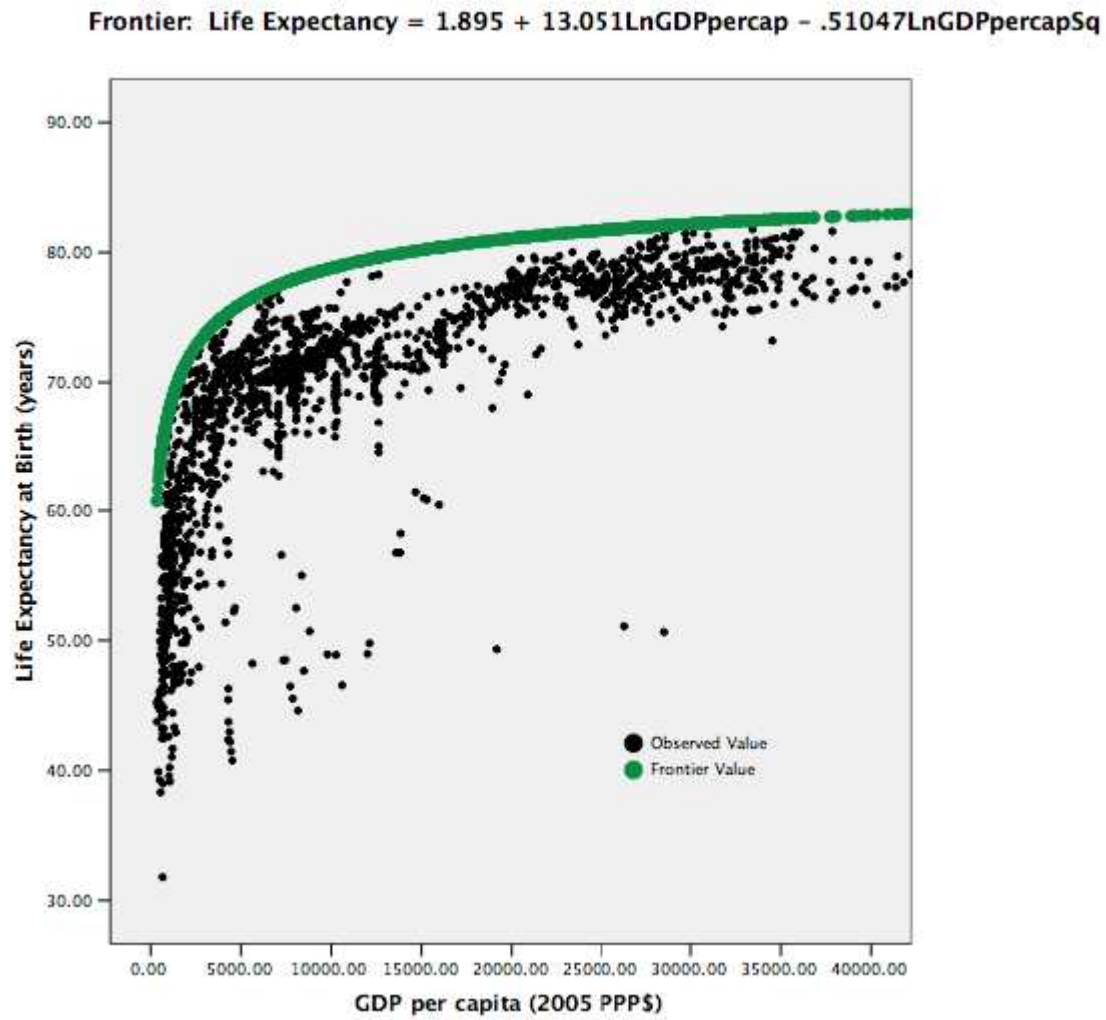


Figure 2: Rescaling Indicator Values

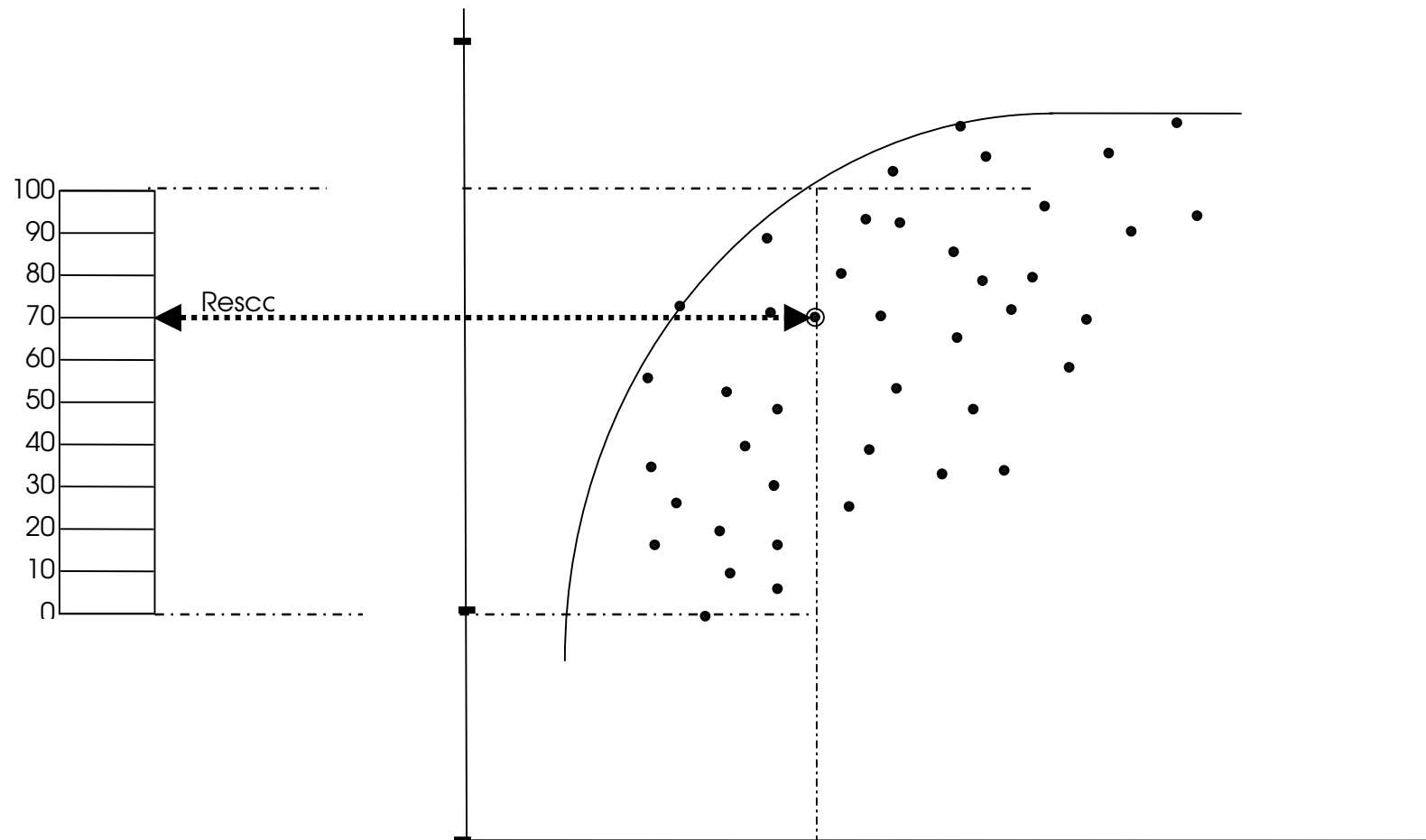


Figure 3: Penalty Comparing $\beta=1$ with $\beta=.5$.

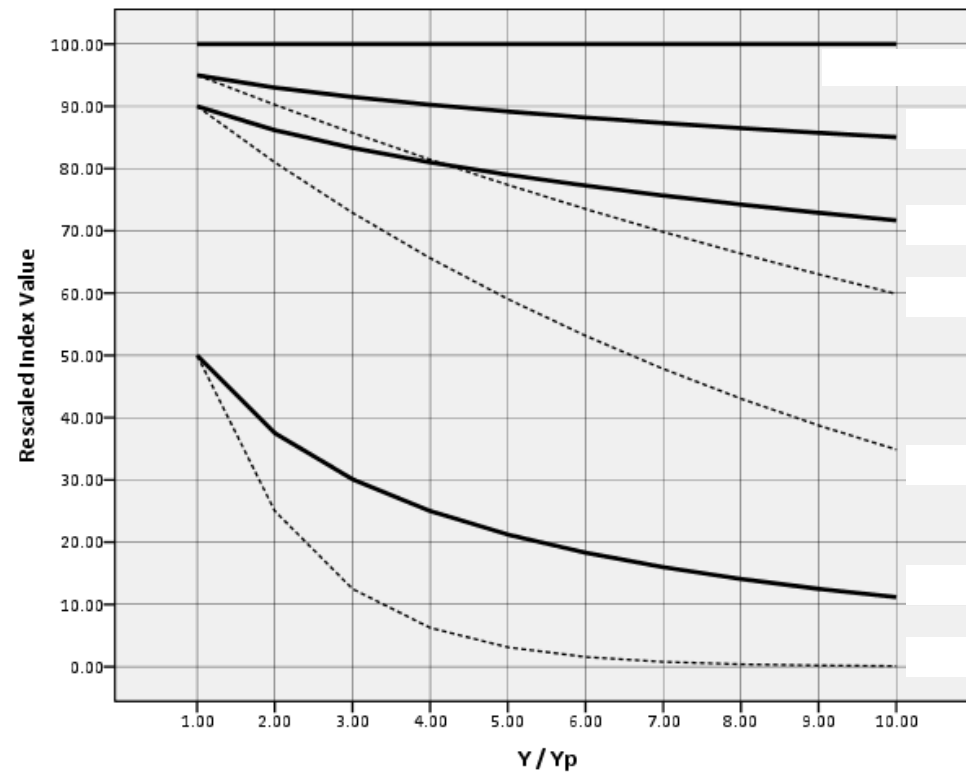


Figure 4: Relationship between ESRF Index and Development Indicators

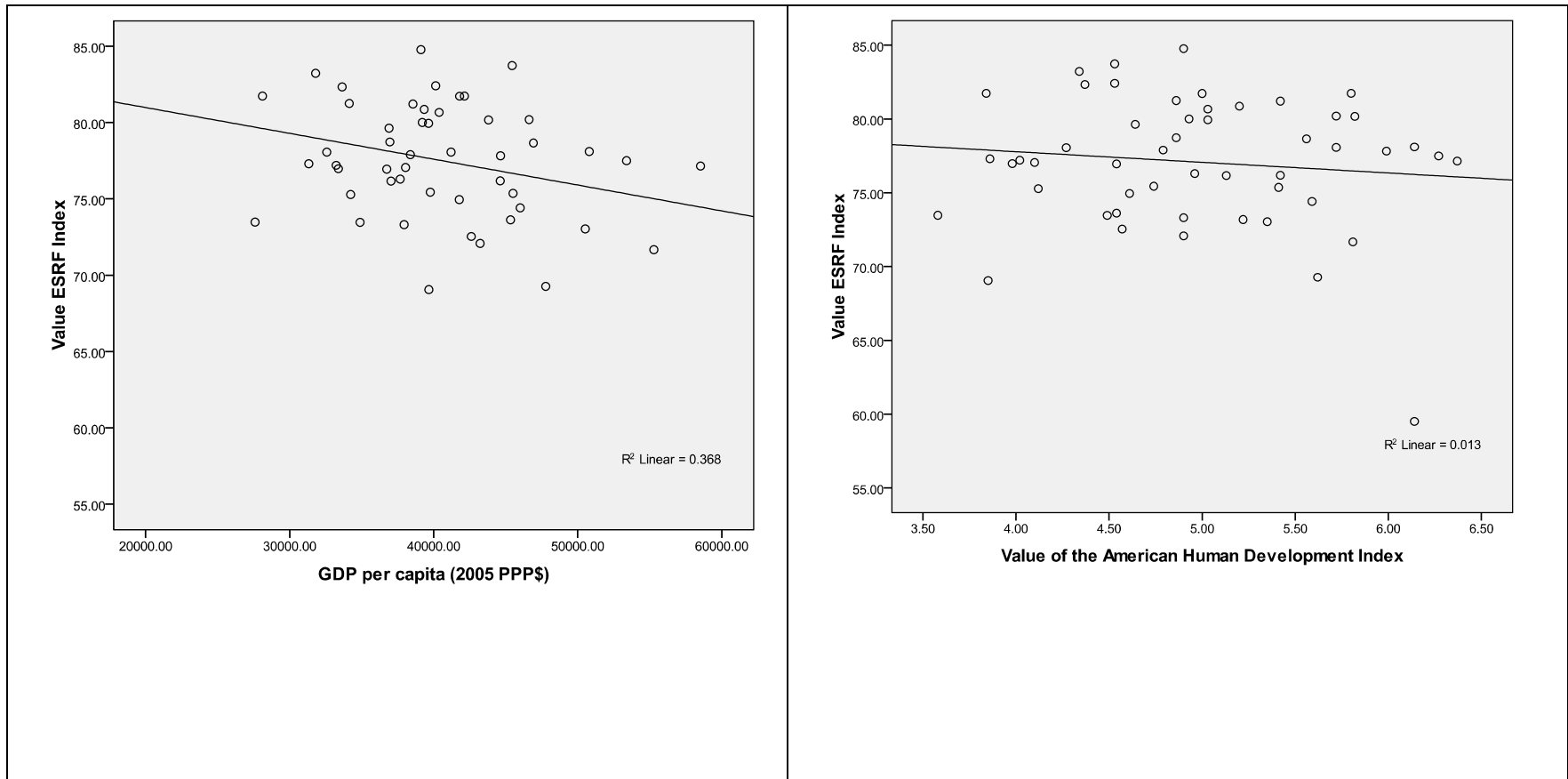


Table 1: Rights Indicators, Frontier Equations, and Xmin, Xp, and Yp Values for International Comparison.

Indicator	Frontier Equation	Minimum Indicator Value, Xmin	Peak Indicator Value, Xp	Income Level when Indicator Reaches Peak, Yp
Right to Food				
% normal (not low)birth weight, NBW	% NBW = 97.1%	40% (Lao, PDR 1991, 1994)	97.1% (Iceland 1992)	\$16,000
Right to Education				
Gross secondary school enrollment rate (Max=100%) , GSE	%G SE = -322.563 + 54.860 Ln(GDP per capita)	5% (Mozambique, 1999)	100%	\$2214
Average math & science PISA score, PISA	PISA = 332.345 + .017203(GDP per capita) - .000000323068(GDPpercapita_squared) 555 for per capita GDP>\$22,190	310 (Peru, 310)	555	\$22,190
Right to Health				
Child (under 5) survival rate, U5S	% U5S = 100.895 – 7334.1/Gdp per capita; Constrained to 99.74 for per capita GDP>\$6350	68% (Niger 1990)	99.74%	\$6350
Live Expectancy, LE	LE = 1.895 + 13.051 (LnGDP per capita) -.51045(Ln GDP per capita_squared)	23 years (Rwanda, 1992)	None over relevant income range	None over relevant income range
Right to Work				
% Not Relatively poor = % with > 50% median income, NRP	NRP% = 97.95%	72% (Peru, 2004)	97.95% (Slovak Republic, 1992)	\$16,000
% LF not long-term unemployed, NLTU	NLTU% = 100%	69% (Armenia, 2001)	100%	\$16,000

* Minimum values are the minimum value observed for any country between 1990 and 2007, rounded down.

Table 2: ESRF Index and Component Rights Indices for High Income OECD Countries

	Country	2007 GDP per capita (2005 PPP\$)	Right to Health Index	Right to Food Index	Right to Education Index	Right to Work Index	ESRF-2 Index	Rank ESRF-2 Index
1	Finland	33324	96.99	96.55	100.00	85.09	94.66	1
2	Netherlands	36956	96.96	93.52	93.05	89.19; a	93.18	2
3	Sweden	34090	98.45	96.83	87.27	88.94	92.87	3
4	Denmark	34905	95.74	93.89	87.49	88.92	91.51	4
5	Czech Republic	22953	95.54	91.49	85.31	89.16; a	90.38	5
6	Norway	49359	97.14	94.00	81.29	86.01	89.61	6
7	Austria	35537	97.18	89.38	88.37	82.36	89.32	7
8	Canada	36260	97.09	92.07	93.81	72.82	88.95	8
9	Australia	32735	97.96	91.48	92.34	73.65	88.86	9
10	France	31625	98.26	90.72	85.94	79.93	88.71	10
11	Poland	15634	94.45	93.87	94.90	71.36; a	88.64	11
12	Hungary	17894	92.26	90.09	85.16	85.66	88.29	12
13	Belgium	33399	97.40	88.14	90.35	76.15	88.01	13
14	Japan	31689	99.68	84.04	93.37	73.92; a	87.76	14
15	Germany	33181	97.04	90.43	89.07	73.25	87.45	15
16	Switzerland	37581	98.28	89.98	77.25	81.50	86.75	16
17	Slovak Republic	19342	92.72	91.95	84.18	76.83; a	86.42	17
18	United Kingdom	33717	96.20	88.89	83.84	73.17	85.52	18
19	Spain	28536	98.42	90.17	84.09	68.49	85.29	19
20	Ireland	41036	96.41	94.54	86.82	62.89	85.17	20
21	Italy	28682	98.99	91.05	80.54	68.83	84.85	21
22	Greece	26928	97.63	86.59	80.74	65.92	82.72	22
23	Luxembourg	72783	95.92	93.14	68.29	72.80	82.54	23
24	United States	43055	93.77	85.43	67.89	60.79	76.97	24
25	Iceland	36118	98.78	98.44	85.79	.	.	.
26	Korea, Rep.	23399	97.14	96.90	91.80	.	.	.
27	New Zealand	25281	97.62	93.72	93.81	.	.	.
28	Portugal	21169	97.12	90.90	79.30	.	.	.
Total	N	28	28	28	28	24	24	24

a. Data on relative poverty rate (< 50% median income) pre-2000.

Table 3: Rights Indicators, Frontier Equations, Xmin, Xp, and Yp Values for State Level Analysis.

INDICATOR	Frontier Equation (GDP measured in 2005 PPP\$)	Xmin	Xp	Yp (2005 PPP\$)
Food				
Percentage Food Secure (PFS) (2005-2007 Average)	PSF constant at 100%	30%	100%	\$16,000
Education				
Access: Net Secondary School Enrollment Rate (NSE) (2007)	$NSE = -451.1469 + 111.4896(\ln \text{ GDP per capita}) - 5.6421 (\ln \text{ GDP per capita } SQ) \text{ for GDP per capita } \leq \$18600;$ else Xp	2.5%	99.6%	\$18600
Quality: Summed 4 th grade reading and math and 8 th grade reading and math NAEP scores (SumNAEP) (2007)	SumNAEP= $1131.869 - 3582090.314/(\text{GDP per capita});$	590	1131.87	Beyond data range
Health				
Life Expectancy at birth (LE) (2005)	$LE = 1.895 + 13.05 (\ln \text{ GDP per capita}) - .51047 (\ln \text{ GDP per capita } SQ)$	23 years	84 years	Beyond data range
% Under 5 Survival Rate (U5S) (2003-2005 Average)	$U5S = 100.895 - 7334.1/\text{GDP per capita};$ Constrained to 99.74%	68%	99.74%	\$6350
Percentage Normal Birth Weight Babies (NBW) (2004-2006 Average)	NBW constant at 97.1%	40%	97.1%	\$16,000
Decent Work				
Access: 100% - Youth Unemployment Rate (YE) (2005)	YE constant at 97%	55%	97%	\$16,000
Quality:				
% with > 50% median income (NRP) (2007)	NRP constant at 98%	(72%) 45%	98%	\$16,000
100% - involuntary Part-time Employment rate (NIPTE) (2004)	NIPTE constant at 99.5%	(86%) 75%	99.5%	\$16,000
Housing				
Affordable housing: 100% - % renters spending more than 30% income on housing (AH30) (2007)	AH30 constant at 75%	45%	75%	\$16,000

Homeless Students: % students in school that are homeless (HS) (2007)	HS constant at 100%	95	100	\$16,000
Social Security				
% with Health Insurance (HI) (2006-2007 Average)*	Constant at 100%	0%	100%	\$16,000
Absolute Poverty Rate (US standard) (NAP) (2007)	$NAP = 33.503 + .002495788 (GDP_{percapita}) - 2.5865E-8(GDP_{percapita}^2)$ for GDP per capita $\leq$ \$48,600; else X_p	30%	93.7%	48,600

Table 4: Economic and Social Rights Fulfillment, ESRF, Index by State

	State	2007 GDP per capita (2005 PPP\$)	Value Right to Food Index	Value Right to Education Index	Value Right to Health Index	Value Right to Work Index	Value Right to Housing Index	Value Right to Social Security Index	Value ESRF Index	Rank ESRF Index
1	North Dakota	39117.91	86.04	97.20	94.02	79.45	63.24	88.68	84.77	1
2	Wyoming	45442.13	77.32	93.07	90.12	75.87	79.12	86.91	83.73	2
3	Montana	31796.97	81.61	95.10	93.06	73.05	68.30	88.22	83.22	3
4	South Dakota	40134.93	79.08	94.76	92.49	77.00	63.64	87.50	82.41	4
5	Idaho	33648.35	77.28	95.22	93.56	77.68	60.78	89.47	82.33	5
6	New Hampshire	42140.77	82.74	96.88	93.58	76.42	49.41	91.38	81.73	6
7	West Virginia	28107.75	80.25	94.30	89.86	70.70	64.35	90.92	81.73	7
8	Nebraska	41802.52	79.13	94.02	93.08	74.54	62.53	87.06	81.73	8
9	Maine	34143.33	73.63	97.73	93.35	73.83	55.88	93.06	81.25	9

	State	2007 GDP per capita (2005 PPP\$)	Value Right to Food Index	Value Right to Educati on Index	Valu e Right to Healt h Index	Value Right to Work Index	Value Right to Housin g Index	Value Right to Social Security Index	Valu e ESRF Inde x	Rank ESRF Index
10	Vermont	38557.54	78.45	97.56	94.24	77.86	48.29	90.84	81.2 1	10
11	Wisconsin	39338.90	80.64	95.47	93.00	73.95	50.61	91.51	80.8 6	11
12	Iowa	40380.73	74.91	94.95	93.43	76.88	53.92	89.91	80.6 7	12
13	Minnesota	46626.02	78.09	95.78	94.21	76.76	46.04	90.32	80.2 0	13
14	Hawaii	43803.85	81.15	87.43	93.21	78.89	47.93	92.42	80.1 7	14
15	Kansas	39203.60	72.74	95.95	92.17	72.96	57.87	88.34	80.0 1	15
16	Pennsylvania	39635.44	78.58	95.27	90.93	71.73	53.34	89.81	79.9 4	16
17	Indiana	36896.71	78.69	94.74	90.43	70.37	54.36	89.21	79.6 4	17
18	Utah	36953.09	74.45	94.06	94.15	77.32	43.36	89.03	78.7 3	18
19	Virginia	46923.68	81.31	94.48	90.48	72.24	47.73	85.68	78.6 5	19
20	New Jersey	50796.68	78.80	94.59	91.22	71.77	47.10	85.13	78.1 0	20
21	Rhode Island	41202.68	76.26	90.35	92.30	71.03	49.58	88.89	78.0 7	21
22	South Carolina	32578.34	74.42	92.93	88.60	67.70	57.89	86.81	78.0 6	22
23	Ohio	38380.52	74.37	96.14	90.17	69.16	49.19	88.32	77.8 9	23
24	Maryland	44644.98	80.48	92.65	89.58	73.04	43.39	87.76	77.8 2	24
25	Massachusetts	53388.83	80.31	96.58	92.14	69.05	36.75	90.15	77.5 0	25
26	Arkansas	31323.42	72.51	92.82	89.57	72.66	51.75	84.50	77.3 0	26

	State	2007 GDP per capita (2005 PPP\$)	Value Right to Food Index	Value Right to Educati on Index	Valu e Right to Healt h Index	Value Right to Work Index	Value Right to Housin g Index	Value Right to Social Security Index	Valu e ESRF Inde x	Rank ESRF Index
27	Oklahoma	33227.79	74.68	92.52	90.15	68.89	52.83	84.12	77.2 0	27
28	Connecticut	58530.29	77.59	92.79	91.65	62.73	48.01	90.10	77.1 5	28
29	Tennessee	38044.52	73.19	90.83	88.28	70.77	55.38	83.88	77.0 5	29
30	Alabama	33377.75	76.50	88.55	87.62	73.55	49.34	86.29	76.9 7	30
31	Missouri	36745.63	73.51	92.83	90.65	69.42	47.48	87.82	76.9 5	31
32	Florida	37678.08	80.87	91.95	91.13	75.64	35.65	82.54	76.3 0	32
33	Illinois	44613.41	78.47	91.77	90.41	71.29	40.19	84.95	76.1 8	33
34	Michigan	37034.27	75.42	92.88	90.80	67.71	42.05	88.13	76.1 7	34
35	Georgia	39761.72	72.41	90.21	88.60	72.32	47.26	81.84	75.4 4	35
36	Washington	45507.52	77.17	92.87	93.77	66.83	34.73	86.81	75.3 6	36
37	Kentucky	34235.78	74.76	93.47	89.76	68.92	40.06	84.72	75.2 8	37
38	North Carolina	41777.71	72.57	91.41	89.10	68.34	47.00	81.30	74.9 5	38
39	Colorado	46008.14	74.84	92.33	90.68	70.84	35.60	82.17	74.4 1	39
40	Nevada	45337.27	76.04	85.19	89.90	74.54	33.98	82.06	73.6 2	40
41	Mississippi	27598.12	68.84	90.17	86.78	64.79	45.91	84.35	73.4 7	41
42	New Mexico	34888.61	70.21	88.84	91.34	69.47	42.81	78.14	73.4 7	42
43	Arizona	37946.43	74.75	88.71	92.48	69.35	33.12	81.43	73.3 1	43

	State	2007 GDP per capita (2005 PPP\$)	Value Right to Food Index	Value Right to Educati on Index	Valu e Right to Healt h Index	Value Right to Work Index	Value Right to Housin g Index	Value Right to Social Security Index	Valu e ESRF Inde x	Rank ESRF Index
44	Delaware	63699.93	76.68	88.17	86.83	70.21	32.17	85.07	73.19	44
45	Alaska	50520.44	70.65	87.26	92.65	65.90	38.55	83.22	73.04	45
46	Texas	42612.07	68.12	91.85	90.81	65.68	44.61	74.16	72.54	46
47	Oregon	43227.69	72.77	90.43	93.66	68.19	25.56	81.90	72.08	47
48	New York	55290.95	75.76	91.12	91.31	66.35	23.32	82.14	71.67	48
49	California	47779.46	76.24	87.28	93.30	66.80	11.68	80.34	69.27	49
50	Louisiana	39667.01	75.13	87.81	85.93	67.25	21.50	76.70	69.05	50
51	District of Columbia	142541.23	57.93	71.20	76.94	53.09	24.67	73.23	59.51	.
53	United States	42868.02	75.70	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	N	52	52	51	51	51	51	51	51	50

Table 5: Summary Right Component Index Ranges

Right	Component Right Index Range	Number of States Index >90%	Number States Index < 75%	Mean	Standard Deviation
Food	68.12% - 86.04%	0	20	76.4	3.67
Education	85.19% – 97.73%	41	0	92.6	3.05
Health	85.93%---94.24%	37	0	91.2	2.11
Decent Work	62.73%---79.45%	0	39	71.6	4.01
Decent Housing	11.18% -- 79.12%	0	49	46.7	12.48
Social Security	75.18%---92.10%	9	2	86.1	4.1

Table 6: Best Performing and Worst Performing States

State	ESRF	Food	Education	Health	Work	Housing	Social Security
Top 5 Performing States							
Connecticut							X
Hawaii		X			X		X
Idaho	X				X		
Maine			X				X
Massachusetts			X				X
Minnesota				X			
Montana	X	X				X	
New Hampshire		X	X				X
North Dakota	X	X	X	X	X	X	
South Dakota	X					X	
Utah				X	X		
Vermont			X	X	X		
Virginia		X					
Washington State				X			
West Virginia						X	
Wyoming	X					X	
Worst 5 Performing States							
Alabama				X			
Alaska		X	X				
California	X		X			X	
Connecticut					X		
Delaware				X	X	X	
Georgia		X					X
Hawaii			X				
Indiana					X		
Kentucky							X
Louisiana	X		X	X			X
Mississippi		X		X			
Nevada			X				
New Mexico		X					X
New York	X					X	
Oregon	X					X	
Tennessee				X	X		
Texas	X	X				X	X
West Virginia					X		

Table 7: ESRF Index Adjusted for Sex Discrimination by State

State	2007 GDP per capita (2005 PPP\$)	Marginaliz ed Sex	Value ESRF Index: $\omega=0$	Value ESRF Index: $\omega=1$	Value ESRF Index: $\omega=1/2$	Difference Value ESRF Index: $\omega=1 -$ $\omega=0$	Difference Value ESRF Index: $\omega=1/2 -$ $\omega=0$
Alabama	33378	female	85.84	85.54	85.69	-.30	-.15
Alaska	50520	Male	82.93	82.36	82.64	-.57	-.29
Arizona	37946	Male	84.22	83.53	83.87	-.69	-.34
Arkansas	31323	Male	86.36	86.35	86.35	-.01	.00
California	47779	Male	83.16	82.79	82.98	-.37	-.19
Colorado	46008	Male	85.58	85.08	85.33	-.50	-.25
Connecticut	58530	female	85.59	85.29	85.44	-.30	-.15
Delaware	63700	Male	84.00	84.03	84.02	.03	.01
District of Columbia	142541	Male	69.22	68.01	68.61	-1.21	-.61
Florida	37678	Male	86.61	86.23	86.42	-.38	-.19
Georgia	39762	Male	84.90	84.62	84.76	-.28	-.14
Hawaii	43804	Male	88.83	88.27	88.55	-.56	-.28
Idaho	33648	Male	89.78	89.70	89.74	-.08	-.04
Illinois	44613	Male	85.94	85.31	85.62	-.63	-.32
Indiana	36897	female	87.36	87.07	87.22	-.29	-.15
Iowa	40381	female	89.85	89.50	89.68	-.35	-.18
Kansas	39204	Male	88.33	87.96	88.15	-.38	-.19
Kentucky	34236	Male	85.87	85.64	85.76	-.23	-.11
Louisiana	39667	female	81.24	80.80	81.02	-.44	-.22
Maine	34143	Male	90.34	89.60	89.97	-.74	-.37
Maryland	44645	female	87.21	87.16	87.18	-.06	-.03
Massachusetts	53389	Male	88.39	88.05	88.22	-.35	-.17
Michigan	37034	female	86.11	85.74	85.92	-.37	-.18

State	2007 GDP per capita (2005 PPP\$)	Marginaliz ed Sex	Value ESRF Index: $\omega=0$	Value ESRF Index: $\omega=1$	Value ESRF Index: $\omega=1/2$	Difference Value ESRF Index: $\omega=1 -$ $\omega=0$	Difference Value ESRF Index: $\omega=1/2 -$ $\omega=0$
Minnesota	46626	female	90.17	89.82	90.00	-.35	-.18
Mississippi	27598	female	83.44	83.04	83.24	-.40	-.20
Missouri	36746	female	86.33	85.65	85.99	-.68	-.34
Montana	31797	female	88.46	88.38	88.42	-.08	-.04
Nebraska	41803	Male	88.17	87.83	88.00	-.34	-.17
Nevada	45337	Male	84.50	84.48	84.49	-.02	-.01
New Hampshire	42141	Male	90.73	90.16	90.44	-.57	-.29
New Jersey	50797	Male	87.19	87.06	87.13	-.13	-.07
New Mexico	34889	Male	83.41	82.70	83.06	-.71	-.35
New York	55291	Male	84.18	83.31	83.74	-.87	-.44
North Carolina	41778	female	83.95	83.50	83.72	-.46	-.23
North Dakota	39118	female	90.61	89.73	90.17	-.88	-.44
Ohio	38381	Male	87.25	87.14	87.20	-.11	-.05
Oklahoma	33228	female	85.45	85.40	85.43	-.05	-.02
Oregon	43228	Male	84.55	84.05	84.30	-.50	-.25
Pennsylvania	39635	Male	88.24	88.08	88.16	-.16	-.08
Rhode Island	41203	female	86.78	86.72	86.75	-.06	-.03
South Carolina	32578	Male	85.64	85.13	85.38	-.51	-.25
South Dakota	40135	female	88.65	88.80	88.73	.15	.07
Tennessee	38045	female	84.92	84.59	84.76	-.34	-.17
Texas	42612	Male	82.16	82.16	82.16	.00	.00
Utah	36953	female	89.48	89.38	89.43	-.10	-.05
Vermont	38558	female	90.95	90.33	90.64	-.62	-.31
Virginia	46924	female	86.96	86.59	86.78	-.37	-.18
Washington	45508	Male	86.21	85.43	85.82	-.78	-.39
West Virginia	28108	Male	87.87	87.22	87.54	-.65	-.33
Wisconsin	39339	Male	89.45	89.36	89.40	-.09	-.04
Wyoming	45442	female	87.80	87.49	87.65	-.30	-.15
51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51

Table 8: ESRF Index Adjusted for Ethnic and Racial Discrimination by State

State	2007 GDP per Capita (2005 PPP)	ESRF Index Value				ESRF Index Adjusted for Race Discrimination					
		White	Black	Hispanic	State	Marginalized Race	Value of Index: $\omega=0$	Value of Index: $\omega=1$	Value of Index: $\omega=1/2$	Difference Value Index: $\omega=1 - \omega=0$	Difference Value Index: $\omega=1/2 - \omega=0$
Alabama	33378	89.2	68.0	.	76.2	.	76.2	.	.	.	.
Alaska	50520	88.3	.	.	76.2	.	76.2	.	.	.	.
Arizona	37946	90.2	.	70.3	75.2	.	75.2	.	.	.	.
Arkansas	31323	89.2	66.8	71.0	77.6	Black	77.6	66.8	72.18	-10.81	-5.41
California	47779	87.5	69.7	68.5	71.2	Hispanic	71.2	68.5	69.86	-2.69	-1.35
Colorado	46008	88.1	69.3	65.8	75.5	Hispanic	75.5	65.8	70.64	-9.65	-4.82
Connecticut	58530	89.2	65.5	65.4	77.3	Hispanic	77.3	65.4	71.31	-11.90	-5.95
Delaware	63700	87.7	68.3	.	75.7	.	75.7	.	.	.	.
District of Columbia	142541	.	56.6	59.4	62.8	.	62.8	.	.	.	.
Florida	37678	90.1	70.3	77.4	77.7	Black	77.7	70.3	74.02	-7.42	-3.71
Georgia	39762	89.9	70.3	69.1	75.5	Hispanic	75.5	69.1	72.31	-6.43	-3.22
Hawaii	43804	87.1	.	78.3	78.0	.	78.0	.	.	.	.
Idaho	33648	89.7	.	71.1	81.2	.	81.2	.	.	.	.
Illinois	44613	88.8	65.1	73.2	76.1	Black	76.1	65.1	70.58	-10.99	-5.50
Indiana	36897	89.6	69.4	73.5	80.8	Black	80.8	69.4	75.11	-11.35	-5.67
Iowa	40381	89.5	.	72.9	81.7	.	81.7	.	.	.	.
Kansas	39204	89.8	70.6	69.9	80.7	Hispanic	80.7	69.9	75.31	-10.80	-5.40
Kentucky	34236	85.9	68.0	.	77.8	.	77.8	.	.	.	.
Louisiana	39667	86.9	62.5	.	71.1	.	71.1	.	.	.	.
Maine	34143	89.8	.	.	82.8	.	82.8	.	.	.	.
Maryland	44645	90.9	74.6	73.8	79.1	Hispanic	79.1	73.8	76.45	-5.24	-2.62
Massachusetts	53389	89.5	.	68.0	80.8	.	80.8	.	.	.	.

State	2007 GDP per Capita (2005 PPP)	ESRF Index Value				ESRF Index Adjusted for Race Discrimination					
		White	Black	Hispani c	State	Marginaliz ed Race	Value of Index: $\omega=0$	Value of Index: $\omega=1$	Value of Index: $\omega=1/2$	Difference Value Index: $\omega=1 - \omega=0$	Difference Value Index: $\omega=1/2 - \omega=0$
Michigan	37034	88.3	63.8	71.8	76.4	Black	76.4	63.8	70.13	-12.60	-6.30
Minnesota	46626	90.6	65.7	66.8	81.0	Black	81.0	65.7	73.37	-15.34	-7.67
Mississippi	27598	91.3	68.0	.	75.3	.	75.3	.	.	.	.
Missouri	36746	88.8	60.7	73.5	79.0	Black	79.0	60.7	69.85	-18.25	-9.12
Montana	31797	89.6	.	.	81.4	.	81.4	.	.	.	.
Nebraska	41803	89.1	.	66.4	79.6	.	79.6	.	.	.	.
Nevada	45337	86.9	70.7	70.5	75.0	Hispanic	75.0	70.5	72.78	-4.52	-2.26
New Hampshire	42141	89.4	.	.	83.1	.	83.1	.	.	.	.
New Jersey	50797	90.3	70.8	70.9	78.8	Black	78.8	70.8	74.80	-8.00	-4.00
New Mexico	34889	89.4	.	74.8	73.7	.	73.7	.	.	.	.
New York	55291	87.5	69.6	69.5	74.7	Hispanic	74.7	69.5	72.11	-5.24	-2.62
North Carolina	41778	87.9	69.1	64.7	74.6	Hispanic	74.6	64.7	69.67	-9.90	-4.95
North Dakota	39118	90.7	.	.	83.1	.	83.1	.	.	.	.
Ohio	38381	89.0	66.8	70.3	79.3	Black	79.3	66.8	73.03	-12.47	-6.23
Oklahoma	33228	87.9	69.8	68.1	77.3	Hispanic	77.3	68.1	72.70	-9.17	-4.59
Oregon	43228	84.9	.	62.8	74.4	.	74.4	.	.	.	.
Pennsylvania	39635	90.0	69.0	70.3	80.3	Black	80.3	69.0	74.64	-11.38	-5.69
Rhode Island	41203	88.7	65.1	65.3	77.6	Black	77.6	65.1	71.37	-12.46	-6.23
South Carolina	32578	90.3	70.3	72.4	77.2	Black	77.2	70.3	73.76	-6.85	-3.42
South Dakota	40135	90.9	.	.	82.2	.	82.2	.	.	.	.
Tennessee	38045	86.5	68.8	69.2	76.0	Black	76.0	68.8	72.40	-7.28	-3.64
Texas	42612	89.2	69.7	69.6	72.7	Hispanic	72.7	69.6	71.14	-3.08	-1.54
Utah	36953	89.5	.	68.5	80.5	.	80.5	.	.	.	.
Vermont	38558	89.9	.	.	83.8	.	83.8	.	.	.	.
Virginia	46924	89.0	72.7	72.7	78.6	Hispanic	78.6	72.7	75.65	-5.98	-2.99
Washington	45508	87.2	.	67.9	76.3	.	76.3	.	.	.	.
West Virginia	28108	86.6	.	.	79.8	.	79.8	.	.	.	.
Wisconsin	39339	90.8	62.6	70.7	80.9	Black	80.9	62.6	71.75	-18.33	-9.16
Wyoming	45442	86.3	.	.	78.9	.	78.9	.	.	.	.
51	51	50	32	37	51	26	51	26	26	26	26

Annex A:

State Level Analysis: Selection of Indicators, Frontier Estimation, Setting of Xmin, Xp, and Yp Values, and Data Sources

Right to Food: Whereas in the international assessment the percentage of normal birth weight babies was used as the indicator of food security, in our state level analysis we are able to use an indicator that more directly captures food security, specifically, the percentage of households that are food secure. The report, *Household Food Security in the United States* (2007, p. 2) defines food security as "...access by all people at all times to enough food for an active, health life". A more detailed reading of the report indicates that food security additionally entails access to a quality diet in a manner that is socially acceptable. Thus, this variable reflects the attributes of food security identified in the General Comment on the Right to Food (United Nations, 1999). The data for our indicator "percent food secure" were compiled from the report *Household Food Security in the United States* (2007), with the most recent data being the average of the 2005-2007 data collected through the administration of the *Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement (CPS-FSS)*. Food secure households include those household that exhibit neither low nor very low food security). The frontier for this indicator is set at 100% given the feasibility of ensuring that all individuals are food secure at per capita income levels relevant to high income countries. Data on food security using the same USDA methodology have now been collected for a number of development countries. The minimum value for food security is set at 30%, the percentage of food secure households in Senegal during the lean season.

Right to Education: The net secondary school enrollment rate is a better indicator of access to secondary school than the gross secondary school enrollment rate. Because a few key countries were missing data on net secondary school enrollment, gross secondary school enrollment was used in the international analysis. However, sufficient international data on the secondary school enrollment rate were available to estimate a robust frontier. We use this frontier for our state level analysis so as to compare US performance to international best practice. The minimum and maximum values (2.5% and 99.6%) are the lowest and highest secondary school enrollment rates, respectively, observed internationally since 1990. Data on the net secondary enrollment rates by state are compiled from the *American Community Survey* for 2007 (2009, 1 Year Estimates; series C14003_6_EST, C14003_15_EST, C14003_24_EST).

Data on the Program for Student Assessment (PISA) scores are not available by US state, nor are there any alternative education quality indicators that are available both internationally and for states in the United States. Instead, to gauge the comparative quality of education among US states, we utilize the State National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). Since 2001 with the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, also referred to as the “No Child Left Behind” legislation, states that receive Title 1 funding are required to participate in the testing of fourth and eighth graders in reading and mathematics every two years. Average scores, referred to as “scale scores”, are available for each state by grade and subject for each year of testing through the National Center for Education Statistics. The administration of reading and math tests is mandatory, while the administration of

science and writing tests is voluntary. Our education quality indicator is the sum of the reading and math scores for grades 4 and 8. Fourth grade scores provide a look at the quality of the important early years of education, while eighth grade scores testify to the minimum level of education every student can be expected to receive, since even high school drop outs likely completed their eighth grade year. The frontier for this indicator is estimated using data from 2003, 2005, and 2007 since these were the only years with full data for all 4 components. An unfortunate consequence of using the US test scores alone to set the frontier is that the quality standard set here is lower than that for the international analysis. The Xmin value, however, reflects the poorest international performance on the PISA test. It was set by first averaging the ratio of the lowest to highest test score across the reading, math and science PISA tests, and then applying that ratio to the sum of the highest score achieved in any state on each of the NAEP tests between 1990 and 2007. The overall education index is the average of the net secondary school enrollment index (reflecting access) and the summed NAEP score index (reflecting quality).

Right to Health: Consistent with the international analysis, we use both life expectancy at birth and the under 5 survival rate. The most recent life expectancy data available at the state level are from 2005, and were calculated by Burd-Sharps, et al (2009) from mortality data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC, National Center for Health Statistics (United States CDC, 2009), and population data from the United States Census Bureau (2009). Data on the under 5 survival rate are averaged across 2003-2005, the three most recent years for which data were available by state. We calculated the under 5 survival rate using data on mortality for infants and

children 1-4 years old from the National Center for Health Statistics (United States CDC, 2009) and population data from the United States Census Bureau (2009).

In our state analysis, we include the percentage of normal birth weight babies as an indicator of the quality of health rather than as an indicator of the right to food as was the case in the international analysis. The state level data come from the National Center for Health Statistics (United States CDC, 2009) and are averaged over the years 2004 to 2006, the most recent years for which state level data were available. The international frontiers are applied to the state analysis in the case of all three health indicators.

Right to Decent Work: Three indicators are used to assess the right to decent work, one reflecting access and two reflecting different quality dimensions of decent work. In our state level analysis we use the youth (20-24) unemployment rate for both conceptual and practical reasons, rather than the long-term unemployment rate used for our international assessment. Conceptually, the youth unemployment rate is more sensitive to employment opportunities than the long term unemployment rate. If employment opportunities in a state are scarce, it is youth who are most affected. Further, unlike long-term unemployment data, state-specific data on youth unemployment are compiled annually. The peak value, X_p , for the youth employment rate ($100\% - \text{youth unemployment rate}$) is set at 97%, the access level achieved by those countries providing the greatest employment opportunity to their youth as determined from the International Labour Organization's (ILO) *Key Indicators of the Labour Market* (2009) for 15-24 year olds. This value was also repeatedly achieved for 20-24 year olds by several states between 1978 and 2007. International standards were

also used to set the Xmin value. The lowest youth (15-24) unemployment value observed in the ILO's *Key Indicators of the Labour Market* data set (2009) was 45% for Spain in 1994. As such the minimum value of the youth employment rate was set at $100\% - 45\% = 55\%$.

As was the case for the international analysis, we use 100% minus the relative poverty rate to assess whether work quality was sufficiently productive to provide remuneration sufficient to participate in the normal activities of the community. Data on relative poverty are computed from the *American Community Survey* (United States Census Bureau, 2009) using definitions and computational procedures consistent with those used in the Luxembourg Income Study data, the data source for the relative poverty data used in our international analysis. As was the case for the international analysis, the frontier is constant across per capita income levels at 98%. However, to enable comparison with our analysis incorporating discrimination, rather than using the international minimum value, the minimum value had to be adjusted downward and is set at 10 percentage points below the minimum value observed for any race/ethnic group in any state. The issue of where to set the Xmin values is an issue we will revisit in our conclusions.

We are able to capture additional dimensions of the quality of work in our state level analysis by using the proportion of those employed who are not involuntarily part time employed ($100\% - \% \text{ of employed involuntarily part-time employed}$). Part time employment seldom provides fringe benefits, such as pensions and health insurance, and is generally less secure than full time employment. Hours are usually less regular and part-time employees often are required to work different schedules each week,

making planning for child care and other family needs more challenging. The involuntary part-time employment rate, although primarily used here to reflect the quality of work, simultaneously captures access to work since those who are involuntarily part-time employed were unable to secure appropriate full-time employment. Our data for involuntary part-time employment come from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (United States Department of Labor, 2009) and are for 2004. The frontier was set using comparable international data on involuntary part-time employment from the International Labor Organization (2009) at a constant 99.5%. Although the international data indicated an Xmin value of 86%, data disaggregated by race/ethnic group in US states were as low as 80%, so the Xmin value was set to 75%.

Right to Adequate Housing: The right to adequate housing includes affordable access with security of tenure to culturally appropriate, habitable housing made of durable materials and providing water, and sanitation services (United Nations, 1991). Two indicators are used to assess whether this obligation is being met: To capture the affordability aspect, we use the percentage of renters paying less than 30% of their income on rent and utilities. With regard to cultural appropriateness and security of tenure, we use the percentage of school children that are not homeless. Data on affordable housing come from the *American Community Survey*, Table GCT2515, (United States Bureau of Census, 2009) and are for 2007. The maximum and minimum values observed on this indicator for the years 2005, 2006, and 2007 are 71.7% and 47.3%, respectively. In setting the maximum and minimum values, the range was expanded by rounding up in the case of the maximum and rounding down in the case of the minimum to the nearest 5%, since the data cover only a three year period.

Data on the homeless students is used in preference to estimates of the homeless population. Schools are federally mandated to compile data on homeless school children, and ensure all homeless children have access to free, quality education. As such, coverage on homeless children at least up through age 16 is expected to be reasonably comprehensive. In contrast, counts of the homeless population are known to be subject to a large margin of error. The frontier value of the percentage of children that are not homeless is set at 100%. It is hard to get a fix on the likely maximum percentage of homeless children in countries throughout the world. A search of a wide range of sources suggests homeless children may comprise as much as 2.5% of the population in some countries. With children comprising roughly 50% of the population in poorer countries, this would imply upwards to 5% of children are homeless. Thus, the Xmin value for the percentage of children that are not homeless is set at 95%.

Right to Social Security: The right to social security imposes an obligation on countries to provide a safety net that protects everyone in its territory from circumstances that harm their well-being and subject them to conditions of abject poverty. The United States has a wide range of social security supports in place, but for those lacking private health insurance, the absence of a universally available minimal health insurance guarantee induces severe economic hardship on many families. As such, we use two indicators to assess the right to social security, the percentage of the population with health insurance, and the percentage of the population that is above the national poverty line.

We set the achievement possibilities frontier for the percentage of the population with health insurance at a constant 100% because the bulk of high income countries provide universal health insurance coverage. The Xmin value is set at 0% reflecting the fact that in some low income countries, no one has access to health insurance. Data on health insurance are for 2007 and are extracted from the Kaiser Foundation website which lists their sources as the “Urban Institute and Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured estimates based on the Census Bureau’s March 2007 and 2008 current Population Survey (CPS: Annual Social and Economic Supplements” .

Families whose incomes fall below the national poverty line are considered to suffer abject poverty in the United States environment. Data on absolute poverty rates are from the 2007 *American Community Survey*, Table GCT1701: “Percent of People Below Poverty Level in the Past 12 Months.” Unlike the poverty data series based on the *Current Population Survey*, the poverty rate series based on the *American Community Survey* uses a broad definition of income that takes into account income from social safety nets including supplemental security income, public assistance income (TANF, etc.), survivor benefits, and disability income. The achievement possibilities frontier is specified using poverty data from 2005, 2006, and 2007, the only years for which comparable absolute poverty data are available from the *American Community Survey*. The Xmin standard is set with reference to international standards as the minimum percentage of the population classified as non-poor on the basis of the country’s national poverty line in any country since 1990 (World Bank, 2008).

Annex B: Detail of State Performance by Right

Table B1. Right to Food: Food Index by State

	State	2006 Per Capita GDP (2005 PPP\$)	Value Food Index	Rank Food Index
1	North Dakota	38108	86.04	1
2	New Hampshire	42310	82.74	2
3	Montana	31067	81.61	3
4	Virginia	46478	81.31	4
5	Hawaii	42703	81.15	5
6	Florida	38077	80.87	6
7	Wisconsin	39135	80.64	7
8	Maryland	43917	80.48	8
9	Massachusetts	52225	80.31	9
10	West Virginia	28144	80.25	10
11	Nebraska	41191	79.13	11
12	South Dakota	39613	79.08	12
13	New Jersey	50342	78.80	13
14	Indiana	37037	78.69	14
15	Pennsylvania	39124	78.58	15
16	Illinois	44217	78.47	16
17	Vermont	38019	78.45	17
18	Minnesota	46014	78.09	18
19	Connecticut	57057	77.59	19
20	Wyoming	45512	77.32	20
21	Idaho	33647	77.28	21
22	Washington	44282	77.17	22
23	Delaware	65669	76.68	23
24	Alabama	33055	76.50	24

	State	2006 Per Capita GDP (2005 PPP\$)	Value Food Index	Rank Food Index
25	Rhode Island	41002	76.26	25
26	California	47471	76.24	26
27	Nevada	46385	76.04	27
28	New York	53011	75.76	28
29	Michigan	37353	75.42	29
30	Louisiana	39127	75.13	30
31	Iowa	39929	74.91	31
32	Colorado	45998	74.84	32
33	Kentucky	33775	74.76	33
34	Arizona	38325	74.75	34
35	Oklahoma	32302	74.68	35
36	Utah	35994	74.45	36
37	South Carolina	32516	74.42	37
38	Ohio	38253	74.37	38
39	Maine	33752	73.63	39
40	Missouri	36518	73.51	40
41	Tennessee	38231	73.19	41
42	Oregon	42521	72.77	42
43	Kansas	38397	72.74	43
44	North Carolina	41747	72.57	44
45	Arkansas	31154	72.51	45
46	Georgia	39500	72.41	46
47	Alaska	50806	70.65	47
48	New Mexico	34420	70.21	48
49	Mississippi	27315	68.84	49
50	Texas	41800	68.12	50
51	District of Columbia	137346	57.93	.
52	United States	42420	75.7	.
Total	N	52	52	50

Table B2: Right to Education: Education Index by State

	State	Year	Per Capita GDP 2005 PPP	Value Net Secondary School Enrollment Index	Value NAEP Scale Score Index	Value Education Index	Rank Education Index
1	Maine	2007	34143	96.06	99.39	97.73	1
2	Vermont	2007	38558	95.19	99.93	97.56	2
3	North Dakota	2007	39118	96.40	98.01	97.20	3
4	New Hampshire	2007	42141	96.39	97.38	96.88	4
5	Massachusetts	2007	53389	94.29	98.87	96.58	5
6	Ohio	2007	38381	95.73	96.54	96.14	6
7	Kansas	2007	39204	94.23	97.68	95.95	7
8	Minnesota	2007	46626	96.52	95.04	95.78	8
9	Wisconsin	2007	39339	96.16	94.78	95.47	9
10	Pennsylvania	2007	39635	94.38	96.17	95.27	10
11	Idaho	2007	33648	93.36	97.08	95.22	11
12	Montana	2007	31797	90.19	100.00	95.10	12
13	Iowa	2007	40381	94.93	94.98	94.95	13
14	South Dakota	2007	40135	93.93	95.59	94.76	14
15	Indiana	2007	36897	93.73	95.76	94.74	15
16	New Jersey	2007	50797	94.14	95.04	94.59	16
17	Virginia	2007	46924	95.49	93.48	94.48	17
18	West Virginia	2007	28108	95.33	93.27	94.30	18
19	Utah	2007	36953	95.08	93.04	94.06	19
20	Nebraska	2007	41803	95.61	92.43	94.02	20
21	Kentucky	2007	34236	93.58	93.36	93.47	21
22	Wyoming	2007	45442	92.76	93.38	93.07	22
23	South Carolina	2007	32578	93.28	92.58	92.93	23
24	Michigan	2007	37034	94.80	90.95	92.88	24
25	Washington	2007	45508	93.68	92.05	92.87	25
26	Missouri	2007	36746	92.45	93.22	92.83	26

	State	Year	Per Capita GDP 2005 PPP	Value Net Secondary School Enrollment Index	Value NAEP Scale Score Index	Value Education Index	Rank Education Index
27	Arkansas	2007	31323	92.88	92.76	92.82	27
28	Connecticut	2007	58530	96.22	89.35	92.79	28
29	Maryland	2007	44645	93.01	92.30	92.65	29
30	Oklahoma	2007	33228	93.38	91.65	92.52	30
31	Colorado	2007	46008	92.73	91.92	92.33	31
32	Florida	2007	37678	91.53	92.37	91.95	32
33	Texas	2007	42612	92.25	91.44	91.85	33
34	Illinois	2007	44613	94.71	88.83	91.77	34
35	North Carolina	2007	41778	92.37	90.45	91.41	35
36	New York	2007	55291	94.22	88.03	91.12	36
37	Tennessee	2007	38045	94.18	87.48	90.83	37
38	Oregon	2007	43228	91.40	89.45	90.43	38
39	Rhode Island	2007	41203	93.14	87.56	90.35	39
40	Georgia	2007	39762	92.42	88.00	90.21	40
41	Mississippi	2007	27598	92.88	87.45	90.17	41
42	New Mexico	2007	34889	93.88	83.79	88.84	42
43	Arizona	2007	37946	92.09	85.33	88.71	43
44	Alabama	2007	33378	91.30	85.80	88.55	44
45	Delaware	2007	63700	88.94	87.39	88.17	45
46	Louisiana	2007	39667	93.00	82.62	87.81	46
47	Hawaii	2007	43804	92.73	82.13	87.43	47
48	California	2007	47779	95.27	79.29	87.28	48
49	Alaska	2007	50520	88.92	85.59	87.26	49
50	Nevada	2007	45337	89.21	81.18	85.19	50
51	District of Columbia	2007	142541	82.45	59.95	71.20	.
Total N	51	51	51	51	51	51	50

Table B3: Right to Health: Health Index by State

	State	2005 GDP per capita (2005 PPP\$)	Value Life Expectan cy Index	Value Under 5 Survival Index	Value Normal Birth Weight Index	Value Health Index	Rank Health Index
1	Vermont	37612.68	94.76	97.47	90.50	94.24	1
2	Minnesota	45687.93	95.58	97.47	89.58	94.21	2
3	Utah	34884.10	94.87	97.49	90.08	94.15	3
4	North Dakota	37448.07	95.11	96.70	90.26	94.02	4
5	Washington	43482.51	93.91	97.02	90.37	93.77	5
6	Oregon	40120.27	93.02	96.67	91.27	93.66	6
7	New Hampshire	41841.98	94.21	97.60	88.92	93.58	7
8	Idaho	33703.60	93.99	96.45	90.24	93.56	8
9	Iowa	39015.31	94.12	97.14	89.02	93.43	9
10	Maine	33403.68	92.68	96.83	90.53	93.35	10
11	California	46065.64	94.22	96.99	88.69	93.30	11
12	Hawaii	41751.78	97.89	96.03	85.71	93.21	12
13	Nebraska	39908.30	93.88	96.46	88.90	93.08	13
14	Montana	30484.55	92.69	96.74	89.76	93.06	14
15	Wisconsin	38786.42	93.64	96.31	89.05	93.00	15
16	Alaska	49399.70	92.01	95.28	90.66	92.65	16
17	South Dakota	39112.27	92.94	95.00	89.53	92.49	17
18	Arizona	37210.16	92.45	95.99	89.00	92.48	18
19	Rhode Island	39738.04	93.89	96.46	86.55	92.30	19
20	Kansas	37056.82	92.13	95.63	88.77	92.17	20
21	Massachusetts	50747.07	94.08	97.41	84.94	92.14	21
22	Connecticut	55340.56	94.31	96.61	84.03	91.65	22
23	New Mexico	33946.01	91.95	96.28	85.80	91.34	23
24	New York	50425.73	93.77	96.34	83.83	91.31	24
25	New Jersey	49275.67	93.18	96.78	83.72	91.22	25

		2005 GDP per capita (2005 PPP\$)	Value Life Expectan cy Index	Value Under 5 Survival Index	Value Normal Birth Weight Index	Value Health Index	Rank Health Index
26	Florida	37430.03	92.93	95.56	84.89	91.13	26
27	Pennsylvania	38470.72	91.50	95.56	85.72	90.93	27
28	Texas	40730.25	91.13	95.95	85.34	90.81	28
29	Michigan	37843.82	91.55	95.02	85.83	90.80	29
30	Colorado	45527.82	93.26	96.12	82.65	90.68	30
31	Missouri	36696.02	90.15	95.25	86.54	90.65	31
32	Virginia	45972.06	91.57	95.08	84.78	90.48	32
33	Indiana	37425.52	90.25	94.88	86.16	90.43	33
34	Illinois	43456.58	91.75	95.11	84.36	90.41	34
35	Ohio	38366.99	90.50	95.04	84.97	90.17	35
36	Oklahoma	31619.95	87.83	95.19	87.44	90.15	36
37	Wyoming	43246.86	91.27	95.23	83.85	90.12	37
38	Nevada	45527.82	88.61	96.24	84.85	89.90	38
39	West Virginia	27886.76	88.64	95.92	85.03	89.86	39
40	Kentucky	33183.81	88.33	95.98	84.98	89.76	40
41	Maryland	43137.49	91.61	94.87	82.27	89.58	41
42	Arkansas	30856.63	88.60	94.88	85.25	89.57	42
43	North Carolina	40233.02	89.51	94.47	83.34	89.10	43
44	Georgia	39878.98	88.87	94.57	82.37	88.60	44
45	South Carolina	32472.35	88.91	94.59	82.29	88.60	45
46	Tennessee	37815.64	87.54	94.26	83.04	88.28	46
47	Alabama	32761.00	86.86	94.48	81.52	87.62	47
48	Delaware	66288.70	89.37	92.60	78.51	86.83	48
49	Mississippi	26528.11	86.46	93.69	80.18	86.78	49
50	Louisiana	35412.91	85.58	93.28	78.92	85.93	50
51	District of Columbia	134434.42	82.16	85.60	63.05	76.94	.
52	United States	.	.	.	85.47	.	.
Total	N	52	51	51	52	51	50

Table B4: Right to Decent Work: Work Index by States

	State	2007 Per Capita GDP (2005 PPP\$)	Value Youth Employment Index	Value Relative Poverty Index	Value Involuntary Part Time Employment Index	Value Decent Work Index	Rank Decent Work Index
1	North Dakota	39117.91	91.74	56.00	90.62	79.45	1
2	Hawaii	43803.85	96.94	56.95	82.78	78.89	2
3	Vermont	38557.54	88.21	60.29	85.09	77.86	3
4	Idaho	33648.35	93.16	57.16	82.72	77.68	4
5	Utah	36953.09	91.00	59.96	81.01	77.32	5
6	South Dakota	40134.93	82.72	58.17	90.12	77.00	6
7	Iowa	40380.73	88.00	56.10	86.55	76.88	7
8	Minnesota	46626.02	92.87	53.19	84.23	76.76	8
9	New Hampshire	42140.77	84.70	56.71	87.85	76.42	9
10	Wyoming	45442.13	89.65	52.45	85.50	75.87	10
11	Florida	37678.08	88.24	53.62	85.08	75.64	11
12	Nebraska	41802.52	84.32	55.15	84.15	74.54	12
13	Nevada	45337.27	84.47	54.54	84.60	74.54	13
14	Wisconsin	39338.90	84.17	54.48	83.19	73.95	14
15	Maine	34143.33	82.29	55.14	84.06	73.83	15
16	Alabama	33377.75	83.09	51.07	86.48	73.55	16
17	Montana	31796.97	80.52	58.14	80.50	73.05	17
18	Maryland	44644.98	79.42	51.09	88.62	73.04	18
19	Kansas	39203.60	81.78	52.19	84.89	72.96	19
20	Arkansas	31323.42	81.35	54.26	82.36	72.66	20
21	Georgia	39761.72	81.86	49.23	85.87	72.32	21
22	Virginia	46923.68	80.67	48.27	87.77	72.24	22
23	New Jersey	50796.68	81.20	46.46	87.66	71.77	23
24	Pennsylvania	39635.44	78.06	52.36	84.75	71.73	24
25	Illinois	44613.41	82.96	48.61	82.31	71.29	25
26	Rhode Island	41202.68	80.16	47.73	85.21	71.03	26

	State	2007 Per Capita GDP (2005 PPP\$)	Value Youth Employment Index	Value Relative Poverty Index	Value Involuntary Part Time Employment Index	Value Decent Work Index	Rank Decent Work Index
27	Colorado	46008.14	84.84	47.96	79.72	70.84	27
28	Tennessee	38044.52	75.89	50.27	86.14	70.77	28
29	West Virginia	28107.75	72.44	54.12	85.54	70.70	29
30	Indiana	36896.71	69.47	56.34	85.30	70.37	30
31	Delaware	63699.93	78.97	42.63	89.03	70.21	31
32	New Mexico	34888.61	74.77	49.07	84.58	69.47	32
33	Missouri	36745.63	71.32	53.06	83.86	69.42	33
34	Arizona	37946.43	75.07	52.01	80.98	69.35	34
35	Ohio	38380.52	73.08	52.51	81.88	69.16	35
36	Massachusetts	53388.83	75.99	44.55	86.61	69.05	36
37	Kentucky	34235.78	72.21	48.81	85.73	68.92	37
38	Oklahoma	33227.79	71.55	52.49	82.64	68.89	38
39	North Carolina	41777.71	77.28	48.30	79.43	68.34	39
40	Oregon	43227.69	83.22	51.03	70.31	68.19	40
41	Michigan	37034.27	75.88	51.33	75.93	67.71	41
42	South Carolina	32578.34	69.09	52.94	81.05	67.70	42
43	Louisiana	39667.01	73.34	45.06	83.35	67.25	43
44	Washington	45507.52	79.34	49.78	71.37	66.83	44
45	California	47779.46	81.39	44.69	74.31	66.80	45
46	New York	55290.95	74.94	40.53	83.59	66.35	46
47	Alaska	50520.44	63.38	53.41	80.90	65.90	47
48	Texas	42612.07	74.42	45.30	77.32	65.68	48
49	Mississippi	27598.12	57.70	52.46	84.23	64.79	49
50	Connecticut	58530.29	61.01	46.12	81.07	62.73	50
51	District of Columbia	142541.23	52.37	14.73	92.18	53.09	.
52	United States	42868.02	.	47.43	.	.	.
Total	N	52	51	52	51	51	50

Table B5: Right to Housing: Housing Index by State

	State	2007 GDP Per Capita (2005 PPP\$)	Value Affordable Housing Index	Value Child Homelessness Index	Value Housing Index	Rank Housing Index
1	Wyoming	45442	82.17	76.07	79.12	1
2	Montana	31797	50.97	85.63	68.30	2
3	West Virginia	28108	52.69	76.00	64.35	3
4	South Dakota	40135	55.14	72.14	63.64	4
5	North Dakota	39118	45.38	81.09	63.24	5
6	Nebraska	41803	38.80	86.27	62.53	6
7	Idaho	33648	40.92	80.65	60.78	7
8	South Carolina	32578	40.05	75.73	57.89	8
9	Kansas	39204	41.86	73.88	57.87	9
10	Maine	34143	29.15	82.62	55.88	10
11	Tennessee	38045	31.56	79.19	55.38	11
12	Indiana	36897	28.74	79.98	54.36	12
13	Iowa	40381	39.06	68.79	53.92	13
14	Pennsylvania	39635	22.72	83.97	53.34	14
15	Oklahoma	33228	41.15	64.50	52.83	15
16	Arkansas	31323	32.38	71.12	51.75	16
17	Wisconsin	39339	27.60	73.61	50.61	17
18	Rhode Island	41203	11.75	87.41	49.58	18
19	New Hampshire	42141	25.10	73.72	49.41	19
20	Alabama	33378	34.64	64.03	49.34	20
21	Ohio	38381	17.96	80.43	49.19	21
22	Vermont	38558	18.17	78.40	48.29	22
23	Connecticut	58530	7.05	88.97	48.01	23
24	Hawaii	43804	9.21	86.64	47.93	24

	State	2007 GDP Per Capita (2005 PPP\$)	Value Affordable Housing Index	Value Child Homelessness Index	Value Housing Index	Rank Housing Index
25	Virginia	46924	21.72	73.74	47.73	25
26	Missouri	36746	25.26	69.70	47.48	26
27	Georgia	39762	18.26	76.25	47.26	27
28	New Jersey	50797	6.55	87.65	47.10	28
29	North Carolina	41778	23.68	70.32	47.00	29
30	Minnesota	46626	18.32	73.77	46.04	30
31	Mississippi	27598	32.00	59.81	45.91	31
32	Texas	42612	20.91	68.31	44.61	32
33	Maryland	44645	12.65	74.14	43.39	33
34	Utah	36953	37.02	49.70	43.36	34
35	New Mexico	34889	28.76	56.86	42.81	35
36	Michigan	37034	10.93	73.18	42.05	36
37	Illinois	44613	11.94	68.44	40.19	37
38	Kentucky	34236	38.06	42.07	40.06	38
39	Alaska	50520	39.55	37.55	38.55	39
40	Massachusetts	53389	8.54	64.95	36.75	40
41	Florida	37678	1.94	69.36	35.65	41
42	Colorado	46008	12.50	58.71	35.60	42
43	Washington	45508	16.21	53.24	34.73	43
44	Nevada	45337	9.26	58.71	33.98	44
45	Arizona	37946	13.57	52.67	33.12	45
46	Delaware	63700	8.08	56.27	32.17	46
47	Oregon	43228	16.17	34.96	25.56	47
48	New York	55291	7.41	39.22	23.32	48
49	Louisiana	39667	25.51	17.49	21.50	49
50	California	47779	2.81	20.55	11.68	50
Total	N	50	50	50	50	50

Table B6: Right to Social Security: Social Security Index by State

	State	2007 Per Capita GDP (2005 PPP\$)	Value Health Insurance Index	Value Absolute Poverty Index	Value Social Security Index	Rank Social Security Index
1	Connecticut	58530	86.96	97.23	92.10	1
2	Hawaii	43804	85.91	98.10	92.01	2
3	New Hampshire	42141	83.74	100.00	91.87	3
4	Maine	34143	84.40	99.04	91.72	4
5	Massachusetts	53389	89.33	94.07	91.70	5
6	Minnesota	46626	87.53	95.06	91.30	6
7	Wisconsin	39339	86.22	96.02	91.12	7
8	Pennsylvania	39635	86.97	94.51	90.74	8
9	Vermont	38558	83.07	97.75	90.41	9
10	Rhode Island	41203	86.80	92.91	89.86	10
11	North Dakota	39118	85.38	94.06	89.72	11
12	Ohio	38381	85.82	92.99	89.40	12
13	Iowa	40381	83.30	94.99	89.15	13
14	West Virginia	28108	78.41	99.78	89.09	14
15	Michigan	37034	84.76	92.63	88.69	15
16	Utah	36953	77.14	99.82	88.48	16
17	South Dakota	40135	84.98	91.76	88.37	17
18	Indiana	36897	81.11	95.57	88.34	18
19	Delaware	63700	83.65	92.47	88.06	19
20	Missouri	36746	81.50	94.55	88.02	20
21	Nebraska	41803	81.59	93.88	87.73	21
22	Montana	31797	76.81	98.57	87.69	22
23	Idaho	33648	75.79	99.49	87.64	23
24	Kansas	39204	79.36	95.46	87.41	24
25	Maryland	44645	76.78	97.36	87.07	25
26	South Carolina	32578	78.24	95.89	87.06	26

	State	2007 Per Capita GDP (2005 PPP\$)	Value Health Insurance Index	Value Absolute Poverty Index	Value Social Security Index	Rank Social Security Index
27	Washington	45508	81.83	92.26	87.04	27
28	Alabama	33378	82.29	91.57	86.93	28
29	Wyoming	45442	77.17	96.53	86.85	29
30	New Jersey	50797	76.86	96.29	86.58	30
31	Alaska	50520	76.84	95.82	86.33	31
32	Virginia	46924	77.99	94.40	86.19	32
33	New York	55291	82.68	87.64	85.16	33
34	Oklahoma	33228	76.25	93.48	84.86	34
35	Arkansas	31323	77.12	92.54	84.83	35
36	Tennessee	38045	80.87	88.66	84.77	36
37	Illinois	44613	77.28	91.69	84.49	37
38	Colorado	46008	77.49	91.22	84.36	38
39	Oregon	43228	77.42	90.55	83.99	39
40	Nevada	45337	73.88	93.40	83.64	40
41	North Carolina	41778	77.99	88.94	83.46	41
42	Florida	37678	71.49	95.20	83.34	42
43	Arizona	37946	74.52	91.53	83.03	43
44	Mississippi	27598	72.27	93.77	83.02	44
45	California	47779	75.60	90.42	83.01	45
46	Kentucky	34236	75.84	89.88	82.86	46
47	Georgia	39762	70.43	90.06	80.25	47
48	New Mexico	34889	67.17	87.83	77.50	48
49	Louisiana	39667	67.24	83.16	75.20	49
50	Texas	42612	64.97	85.39	75.18	50
51	District of Columbia	142541	85.16	74.38	79.77	.
52	United States	.	77.43	.	.	.
Total	N	52	51	52	51	50

Annex C: Details of Component Right Indices Adjusted for Sex Discrimination by State

C1. Right to Education: Education Index Adjusted for Sex Discrimination by State—Component Indicator Indices

State	2007 GDP per capita (2005 PPPs)	Net Secondary School Enrollment Index			Summed NAEP Index			Right to Education Index		
		Male	Female	Marginalized	Male	Female	Marginalized	Males	Females	Marginalized
Alabama	33377.75	91.15	93.29	Male	84.25	87.39	male	87.70	90.34	male
Alaska	50520.44	91.69	90.66	Female	83.65	87.61	male	87.67	89.14	male
Arizona	37946.43	91.11	92.37	Male	84.21	86.54	male	87.66	89.46	male
Arkansas	31323.42	93.42	92.40	Female	90.54	94.94	male	91.98	93.67	male
California	47779.46	94.66	95.37	Male	77.43	81.22	male	86.05	88.29	male
Colorado	46008.14	91.61	93.09	Male	90.80	93.08	male	91.20	93.09	male
Connecticut	58530.29	95.13	96.36	Male	87.63	91.09	male	91.38	93.72	male
Delaware	63699.93	86.41	93.64	Male	86.22	88.54	male	86.32	91.09	male
District of Columbia	142541.23	82.81	82.22	Female	58.11	61.52	male	70.46	71.87	male
Florida	37678.08	91.60	92.48	Male	90.60	94.25	male	91.10	93.37	male
Georgia	39761.72	91.01	93.54	Male	86.49	89.45	male	88.75	91.50	male
Hawaii	43803.85	95.03	92.46	Female	78.88	85.49	male	86.96	88.97	male
Idaho	33648.35	91.70	94.18	Male	95.96	98.28	male	93.83	96.23	male
Illinois	44613.41	94.11	95.50	Male	88.06	89.60	male	91.08	92.55	male
Indiana	36896.71	93.57	93.74	Male	94.39	97.09	male	93.98	95.41	male
Iowa	40380.73	95.30	95.22	Female	94.06	95.94	male	94.68	95.58	male
Kansas	39203.60	94.57	95.46	Male	96.25	99.13	male	95.41	97.29	male
Kentucky	34235.78	93.12	94.39	Male	92.17	94.44	male	92.64	94.42	male
Louisiana	39667.01	92.87	93.15	Male	80.83	84.44	male	86.85	88.80	male
Maine	34143.33	94.88	96.22	Male	98.15	100.00	male	96.51	98.11	male
Maryland	44644.98	92.52	94.05	Male	91.25	93.29	male	91.88	93.67	male
Massachusetts	53388.83	94.12	95.23	Male	98.13	99.67	male	96.13	97.45	male
Michigan	37034.27	94.61	94.86	Male	89.40	92.47	male	92.01	93.66	male
Minnesota	46626.02	95.86	96.45	Male	93.84	96.26	male	94.85	96.35	male

[illegible]

C.2. Right to Education: Education Index Adjusted for Sex Discrimination by State

State	2007 GDP per capita (2005 PPP\$)	Marginalize d Sex	Value Education Index $\omega=0$	Value Education Index $\omega=1$	Value Education Index $\omega=1/2$	Difference Education Index: $\omega=1 - \omega=0$	Difference Education Index $\omega=1/2 - \omega=0$
Alabama	33377.75	male	88.55	88.13	88.34	-.42	-.21
Alaska	50520.44	male	87.26	87.46	87.36	.20	.10
Arizona	37946.43	male	88.71	88.18	88.45	-.53	-.26
Arkansas	31323.42	male	92.82	92.40	92.61	-.42	-.21
California	47779.46	male	87.28	86.67	86.98	-.62	-.31
Colorado	46008.14	male	92.33	91.76	92.05	-.56	-.28
Connecticut	58530.29	male	92.79	92.08	92.43	-.71	-.35
Delaware	63699.93	male	88.17	87.24	87.70	-.93	-.46
District of Columbia	142541.23	male	71.20	70.83	71.02	-.37	-.19
Florida	37678.08	male	91.95	91.52	91.74	-.43	-.21
Georgia	39761.72	male	90.21	89.48	89.85	-.73	-.37
Hawaii	43803.85	male	87.43	87.19	87.31	-.24	-.12
Idaho	33648.35	male	95.22	94.52	94.87	-.69	-.35
Illinois	44613.41	male	91.77	91.42	91.60	-.34	-.17
Indiana	36896.71	male	94.74	94.36	94.55	-.38	-.19
Iowa	40380.73	male	94.95	94.82	94.88	-.14	-.07
Kansas	39203.60	male	95.95	95.68	95.82	-.27	-.14
Kentucky	34235.78	male	93.47	93.06	93.26	-.41	-.21
Louisiana	39667.01	male	87.81	87.33	87.57	-.48	-.24
Maine	34143.33	male	97.73	97.12	97.42	-.61	-.30
Maryland	44644.98	male	92.65	92.27	92.46	-.39	-.19
Massachusetts	53388.83	male	96.58	96.35	96.47	-.22	-.11
Michigan	37034.27	male	92.88	92.44	92.66	-.43	-.22
Minnesota	46626.02	male	95.78	95.31	95.55	-.46	-.23
Mississippi	27598.12	male	90.17	89.69	89.93	-.47	-.24

State	2007 GDP per capita (2005 PPP\$)	Marginalize d Sex	Value Education Index $\omega=0$	Value Education Index $\omega=1$	Value Education Index $\omega=1/2$	Difference Education Index: $\omega=1$ - $\omega=0$	Difference Education Index $\omega=1/2$ - $\omega=0$
Missouri	36745.63	male	92.83	92.43	92.63	-.41	-.20
Montana	31796.97	female	95.10	95.41	95.25	.32	.16
Nebraska	41802.52	male	94.02	93.64	93.83	-.38	-.19
Nevada	45337.27	male	85.19	84.99	85.09	-.21	-.10
New Hampshire	42140.77	male	96.88	96.44	96.66	-.45	-.22
New Jersey	50796.68	male	94.59	94.32	94.45	-.28	-.14
New Mexico	34888.61	male	88.84	88.14	88.49	-.69	-.35
New York	55290.95	male	91.12	90.54	90.83	-.59	-.29
North Carolina	41777.71	male	91.41	90.86	91.14	-.55	-.27
North Dakota	39117.91	female	97.20	96.71	96.96	-.49	-.25
Ohio	38380.52	male	96.14	95.72	95.93	-.42	-.21
Oklahoma	33227.79	male	92.52	92.30	92.41	-.21	-.11
Oregon	43227.69	male	90.43	89.93	90.18	-.50	-.25
Pennsylvania	39635.44	female	95.27	95.28	95.28	.00	.00
Rhode Island	41202.68	male	90.35	89.89	90.12	-.46	-.23
South Carolina	32578.34	male	92.93	92.23	92.58	-.71	-.35
South Dakota	40134.93	male	94.76	94.50	94.63	-.26	-.13
Tennessee	38044.52	male	90.83	90.51	90.67	-.32	-.16
Texas	42612.07	male	91.85	91.67	91.76	-.18	-.09
United States	42868.02	.	.	.	.	.	.
Utah	36953.09	male	94.06	93.90	93.98	-.17	-.08
Vermont	38557.54	male	97.56	96.58	97.07	-.99	-.49
Virginia	46923.68	male	94.48	93.85	94.17	-.63	-.32
Washington	45507.52	male	92.87	92.40	92.63	-.47	-.24
West Virginia	28107.75	male	94.30	93.48	93.89	-.82	-.41
Wisconsin	39338.90	male	95.47	94.88	95.18	-.60	-.30
Wyoming	45442.13	male	93.07	92.69	92.88	-.37	-.19
51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51

Table C.3: Right to Health: Health Index (Under 5 Survival Rate) Adjusted for Sex Discrimination by State

State	2004 GDP Per Capita (2005 PPP\$)	Marginalize d Sex	Value Health Index: $\omega = 0$	Value Health Index: $\omega = 1$	Value Health Index: $\omega=1/2$	Difference Value Health Index: $\omega=1 - \omega=0$	Difference Value Health Index: $\omega=1/2 - \omega=0$
Alabama	31973	male	94.48	93.47	93.98	-1.01	-.50
Alaska	49313	male	95.28	95.08	95.18	-.20	-.10
Arizona	35437	male	95.99	95.34	95.67	-.64	-.32
Arkansas	30498	male	94.88	93.76	94.32	-1.12	-.56
California	44404	male	96.99	96.57	96.78	-.43	-.21
Colorado	44177	male	96.12	95.44	95.78	-.68	-.34
Connecticut	53699	male	96.61	96.27	96.44	-.33	-.17
Delaware	63551	male	92.60	92.21	92.40	-.39	-.20
District of Columbia	131378	male	85.60	82.96	84.28	-2.64	-1.32
Florida	35664	male	95.56	94.88	95.22	-.68	-.34
Georgia	39272	male	94.57	93.66	94.12	-.91	-.45
Hawaii	40128	male	96.03	95.28	95.65	-.75	-.37
Idaho	32086	male	96.45	96.04	96.25	-.42	-.21
Illinois	43354	male	95.11	94.48	94.79	-.62	-.31
Indiana	37987	male	94.88	94.30	94.59	-.58	-.29
Iowa	38612	male	97.14	96.56	96.85	-.58	-.29
Kansas	36465	male	95.63	94.99	95.31	-.64	-.32
Kentucky	32665	male	95.98	95.22	95.60	-.76	-.38
Louisiana	35004	male	93.28	92.82	93.05	-.46	-.23
Maine	33525	male	96.83	96.12	96.48	-.71	-.36
Maryland	41851	male	94.87	94.17	94.52	-.70	-.35
Massachusetts	50217	male	97.41	96.83	97.12	-.58	-.29
Michigan	37706	male	95.02	94.47	94.75	-.55	-.28
Minnesota	45461	male	97.47	96.96	97.21	-.51	-.25
Mississippi	26538	male	93.69	92.69	93.19	-1.00	-.50
Missouri	36580	male	95.25	94.54	94.90	-.71	-.35

State	2004 GDP Per Capita (2005 PPP\$)	Marginalize d Sex	Value Health Index: $\omega = 0$	Value Health Index: $\omega = 1$	Value Health Index: $\omega=1/2$	Difference Value Health Index: $\omega=1 - \omega=0$	Difference Value Health Index: $\omega=1/2 - \omega=0$
Montana	29222	male	96.74	95.94	96.34	-.80	-.40
Nebraska	39396	male	96.46	96.11	96.29	-.35	-.18
Nevada	43484	male	96.24	95.84	96.04	-.41	-.20
New Hampshire	41593	male	97.60	96.98	97.29	-.62	-.31
New Jersey	49033	male	96.78	96.61	96.69	-.16	-.08
New Mexico	33914	male	96.28	96.23	96.26	-.05	-.03
New York	48588	male	96.34	95.68	96.01	-.66	-.33
North Carolina	39036	male	94.47	93.86	94.16	-.62	-.31
North Dakota	35344	male	96.70	95.27	95.98	-1.43	-.71
Ohio	38143	male	95.04	94.43	94.73	-.61	-.31
Oklahoma	31208	male	95.19	94.74	94.97	-.45	-.22
Oregon	39611	male	96.67	96.23	96.45	-.45	-.22
Pennsylvania	37998	male	95.56	94.74	95.15	-.83	-.41
Rhode Island	39757	male	96.46	95.78	96.12	-.68	-.34
South Carolina	32167	male	94.59	93.61	94.10	-.98	-.49
South Dakota	38685	male	95.00	94.69	94.84	-.30	-.15
Tennessee	37617	male	94.26	93.25	93.76	-1.01	-.51
Texas	40472	male	95.95	95.51	95.73	-.45	-.22
Utah	33841	male	97.49	97.09	97.29	-.40	-.20
Vermont	36946	male	97.47	96.64	97.06	-.83	-.41
Virginia	44439	male	95.08	94.54	94.81	-.54	-.27
Washington	41897	male	97.02	96.46	96.74	-.56	-.28
West Virginia	27379	male	95.92	95.38	95.65	-.54	-.27
Wisconsin	38470	male	96.31	96.10	96.20	-.21	-.10
Wyoming	42655	male	95.23	94.41	94.82	-.82	-.41
51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51

Table C.4. Right to Work: Decent Work Index Adjusted for Sex Discrimination by State – Component Indicator Indices

State	2007 GDP per capita (2005 PPP\$)	Value Index Not Relatively Poor			Value Index Not Involuntarily Part-time Employed (% Employed)			Value Index (20-24) Youth Employment		
		Males	Females	Marginalize d	Males	Females	Marginalized	Males	Females	Marginalize d
Alabama	33378	56.2	46.5	female	89.4	85.7	female	85.7	80.2	female
Alaska	50520	55.6	51.1	female	82.6	79.2	female	54.1	73.3	male
Arizona	37946	55.7	48.4	female	83.1	82.9	female	69.2	82.1	male
Arkansas	31323	58.2	50.6	female	85.4	81.3	female	80.1	82.3	male
California	47779	48.0	41.5	female	78.6	76.2	female	79.9	82.5	male
Colorado	46008	51.8	44.2	female	79.4	83.9	male	83.7	86.0	male
Connecticut	58530	51.7	41.1	female	84.3	78.1	female	62.1	60.0	female
Delaware	63700	48.6	37.4	female	89.0	88.0	female	79.0	78.5	female
District of Columbia	142541	21.0	10.4	female	74.0	67.7	female	42.6	61.9	male
Florida	37678	58.6	49.1	female	87.6	84.8	female	83.4	93.2	male
Georgia	39762	54.3	44.6	female	86.4	87.5	male	81.9	81.9	male
Hawaii	43804	59.6	54.4	female	82.6	85.6	male	93.5	100.0	male
Idaho	33648	60.1	54.3	female	87.1	84.4	female	93.5	92.8	female
Illinois	44613	53.2	44.3	female	82.6	83.5	male	76.5	90.0	male
Indiana	36897	60.9	52.0	female	88.0	83.1	female	68.5	70.4	male
Iowa	40381	62.3	50.3	female	90.0	85.5	female	86.6	89.4	male
Kansas	39204	55.3	49.2	female	86.3	84.4	female	75.8	88.6	male
Kentucky	34236	53.6	44.4	female	86.8	84.7	female	65.5	80.1	male
Louisiana	39667	50.5	40.2	female	88.3	78.4	female	71.1	75.3	male
Maine	34143	59.5	51.1	female	86.1	83.1	female	74.6	89.8	male
Maryland	44645	55.7	46.9	female	91.0	88.7	female	80.9	78.0	female
Massachusetts	53389	50.3	39.5	female	86.3	87.8	male	72.6	79.8	male
Michigan	37034	56.1	46.9	female	82.5	72.7	female	73.6	78.2	male
Minnesota	46626	58.3	48.3	female	85.6	85.3	female	94.8	90.1	female
Mississippi	27598	57.9	47.5	female	86.1	86.0	female	59.3	55.3	female

[illegible]

Table C.5. Right to Work: Decent Work Index Adjusted for Sex Discrimination by State

State	2007 GDP per capita (2005 PPP\$)	Marginalize d Sex	Value Decent Work Index $\omega=0$	Value Decent work Index $\omega=1$	Value Decent Work Index $\omega=\text{half}$	Difference Decent Work Index $\omega=1 - \omega=0$	Difference Decent Work Index $\omega=1/2 - \omega=0$
Alabama	33378	female	73.82	70.8	72.31	-3.02	-1.51
Alaska	50520	male	65.92	64.1	65.01	-1.82	-.91
Arizona	37946	male	70.26	69.4	69.81	-.91	-.45
Arkansas	31323	female	72.94	71.4	72.17	-1.54	-.77
California	47779	female	67.78	66.7	67.25	-1.07	-.53
Colorado	46008	female	71.50	71.4	71.44	-.13	-.06
Connecticut	58530	female	62.78	59.7	61.26	-3.05	-1.53
Delaware	63700	female	70.02	68.0	69.00	-2.05	-1.02
District of Columbia	142541	male	46.29	45.9	46.09	-.41	-.21
Florida	37678	female	76.08	75.7	75.88	-.41	-.21
Georgia	39762	female	72.72	71.3	72.01	-1.42	-.71
Hawaii	43804	male	79.28	78.6	78.92	-.72	-.36
Idaho	33648	female	78.71	77.2	77.95	-1.53	-.76
Illinois	44613	male	71.71	70.8	71.24	-.94	-.47
Indiana	36897	female	70.47	68.5	69.50	-1.94	-.97
Iowa	40381	female	77.33	75.1	76.20	-2.26	-1.13
Kansas	39204	male	73.27	72.5	72.87	-.82	-.41
Kentucky	34236	male	69.19	68.6	68.92	-.55	-.27
Louisiana	39667	female	67.20	64.6	65.91	-2.58	-1.29
Maine	34143	male	74.07	73.4	73.74	-.66	-.33
Maryland	44645	female	73.44	71.2	72.32	-2.25	-1.12
Massachusetts	53389	female	69.35	69.0	69.18	-.35	-.17
Michigan	37034	female	68.30	66.0	67.13	-2.33	-1.17
Minnesota	46626	female	77.08	74.6	75.82	-2.51	-1.25
Mississippi	27598	female	65.27	62.9	64.11	-2.32	-1.16

State	2007 GDP per capita (2005 PPP\$)	Marginalize d Sex	Value Decent Work Index $\omega=0$	Value Decent work Index $\omega=1$	Value Decent Work Index $\omega=\text{half}$	Difference Decent Work Index $\omega=1 - \omega=0$	Difference Decent Work Index $\omega=1/2 - \omega=0$
Missouri	36746	female	69.35	65.2	67.30	-4.10	-2.05
Montana	31797	female	73.84	72.7	73.25	-1.18	-.59
Nebraska	41803	male	74.92	74.9	74.92	-.01	-.01
Nevada	45337	female	74.49	73.5	73.99	-1.01	-.51
New Hampshire	42141	female	77.11	76.8	76.94	-.35	-.17
New Jersey	50797	female	72.00	71.6	71.78	-.43	-.22
New Mexico	34889	male	70.26	68.2	69.22	-2.07	-1.04
New York	55291	male	66.91	65.8	66.37	-1.08	-.54
North Carolina	41778	female	68.50	65.2	66.83	-3.33	-1.67
North Dakota	39118	female	79.66	76.1	77.90	-3.51	-1.76
Ohio	38381	female	69.37	69.0	69.17	-.40	-.20
Oklahoma	33228	female	69.91	69.5	69.72	-.39	-.19
Oregon	43228	female	68.99	68.5	68.75	-.49	-.25
Pennsylvania	39635	male	72.16	72.1	72.14	-.03	-.01
Rhode Island	41203	female	71.18	69.4	70.29	-1.78	-.89
South Carolina	32578	male	68.17	67.9	68.05	-.25	-.13
South Dakota	40135	female	77.34	76.0	76.65	-1.37	-.69
Tennessee	38045	female	70.78	67.1	68.92	-3.71	-1.85
Texas	42612	female	66.55	66.2	66.39	-.33	-.16
Utah	36953	female	77.54	74.9	76.24	-2.60	-1.30
Vermont	38558	female	77.86	75.2	76.54	-2.63	-1.32
Virginia	46924	female	72.40	69.8	71.09	-2.63	-1.32
Washington	45508	male	68.03	66.6	67.33	-1.40	-.70
West Virginia	28108	male	70.72	70.2	70.47	-.51	-.26
Wisconsin	39339	female	74.40	73.3	73.87	-1.07	-.53
Wyoming	45442	female	76.02	71.9	73.95	-4.14	-2.07
52	51	51	51	51	51	51	51

Table C. 6. Right to Social Security: Social Security Index Adjusted for Sex Discrimination by State—

Component Indicator Indices

State	2007 GDP per Capita (2005 PPP)	Index Value for Right to Being Insured			Index Value for Freedom from Absolute Poverty			Social Security Index Value		
		Males	Females	Marginalized	Males	Females	Marginalize d	Males	Females	Marginalize d
Alabama	33378	79.7	83.0	male	95.3	88.3	female	87.5	85.6	female
Alaska	50520	69.2	72.4	male	95.9	95.6	female	82.6	84.0	male
Arizona	37946	70.2	74.3	male	93.4	89.9	female	81.8	82.1	male
Arkansas	31323	74.7	79.2	males	95.5	89.9	female	85.1	84.5	female
California	47779	67.2	74.3	males	92.2	88.7	female	79.7	81.5	male
Colorado	46008	70.8	76.2	males	93.4	89.2	female	82.1	82.7	male
Connecticut	58530	81.2	85.1	males	98.6	95.8	female	89.9	90.4	male
Delaware	63700	75.5	80.3	males	95.3	89.9	female	85.4	85.1	female
District of Columbia	142541	67.0	78.6	males	78.4	70.8	female	72.7	74.7	male
Florida	37678	67.5	73.3	males	97.4	93.2	female	82.4	83.2	male
Georgia	39762	71.3	76.7	males	92.4	88.0	female	81.8	82.3	male
Hawaii	43804	85.5	88.5	males	99.0	97.3	female	92.3	92.9	male
Idaho	33648	77.4	81.1	males	100.0	96.4	female	88.7	88.8	male
Illinois	44613	76.3	81.0	males	93.5	89.8	female	84.9	85.4	male
Indiana	36897	81.9	84.4	males	98.0	93.1	female	90.0	88.8	female
Iowa	40381	83.5	86.6	males	97.2	92.7	female	90.4	89.6	female
Kansas	39204	80.7	82.2	males	97.2	93.9	female	89.0	88.0	female
Kentucky	34236	79.1	80.6	males	93.0	86.8	female	86.1	83.7	female
Louisiana	39667	67.9	72.4	males	87.7	78.9	female	77.8	75.7	female
Maine	34143	84.7	89.6	males	100.0	96.6	female	92.3	93.1	male
Maryland	44645	76.1	80.5	males	99.2	95.7	female	87.6	88.1	males
Massachusetts	53389	83.0	89.7	males	96.0	92.1	female	89.5	90.9	male
Michigan	37034	82.6	85.1	males	95.0	90.3	female	88.8	87.7	female
Minnesota	46626	84.0	87.4	male	96.7	93.4	female	90.4	90.4	none

State	2007 GDP per Capita (2005 PPP)	Index Value for Right to Being Insured			Index Value for Freedom from Absolute Poverty			Social Security Index Value		
		Males	Females	Marginalized	Males	Females	Marginalized	Males	Females	Marginalized
Mississippi	27598	73.7	77.2	male	98.4	89.5	female	86.1	83.3	female
Missouri	36746	80.5	81.9	male	97.1	92.1	female	88.8	87.0	females
Montana	31797	76.3	80.1	male	100.0	96.2	female	88.2	88.1	female
Nebraska	41803	77.9	83.4	male	96.2	91.6	female	87.1	87.5	male
Nevada	45337	67.9	73.5	male	95.7	91.2	female	81.8	82.3	male
New Hampshire	42141	80.4	85.5	male	100.0	99.4	female	90.2	92.4	male
New Jersey	50797	72.0	76.9	male	98.3	94.5	female	85.1	85.7	male
New Mexico	34889	67.3	70.1	male	90.6	85.1	female	79.0	77.6	female
New York	55291	73.3	80.4	male	90.2	85.3	female	81.8	82.9	male
North Carolina	41778	71.4	76.3	male	92.0	86.0	female	81.7	81.2	female
North Dakota	39118	80.6	86.9	male	96.8	91.3	female	88.7	89.1	male
Ohio	38381	82.5	85.4	male	95.6	90.4	female	89.0	87.9	female
Oklahoma	33228	73.0	76.8	male	96.3	90.6	female	84.7	83.7	female
Oregon	43228	69.6	77.7	male	92.5	88.6	female	81.0	83.1	male
Pennsylvania	39635	83.3	87.4	male	97.0	92.2	female	90.2	89.8	female
Rhode Island	41203	83.0	87.4	male	94.9	91.1	female	88.9	89.3	male
South Carolina	32578	75.7	79.8	male	99.2	92.7	female	87.5	86.3	female
South Dakota	40135	81.9	84.7	male	93.6	89.9	female	87.7	87.3	female
Tennessee	38045	74.8	83.0	male	91.9	85.6	female	83.3	84.3	male
Texas	42612	61.1	65.1	male	88.4	82.5	female	74.7	73.8	female
Utah	36953	77.1	80.0	male	100.0	98.2	female	88.5	89.1	male
Vermont	38558	82.6	85.5	male	100.0	95.6	female	91.3	90.5	female
Virginia	46924	74.9	79.8	male	96.6	92.2	female	85.8	86.0	male
Washington	45508	79.4	83.9	male	94.0	90.4	female	86.7	87.2	male
West Virginia	28108	81.2	83.7	male	100.0	97.2	female	90.6	90.4	female
Wisconsin	39339	85.1	89.2	male	98.0	94.1	female	91.6	91.6	none
Wyoming	45442	75.7	78.7	male	98.7	94.4	female	87.2	86.6	female
51	51	51	51	51	51	51	female	51	51	51

Table C.7. Right to Social Security: Social Security Index Adjusted for Sex Discrimination by State

state	2007 GDP per capita (2005 PPP\$)	Marginalize d Sex	Value Social Security Index $\omega = 0$	Value Social Security Index $\omega = 1$	Value Social Security Index $\omega=1/2$	Difference Social Security Index $\omega = 0 - \omega =$ 1	Difference Social Security Index $\omega = 0 -$ $\omega=1/2$
Alabama	33378	Female	86.50	85.61	86.06	-.89	-.45
Alaska	50520	Male	83.26	82.58	82.92	-.68	-.34
Arizona	37946	Male	81.91	81.76	81.84	-.15	-.07
Arkansas	31323	Female	84.80	84.51	84.65	-.29	-.14
California	47779	Male	80.59	79.68	80.13	-.92	-.46
Colorado	46008	Male	82.38	82.06	82.22	-.32	-.16
Connecticut	58530	Male	90.18	89.90	90.04	-.28	-.14
Delaware	63700	Female	85.23	85.05	85.14	-.17	-.09
District of Columbia	142541	Male	73.78	72.73	73.25	-1.05	-.53
Florida	37678	Male	82.85	82.44	82.64	-.41	-.20
Georgia	39762	Male	82.10	81.84	81.97	-.26	-.13
Hawaii	43804	Male	92.56	92.27	92.41	-.29	-.15
Idaho	33648	Male	88.73	88.68	88.70	-.05	-.02
Illinois	44613	Male	85.17	84.89	85.03	-.27	-.14
Indiana	36897	Female	89.36	88.78	89.07	-.58	-.29
Iowa	40381	Female	90.00	89.65	89.82	-.35	-.17
Kansas	39204	Female	88.49	88.02	88.25	-.47	-.23
Kentucky	34236	Female	84.85	83.69	84.27	-1.16	-.58
Louisiana	39667	Female	76.68	75.66	76.17	-1.01	-.51
Maine	34143	Male	92.72	92.34	92.53	-.39	-.19
Maryland	44645	Male	87.89	87.64	87.77	-.24	-.12
Massachusetts	53389	Male	90.24	89.51	89.87	-.73	-.36
Michigan	37034	Female	88.24	87.69	87.96	-.54	-.27

state	2007 GDP per capita (2005 PPP\$)	Marginalize d Sex	Value Social Security Index $\omega = 0$	Value Social Security Index $\omega = 1$	Value Social Security Index $\omega=1/2$	Difference Social Security Index $\omega = 0 - \omega = 1$	Difference Social Security Index $\omega = 0 - \omega=1/2$
Minnesota	46626	Female	90.37	90.36	90.36	-.01	.00
Mississippi	27598	Female	84.64	83.34	83.99	-1.30	-.65
Missouri	36746	Female	87.88	87.01	87.44	-.87	-.43
Montana	31797	Female	88.15	88.13	88.14	-.02	-.01
Nebraska	41803	Male	87.28	87.06	87.17	-.23	-.11
Nevada	45337	Male	82.07	81.81	81.94	-.27	-.13
New Hampshire	42141	Male	91.32	90.18	90.75	-1.14	-.57
New Jersey	50797	Male	85.41	85.14	85.28	-.27	-.13
New Mexico	34889	Female	78.26	77.59	77.93	-.67	-.33
New York	55291	Male	82.33	81.76	82.05	-.56	-.28
North Carolina	41778	Female	81.42	81.20	81.31	-.22	-.11
North Dakota	39118	Male	88.89	88.70	88.79	-.19	-.09
Ohio	38381	Female	88.45	87.89	88.17	-.56	-.28
Oklahoma	33228	Female	84.18	83.71	83.94	-.47	-.24
Oregon	43228	Male	82.10	81.04	81.57	-1.06	-.53
Pennsylvania	39635	Female	89.96	89.78	89.87	-.18	-.09
Rhode Island	41203	Male	89.11	88.95	89.03	-.17	-.08
South Carolina	32578	Female	86.85	86.28	86.56	-.57	-.29
South Dakota	40135	Female	87.51	87.29	87.40	-.22	-.11
Tennessee	38045	Male	83.83	83.35	83.59	-.48	-.24
Texas	42612	Female	74.28	73.84	74.06	-.44	-.22
Utah	36953	Male	88.83	88.53	88.68	-.30	-.15
Vermont	38558	Female	90.90	90.54	90.72	-.37	-.18
Virginia	46924	Male	85.87	85.76	85.82	-.12	-.06
Washington	45508	Male	86.94	86.71	86.82	-.22	-.11
West Virginia	28108	Female	90.53	90.45	90.49	-.08	-.04
Wisconsin	39339	Male	91.60	91.56	91.58	-.04	-.02
Wyoming	45442	Female	86.88	86.57	86.72	-.31	-.15

state	2007 GDP per capita (2005 PPP\$)	Marginalize d Sex	Value Social Security Index $\omega = 0$	Value Social Security Index $\omega = 1$	Value Social Security Index $\omega=1/2$	Difference Social Security Index $\omega = 0 - \omega =$ 1	Difference Social Security Index $\omega = 0 -$ $\omega=1/2$
51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51

Annex D. Details of Component Right Indices Adjusted for Race and Ethnic Discrimination by State

D1. Right to Education: Education Index Adjusted for Race and Ethnic Discrimination

State	2007 GDP per Capita (2005 PPP)	Education Index Value by Race						Education Index Adjusted for Discrimination*					
		White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian & Pacific Islanders	Other	Marginalized Race	Value Education Index: $\omega=0$	Value Education Index: $\omega=1$	Value Education Index: $\omega=1/2$	Difference Value Index: $\omega=1 - \omega=0$	Difference Value Index: $\omega=1 - \omega=1/2$
Alabama	33378	95.4	70.4	74.7	.	.	.	Black	85.8	70.4	78.1	-15.4	-7.7
Alaska	50520	95.6	77.6	80.5	66.1	86.9	83.9	Black	85.6	77.6	81.6	-8.0	-4.0
Arizona	37946	98.0	78.1	73.6	67.9	100.0	.	Hispanic	85.3	73.6	79.5	-11.7	-5.9
Arkansas	31323	100.0	72.9	81.1	.	.	.	Black	92.8	72.9	82.8	-19.9	-9.9
California	47779	93.9	68.2	68.3	.	95.7	.	Black	79.3	68.2	73.7	-11.1	-5.6
Colorado	46008	99.9	79.3	75.7	.	98.3	.	Hispanic	91.9	75.7	83.8	-16.2	-8.1
Connecticut	58530	97.4	69.6	69.2	.	100.0	.	Hispanic	89.4	69.2	79.3	-20.1	-10.1
Delaware	63700	94.8	75.7	79.3	.	100.0	.	Black	87.4	75.7	81.5	-11.7	-5.9
District of Columbia	142541	.	56.8	65.1	.	.	.	.	59.9	.	.	.	.
Florida	37678	100.0	77.5	87.8	.	100.0	96.7	Black	92.4	77.5	84.9	-14.9	-7.4
Georgia	39762	98.3	76.2	81.3	.	.	.	Black	88.0	76.2	82.1	-11.8	-5.9
Hawaii	43804	91.5	.	76.4	.	80.7	79.7	.	82.1	.	.	.	.
Idaho	33648	100.0	.	79.2	.	.	.	.	97.1	.	.	.	.
Illinois	44613	97.4	70.1	76.7	.	100.0	.	Black	88.8	70.1	79.5	-18.7	-9.4
Indiana	36897	99.6	75.5	83.9	.	.	91.4	Black	95.8	75.5	85.6	-20.2	-10.1
Iowa	40381	97.0	75.6	79.4	.	.	.	Black	95.0	75.6	85.3	-19.3	-9.7
Kansas	39204	100.0	79.1	82.1	.	.	.	Black	97.7	79.1	88.4	-18.5	-9.3
Kentucky	34236	95.6	76.8	.	.	.	.	.	93.4	.	.	.	.
Louisiana	39667	92.4	71.4	.	.	.	.	.	82.6	.	.	.	.
Maine	34143	99.8	.	.	.	.	.	.	99.4	.	.	.	.
Maryland	44645	100.0	76.8	83.6	.	100.0	.	Black	92.3	76.8	84.5	-15.5	-7.8
Massachusetts	53389	100.0	77.9	78.1	.	100.0	.	Black	98.9	77.9	88.4	-20.9	-10.5
Michigan	37034	97.2	67.9	78.4	.	.	.	Black	91.0	67.9	79.4	-23.1	-11.5
Minnesota	46626	99.4	71.7	75.7	78.1	87.8	.	Black	95.0	71.7	83.4	-23.3	-11.7
Mississippi	27598	100.0	75.6	.	.	.	.	.	87.5	.	.	.	.
Missouri	36746	98.7	72.8	84.3	.	.	.	Black	93.2	72.8	83.0	-20.4	-10.2
Montana	31797	100.0	.	.	80.5	.	.	.	100.0	.	.	.	.
Nebraska	41803	97.7	65.2	76.6	.	.	.	Black	92.4	65.2	78.8	-27.2	-13.6
Nevada	45337	90.8	72.2	69.8	.	90.3	.	Hispanic	81.2	69.8	75.5	-11.4	-5.7
New Hampshire	42141	98.1	.	80.5	.	.	.	.	97.4	.	.	.	.

State	2007 GDP per Capita (2005 PPP)	Education Index Value by Race						Education Index Adjusted for Discrimination*					
		White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian & Pacific Islanders	Other	Marginalized Race	Value Education Index: $\omega=0$	Value Education Index: $\omega=1$	Value Education Index: $\omega=1/2$	Difference Value Index: $\omega=1 - \omega=0$	Difference Value Index: $\omega=1 - \omega=1/2$
New Jersey	50797	100.0	77.9	81.9	.	100.0	.	Black	95.0	77.9	86.5	-17.1	-8.6
New Mexico	34889	97.9	79.9	77.8	72.1	.	.	Hispanic	83.8	77.8	80.8	-6.0	-3.0
New York	55291	96.3	72.8	74.8	.	99.9	.	Black	88.0	72.8	80.4	-15.3	-7.6
North Carolina	41778	99.6	75.2	80.8	74.0	99.7	90.7	Black	90.5	75.2	82.8	-15.3	-7.6
North Dakota	39118	100.0	.	.	77.5	.	.	.	98.0	.	.	.	.
Ohio	38381	100.0	76.4	87.1	.	.	94.2	Black	96.5	76.4	86.5	-20.2	-10.1
Oklahoma	33228	96.9	77.3	77.2	88.2	.	.	Hispanic	91.7	77.2	84.4	-14.4	-7.2
Oregon	43228	94.1	76.0	70.0	78.3	96.9	.	Hispanic	89.5	70.0	79.7	-19.4	-9.7
Pennsylvania	39635	100.0	74.7	77.1	.	100.0	.	Black	96.2	74.7	85.4	-21.5	-10.7
Rhode Island	41203	94.7	69.4	68.7	.	90.8	.	Hispanic	87.6	68.7	78.1	-18.9	-9.4
South Carolina	32578	100.0	78.0	82.9	.	.	.	Black	92.6	78.0	85.3	-14.5	-7.3
South Dakota	40135	98.8	.	.	73.8	.	.	.	95.6	.	.	.	.
Tennessee	38045	94.5	69.3	79.7	.	.	.	Black	87.5	69.3	78.4	-18.2	-9.1
Texas	42612	100.0	80.2	84.4	.	100.0	.	Black	91.4	80.2	85.8	-11.3	-5.6
Utah	36953	97.2	.	73.6	.	91.6	.	.	93.0	.	.	.	.
Vermont	38558	100.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	99.9	.	.	.	.
Virginia	46924	99.4	79.8	84.8	.	100.0	.	Black	93.5	79.8	86.7	-13.6	-6.8
Washington	45508	96.6	75.3	75.8	77.7	96.9	.	Black	92.1	75.3	83.7	-16.7	-8.4
West Virginia	28108	93.9	78.6	.	.	.	.	.	93.3	.	.	.	.
Wisconsin	39339	100.0	64.7	80.4	.	95.7	.	Black	94.8	64.7	79.8	-30.1	-15.0
Wyoming	45442	95.6	.	80.2	.	.	.	.	93.4	.	.	.	.
51	51	50	41	42	11	24	6	36	51	36	36	36	36

D2. Right to Health: Health Index Adjusted for Race and Ethnic Discrimination by State—Component Indicator Indices

State	2004 GDP per Capita (2005 PPP)	Index Value of Under 5 Survival					Index Value of Normal Birth Rate					Right to Health Index Value		
		White	Black	Hispanic	Native American	Asian	White	Black	Hispanic	Native American	Asian	White	Black	Hispanic
Alabama	31973	96.1	90.6	96.3	97.7	99.9	86.0	70.2	90.9	.	87.7	91.1	80.4	93.6
Alaska	49313	96.1	89.7	98.0	91.7	96.5	91.8	75.6	92.7	91.8	87.7	94.0	82.7	95.3
Arizona	35437	96.8	90.5	95.4	94.8	98.2	89.3	76.7	90.0	88.5	87.0	93.0	83.6	92.7
Arkansas	30498	95.6	90.3	97.6	96.3	98.4	88.1	72.1	90.6	85.5	89.0	91.8	81.2	94.1
California	44404	97.5	90.0	97.0	95.8	98.5	89.8	74.0	90.4	89.3	86.4	93.7	82.0	93.7
Colorado	44177	97.3	86.9	94.9	96.5	97.2	83.2	66.9	84.0	80.5	79.9	90.2	76.9	89.5
Connecticut	53699	98.1	89.8	95.1	98.6	98.9	87.7	70.7	82.2	.	82.8	92.9	80.3	88.7
Delaware	63551	95.2	84.3	94.2	.	100	84.0	63.0	87.3	.	80.1	89.6	73.7	90.7
Dist. of Columbia	131378	93.7	82.3	98.1	7.0	.	81.9	56.2	78.4	.	70.4	87.8	69.2	88.3
Florida	35664	96.5	91.6	97.9	98.4	98.2	87.9	74.7	89.2	89.5	84.9	92.2	83.1	93.6
Georgia	39272	96.0	90.5	98.0	71.9	98.4	87.6	70.6	91.3	82.6	85.5	91.8	80.5	94.7
Hawaii	40128	97.6	90.8	92.0	.	96.1	90.8	81.2	85.7	.	84.1	94.2	86.0	88.8
Idaho	32086	96.7	90.4	95.3	93.0	99.8	90.2	.	91.0	85.6	89.7	93.5	.	93.1
Illinois	43354	96.6	87.5	96.5	88.0	99.7	87.6	68.5	88.7	83.8	84.1	92.1	78.0	92.6
Indiana	37987	95.7	88.2	95.2	96.3	98.8	87.7	72.6	90.3	.	87.4	91.7	80.4	92.7
Iowa	38612	97.6	90.3	94.7	96.0	98.0	89.3	78.0	91.1	.	86.7	93.4	84.2	92.9
Kansas	36465	96.4	87.9	95.1	98.8	98.8	89.5	74.6	92.1	89.8	88.5	93.0	81.2	93.6
Kentucky	32665	96.5	91.8	94.5	94.3	98.5	85.9	74.2	89.3	.	87.9	91.2	83.0	91.9
Louisiana	35004	95.8	89.5	96.7	100	97.8	86.0	68.5	88.5	85.5	86.3	90.9	79.0	92.6
Maine	33525	97.0	92.4	93.8	95.4	98.6	90.8	86.6	.	.	84.9	93.9	89.5	.
Maryland	41851	97.1	90.4	98.1	97.7	98.9	87.4	73.2	88.2	.	86.3	92.2	81.8	93.1
Massachusetts	50217	98.3	93.9	95.6	97.3	99.1	87.0	76.4	83.2	.	85.8	92.6	85.2	89.4
Michigan	37706	96.8	87.3	93.0	94.3	98.0	88.9	70.8	90.2	87.6	85.8	92.9	79.0	91.6
Minnesota	45461	98.1	93.6	96.8	93.2	99.1	91.0	79.4	91.0	88.7	87.0	94.5	86.5	93.9
Mississippi	26538	96.3	90.3	98.3	88.9	98.4	86.9	71.3	91.7	91.1	86.2	91.6	80.8	95.0
Missouri	36580	96.3	89.7	94.8	96.3	98.5	88.8	72.6	91.4	87.5	87.3	92.5	81.1	93.1
Montana	29222	97.2	78.6	88.0	95.4	96.3	90.0	.	88.4	88.8	.	93.6	.	88.2
Nebraska	39396	97.2	89.5	95.5	92.3	99.6	89.7	74.0	90.5	88.9	87.6	93.4	81.8	93.0
Nevada	43484	96.4	89.2	97.3	97.3	97.9	85.4	69.2	89.3	86.2	78.6	90.9	79.2	93.3
New	41593	97.5	86.2	98.9	.	99.0	89.2	81.2	86.5	.	87.0	93.4	83.7	92.7

State	2004 GDP per Capita (2005 PPP)	Index Value of Under 5 Survival					Index Value of Normal Birth Rate					Right to Health Index Value		
		White	Black	Hispanic	Native American	Asian	White	Black	Hispanic	Native American	Asian	White	Black	Hispanic
Hampshire														
New Jersey	49033	98.0	91.4	97.5	92.7	98.9	87.2	71.6	86.9	.	83.7	92.6	81.5	92.2
New Mexico	33914	97.0	89.7	96.6	93.4	100	86.0	72.8	85.8	88.2	83.6	91.5	81.2	91.2
New York	48588	97.3	92.2	97.4	94.5	99.1	87.6	73.5	85.3	86.4	84.7	92.5	82.8	91.3
North Carolina	39036	96.1	88.4	97.3	92.6	97.9	86.7	70.2	90.7	79.7	85.7	91.4	79.3	94.0
North Dakota	35344	97.3	88.9	97.6	95.6	.	90.5	.	.	90.8	.	93.9	.	.
Ohio	38143	96.2	88.6	96.1	96.9	99.5	87.5	71.8	88.8	80.7	85.7	91.9	80.2	92.5
Oklahoma	31208	95.7	89.4	95.0	95.6	98.6	88.2	73.6	91.0	90.1	89.1	91.9	81.5	93.0
Oregon	39611	96.9	93.0	96.2	93.1	98.9	91.5	81.0	92.6	89.1	87.8	94.2	87.0	94.4
Pennsylvania	37998	96.7	90.0	95.4	.	99.1	88.6	73.0	84.2	79.4	86.8	92.6	81.5	89.8
Rhode Island	39757	95.6	92.7	97.0	.	97.8	88.1	79.1	85.5	72.4	82.1	91.9	85.9	91.3
South Carolina	32167	96.6	90.9	96.2	94.7	98.2	88.0	71.9	90.9	81.4	87.5	92.3	81.4	93.5
South Dakota	38685	96.5	96.4	97.9	87.4	95.5	89.8	.	92.4	88.0	.	93.1	.	95.2
Tennessee	37617	95.8	89.0	96.3	92.9	97.7	85.6	72.2	91.3	.	86.1	90.7	80.6	93.8
Texas	40472	96.7	89.9	96.5	95.8	98.8	87.2	71.1	87.7	84.8	84.6	92.0	80.5	92.1
Utah	33841	97.7	90.4	96.7	96.3	98.1	90.8	80.0	88.6	88.3	84.6	94.3	85.2	92.7
Vermont	36946	97.4	90.2	.	.	.	90.8	.	.	.	.	94.1	.	.
Virginia	44439	96.5	89.5	97.0	87.4	99.0	87.9	72.7	90.4	.	86.2	92.2	81.1	93.7
Washington	41897	97.3	92.6	96.4	93.7	99.0	91.8	79.5	90.9	87.1	87.9	94.5	86.1	93.7
West Virginia	27379	96.1	90.7	97.1	.	.	85.3	73.9	.	.	.	90.7	82.3	.
Wisconsin	38470	97.4	87.3	96.3	95.7	96.6	91.1	72.9	90.6	91.4	89.0	94.3	80.1	93.4
Wyoming	42655	95.8	.	94.4	87.1	90.9	83.6	.	86.3	84.4	.	89.7	.	90.3
51	51	51	50	50	44	47	51	45	47	34	45	51	45	47

D3. Right to Health: Health Index Adjusted for Sex Discrimination by State

State	2004 GDP per Capita (2005 PPP)	Marginalize d Race	Value Right to Health: $\omega = 0$	Value Right to Health: $\omega = 1$	Value Right to Health: $\omega = 1/2$	Difference Value Right to Health Index: $\omega = 1 - \omega = 0$	Difference Value Right to Health Index: $\omega = 1 - \omega = 0$
Alabama	31973	Black	88.0	80.4	84.21	-7.58	-3.79
Alaska	49313	Black	93.0	82.7	87.82	-10.30	-5.15
Arizona	35437	Black	92.5	83.6	88.07	-8.85	-4.43
Arkansas	30498	Black	90.1	81.2	85.63	-8.86	-4.43
California	44404	Black	92.8	82.0	87.42	-10.85	-5.42
Colorado	44177	Black	89.4	76.9	83.15	-12.46	-6.23
Connecticut	53699	Black	90.3	80.3	85.30	-10.04	-5.02
Delaware	63551	Black	85.6	73.7	79.61	-11.90	-5.95
District of Columbia	131378	Black	74.3	69.2	71.78	-5.10	-2.55
Florida	35664	Black	90.2	83.1	86.69	-7.08	-3.54
Georgia	39272	Black	88.5	80.5	84.51	-7.93	-3.96
Hawaii	40128	Black	90.9	86.0	88.43	-4.87	-2.44
Idaho	32086	.	93.3	.	.	.	.
Illinois	43354	Black	89.7	78.0	83.88	-11.70	-5.85
Indiana	37987	Black	90.5	80.4	85.45	-10.14	-5.07
Iowa	38612	Black	93.1	84.2	88.62	-8.92	-4.46
Kansas	36465	Black	92.2	81.2	86.72	-10.95	-5.47
Kentucky	32665	Black	90.5	83.0	86.74	-7.49	-3.74
Louisiana	35004	Black	86.1	79.0	82.56	-7.07	-3.54
Maine	33525	.	93.7	.	.	.	.
Maryland	41851	Black	88.6	81.8	85.18	-6.77	-3.39
Massachusetts	50217	Black	91.2	85.2	88.16	-6.02	-3.01
Michigan	37706	Black	90.4	79.0	84.72	-11.41	-5.71
Minnesota	45461	Black	93.5	86.5	90.01	-7.03	-3.52
Mississippi	26538	Black	86.9	80.8	83.87	-6.14	-3.07
Missouri	36580	Black	90.9	81.1	86.02	-9.75	-4.88
Montana	29222	.	93.2	.	.	.	.
Nebraska	39396	Black	92.7	81.8	87.23	-10.90	-5.45
Nevada	43484	Black	90.5	79.2	84.87	-11.36	-5.68
New Hampshire	41593	Black	93.3	83.7	88.48	-9.56	-4.78
New Jersey	49033	Black	90.2	81.5	85.88	-8.73	-4.36
New Mexico	33914	Black	91.0	81.2	86.14	-9.80	-4.90
New York	48588	Black	90.1	82.8	86.46	-7.25	-3.62

State	2004 GDP per Capita (2005 PPP)	Marginalize d Race	Value Right to Health: $\omega = 0$	Value Right to Health: $\omega = 1$	Value Right to Health: $\omega = 1/2$	Difference Value Right to Health Index: $\omega = 1 - \omega = 0$	Difference Value Right to Health Index: $\omega = 1 - \omega = 0$
North Carolina	39036	Black	88.9	79.3	84.11	-9.59	-4.80
North Dakota	35344	.	93.5	.	.	.	.
Ohio	38143	Black	90.0	80.2	85.11	-9.80	-4.90
Oklahoma	31208	Black	91.3	81.5	86.40	-9.82	-4.91
Oregon	39611	Black	94.0	87.0	90.50	-6.94	-3.47
Pennsylvania	37998	Black	90.6	81.5	86.07	-9.16	-4.58
Rhode Island	39757	Black	91.5	85.9	88.71	-5.60	-2.80
South Carolina	32167	Black	88.4	81.4	84.92	-7.05	-3.52
South Dakota	38685	.	92.3	.	.	.	.
Tennessee	37617	Black	88.7	80.6	84.62	-8.07	-4.03
Texas	40472	Black	90.6	80.5	85.57	-10.16	-5.08
Utah	33841	Black	93.8	85.2	89.50	-8.57	-4.29
Vermont	36946	.	94.0	.	.	.	.
Virginia	44439	Black	89.9	81.1	85.50	-8.87	-4.43
Washington	41897	Black	93.7	86.1	89.89	-7.62	-3.81
West Virginia	27379	.	90.5	.	.	.	.
Wisconsin	38470	Black	92.7	80.1	86.39	-12.58	-6.29
Wyoming	42655	.	89.5	.	.	.	.
51	51	43	51	43	43	43	43

D4. Right to Decent Work: Work Index Adjusted for Race and Ethnic Discrimination by State—Component Indicator Indices

State	2007 Per Capita GDP (2005 PPP)	Value Relative Poverty Index				Value Involuntary Part-time Employment Index				Value of Right Decent Work Index			
		White	Black	Hispani c	Asian and Pacific Islander s	White	Black	Hispani c	Asian and Pacific Islander s	White	Black	Hispani c	Asian and Pacific Islander s
Alabama	33378	64.8	21.1	23.4	78.5	89.9	79.2	.	.	77.3	50.1	.	.
Alaska	50520	66.2	.	30.2	47.7	85.6	.	.	.	75.9	.	.	.
Arizona	37946	72.0	31.7	27.2	63.3	84.3	62.0	71.5	28.1	78.1	46.9	49.3	45.7
Arkansas	31323	64.5	19.2	27.6	70.1	84.9	79.8	59.6	.	74.7	49.5	43.6	.
California	47779	67.3	27.3	22.4	58.9	76.6	79.4	65.0	26.0	71.9	53.3	43.7	42.4
Colorado	46008	63.1	29.8	10.8	48.9	82.2	70.2	65.4	30.7	72.7	50.0	38.1	39.8
Connecticut	58530	60.7	16.1	7.0	42.3	84.3	54.7	61.8	16.7	72.5	35.4	34.4	29.5
Delaware	63700	59.8	12.7	7.4	51.5	89.2	82.0	.	.	74.5	47.4	.	.
District of Columbia	142541	73.2	2.9	7.3	.	81.2	65.1	36.9	.	77.2	34.0	22.1	.
Florida	37678	68.0	24.1	37.7	60.8	88.5	74.8	78.3	35.8	78.2	49.4	58.0	48.3
Georgia	39762	65.9	26.8	23.1	64.5	90.8	77.7	71.3	33.7	78.3	52.3	47.2	49.1
Hawaii	43804	57.2	51.1	36.5	57.9	84.4	.	85.2	29.1	70.8	.	60.9	43.5
Idaho	33648	63.3	.	20.4	43.3	85.2	.	70.4	.	74.2	.	45.4	.
Illinois	44613	64.0	13.5	27.7	59.6	84.3	74.0	75.2	27.6	74.1	43.8	51.4	43.6
Indiana	36897	63.1	20.1	27.1	55.5	86.6	74.4	71.7	.	74.9	47.2	49.4	.
Iowa	40381	61.4	.6	24.6	31.0	88.8	51.1	72.5	.	75.1	25.9	48.5	.
Kansas	39204	61.3	20.4	9.8	58.7	86.3	73.1	66.8	.	73.8	46.8	38.3	.
Kentucky	34236	51.7	23.8	30.9	57.5	88.0	65.0	83.9	.	69.9	44.4	57.4	.
Louisiana	39667	66.2	13.2	39.5	60.9	90.4	65.7	65.9	.	78.3	39.4	52.7	.
Maine	34143	57.5	.	.	.	85.9	.	.	.	71.7	.	.	.
Maryland	44645	64.1	31.1	29.4	65.6	91.8	85.5	74.9	36.6	77.9	58.3	52.2	51.1
Massachusetts	53389	56.7	8.6	1.1	42.9	86.6	88.0	68.9	29.6	71.7	48.3	35.0	36.2
Michigan	37034	61.7	12.2	23.3	67.9	78.9	66.0	65.4	34.5	70.3	39.1	44.3	51.2
Minnesota	46626	62.2	3.2	10.0	31.1	86.7	71.8	61.8	31.3	74.4	37.5	35.9	31.2
Mississippi	27598	73.9	22.1	63.7	49.9	89.4	78.0	62.5	.	81.7	50.1	63.1	.
Missouri	36746	59.6	18.0	33.4	55.6	86.5	17.1	53.1	30.7	73.0	17.6	43.2	43.2
Montana	31797	63.1	.	.	.	85.1	.	.	.	74.1	.	.	.
Nebraska	41803	62.8	11.9	17.5	62.7	85.5	.	44.6	.	74.1	.	31.1	.
Nevada	45337	69.5	26.9	30.0	75.4	84.7	84.1	73.1	26.8	77.1	55.5	51.5	51.1
New Hampshire	42141	58.0	.	33.1	53.0	89.7	.	.	.	73.9	.	.	.
New Jersey	50797	63.2	17.9	13.8	64.7	89.3	77.8	77.1	28.9	76.2	47.8	45.4	46.8

State	2007 Per Capita GDP (2005 PPP)	Value Relative Poverty Index				Value Involuntary Part-time Employment Index				Value of Right Decent Work Index			
		White	Black	Hispani c	Asian and Pacific Islander s	White	Black	Hispani c	Asian and Pacific Islander s	White	Black	Hispani c	Asian and Pacific Islander s
New Mexico	34889	71.1	56.4	34.6	74.9	86.5	40.8	80.9	.	78.8	48.6	57.8	.
New York	55291	56.9	23.7	13.6	32.1	85.6	77.0	76.9	26.0	71.2	50.3	45.2	29.1
North Carolina	41778	62.5	21.1	19.2	62.5	81.2	80.1	48.6	17.1	71.8	50.6	33.9	39.8
North Dakota	39118	62.2	.	.	.	90.3	.	.	.	76.2	.	.	.
Ohio	38381	60.8	12.5	16.2	71.8	83.8	67.8	59.6	.	72.3	40.2	37.9	.
Oklahoma	33228	60.7	20.3	23.9	72.9	86.5	74.4	55.4	.	73.6	47.4	39.6	.
Oregon	43228	58.0	31.9	15.7	51.8	71.8	81.0	45.6	27.0	64.9	56.5	30.7	39.4
Pennsylvania	39635	61.6	14.1	9.6	56.4	86.2	78.9	81.7	34.1	73.9	46.5	45.6	45.2
Rhode Island	41203	61.2	12.0	6.3	39.3	87.5	44.5	62.5	.	74.3	28.2	34.4	.
South Carolina	32578	69.1	22.9	34.4	73.0	86.5	72.6	65.5	.	77.8	47.8	50.0	.
South Dakota	40135	68.9	.	.	.	90.4	.	.	.	79.6	.	.	.
Tennessee	38045	58.9	20.3	27.3	62.5	86.9	83.8	73.3	.	72.9	52.1	50.3	.
Texas	42612	73.2	26.6	20.1	67.4	80.1	72.2	67.0	30.7	76.6	49.4	43.5	49.1
Utah	36953	67.1	42.0	23.1	60.8	82.2	.	58.8	.	74.7	.	41.0	.
Vermont	38558	61.4	.	.	.	86.5	.	.	.	73.9	.	.	.
Virginia	46924	58.3	19.5	38.7	67.4	88.2	84.5	59.6	34.4	73.3	52.0	49.1	50.9
Washington	45508	60.1	20.2	7.6	49.5	75.1	10.6	63.7	21.2	67.6	15.4	35.6	35.3
West Virginia	28108	55.2	29.1	.	61.8	85.9	72.3	.	.	70.6	50.7	.	.
Wisconsin	39339	63.4	1.4	21.2	39.1	85.0	70.4	51.9	24.9	74.2	35.9	36.5	32.0
Wyoming	45442	55.2	.	38.3	.	88.2	.	.	.	71.7	.	.	.
51	51	51	42	45	44	51	39	40	23	51	39	40	23

D5. Right to Decent Work: Work Index Adjusted for Sex Discrimination by State

State	2007 GDP per Capita (2005 PPP)	Marginaliz ed Race	Value of Index: $\omega=0$	Value of Index: $\omega=1$	Value of Index: $\omega=1/2$	Difference Value Index: $\omega=1 - \omega=0$	Difference Value Index: $\omega=1/2 - \omega=0$
Alabama	33378	.	.	63.49	.	.	.
Alaska	50520	.	.	60.02	.	.	.
Arizona	37946	Black	46.9	59.25	53.05	-12.39	-6.20
Arkansas	31323	Hispanic	43.6	61.48	52.54	-17.90	-8.95
California	47779	Hispanic	43.7	50.19	46.94	-6.50	-3.25
Colorado	46008	Hispanic	38.1	56.27	47.18	-18.17	-9.08
Connecticut	58530	Hispanic	34.4	56.55	45.48	-22.15	-11.08
Delaware	63700	.	.	61.59	.	.	.
District of Columbia	142541	Hispanic	22.1	50.42	36.26	-28.32	-14.16
Florida	37678	Black	49.4	63.57	56.49	-14.15	-7.08
Georgia	39762	Hispanic	47.2	62.09	54.65	-14.88	-7.44
Hawaii	43804	.	.	63.30	.	.	.
Idaho	33648	.	.	63.27	.	.	.
Illinois	44613	Black	43.8	58.76	51.26	-15.01	-7.50
Indiana	36897	Black	47.2	65.14	56.18	-17.92	-8.96
Iowa	40381	Black	25.9	66.10	45.99	-40.23	-20.11
Kansas	39204	Hispanic	38.3	62.71	50.50	-24.40	-12.20
Kentucky	34236	Black	44.4	61.71	53.06	-17.30	-8.65
Louisiana	39667	Black	39.4	57.80	48.60	-18.39	-9.20
Maine	34143	.	.	63.43	.	.	.
Maryland	44645	Hispanic	52.2	65.41	58.78	-13.26	-6.63
Massachusetts	53389	Hispanic	35.0	60.43	47.71	-25.44	-12.72
Michigan	37034	Black	39.1	54.71	46.92	-15.59	-7.79
Minnesota	46626	Hispanic	35.9	62.69	49.32	-26.76	-13.38
Mississippi	27598	Black	50.1	62.15	56.10	-12.10	-6.05
Missouri	36746	Black	17.6	62.25	39.91	-44.68	-22.34
Montana	31797	.	.	61.80	.	.	.
Nebraska	41803	.	.	63.57	.	.	.
Nevada	45337	Hispanic	51.5	63.68	57.61	-12.13	-6.07
New Hampshire	42141	.	.	67.56	.	.	.
New Jersey	50797	Hispanic	45.4	62.29	53.86	-16.86	-8.43
New Mexico	34889	Black	48.6	60.85	54.73	-12.24	-6.12
New York	55291	Hispanic	45.2	55.85	50.55	-10.60	-5.30

State	2007 GDP per Capita (2005 PPP)	Marginaliz ed Race	Value of Index: $\omega=0$	Value of Index: $\omega=1$	Value of Index: $\omega=1/2$	Difference Value Index: $\omega=1 - \omega=0$	Difference Value Index: $\omega=1/2 - \omega=0$
North Carolina	41778	Hispanic	33.9	56.14	45.00	-22.28	-11.14
North Dakota	39118	.	.	69.60	.	.	.
Ohio	38381	Hispanic	37.9	60.29	49.10	-22.39	-11.19
Oklahoma	33228	Hispanic	39.6	60.85	50.25	-21.21	-10.60
Oregon	43228	Hispanic	30.7	50.04	40.35	-19.38	-9.69
Pennsylvania	39635	Hispanic	45.6	62.68	54.15	-17.06	-8.53
Rhode Island	41203	Black	28.2	60.77	44.50	-32.54	-16.27
South Carolina	32578	Black	47.8	59.73	53.75	-11.96	-5.98
South Dakota	40135	.	.	70.26	.	.	.
Tennessee	38045	Hispanic	50.3	62.83	56.55	-12.55	-6.28
Texas	42612	Hispanic	43.5	52.89	48.21	-9.35	-4.68
Utah	36953	.	.	63.23	.	.	.
Vermont	38558	.	.	66.92	.	.	.
Virginia	46924	Hispanic	49.1	63.28	56.20	-14.15	-7.08
Washington	45508	Black	15.4	50.33	32.85	-34.96	-17.48
West Virginia	28108	.	.	64.15	.	.	.
Wisconsin	39339	Black	35.9	62.41	49.17	-26.47	-13.23
Wyoming	45442	.	.	63.40	.	.	.
51	51	36	36	51	36	36	36

D6. Right to Social Security: Work Index Adjusted for Race and Ethnic Discrimination by State—Component Indicator

Indices

State	2007 Per Capita GDP (2005 PPP)	Index Value for Right to Being Insured				Index Value for Freedom from Absolute Poverty						Social Security Index Value		
		White	Black	Hispanic	Other	White	White, Non-Hispanic	Black	Hispanic	American Indian or Native Alaskan	Asian	White*	Black	Hispanic
Alabama	33378	85.9	75.2	41.0	.	100.0	100.0	67.1	72.0	86.6	98.5	92.9	71.1	56.5
Alaska	50520	75.5	.	72.4	56.1	100.0	100.0	93.4	92.4	73.1	100.0	87.7	.	82.4
Arizona	37946	83.5	.	52.3	72.4	95.8	100.0	77.0	78.8	60.3	95.2	91.8	.	65.5
Arkansas	31323	80.9	65.4	57.0	.	99.8	100.0	61.5	73.5	84.9	100.0	90.4	63.5	65.2
California	47779	83.2	72.2	54.8	76.3	93.2	98.0	78.4	82.0	81.5	94.7	90.6	75.3	68.4
Colorado	46008	81.8	65.0	48.0	68.4	93.5	97.6	76.8	72.0	75.9	91.0	89.7	70.9	60.0
Connecticut	58530	88.3	70.8	63.8	.	100.0	100.0	83.0	74.5	.	94.8	94.1	76.9	69.1
Delaware	63700	84.7	75.8	36.3	67.7	96.9	99.2	77.6	66.3	.	98.1	91.9	76.7	51.3
District of Columbia	142541	87.0	72.6	36.6	.	96.2	97.1	60.1	87.6	.	.	92.1	66.4	62.1
Florida	37678	79.6	63.9	51.4	67.3	99.2	100.0	78.4	88.9	86.2	97.7	89.8	71.2	70.1
Georgia	39762	83.4	68.1	31.7	77.3	97.6	98.8	76.1	74.8	80.6	98.9	91.1	72.1	53.2
Hawaii	43804	86.3	.	80.4	87.7	96.9	97.4	.	93.7	.	100.0	91.9	.	87.1
Idaho	33648	81.9	.	55.5	.	100.0	100.0	.	78.0	74.2	87.8	91.0	.	66.7
Illinois	44613	84.9	69.9	58.3	82.3	97.7	98.3	67.1	85.5	87.9	95.1	91.6	68.5	71.9
Indiana	36897	85.4	75.5	57.0	.	98.6	99.1	73.8	79.1	.	89.7	92.3	74.6	68.0
Iowa	40381	87.0	.	66.7	.	97.0	97.6	52.4	74.9	66.5	84.8	92.3	.	70.8
Kansas	39204	84.8	76.1	58.6	72.6	98.4	99.8	74.7	72.7	89.7	90.6	92.3	75.4	65.7
Kentucky	34236	81.5	71.4	50.1	.	92.5	92.7	64.5	70.8	.	87.7	87.1	67.9	60.5
Louisiana	39667	77.0	60.8	32.0	.	94.8	95.3	59.8	83.6	67.9	88.8	86.1	60.3	57.8
Maine	34143	87.3	.	.	.	100.0	100.0	44.1	83.2	63.9	.	93.6	.	.
Maryland	44645	86.9	73.7	38.4	77.8	100.0	100.0	89.3	94.6	92.5	100.0	93.4	81.5	66.5
Massachusetts	53389	88.1	.	77.4	.	97.7	99.3	76.1	61.4	.	88.7	93.7	.	69.4
Michigan	37034	86.5	74.7	70.9	77.7	98.4	98.9	63.9	74.9	82.5	96.3	92.7	69.3	72.9
Minnesota	46626	89.1	76.8	48.6	76.7	98.1	98.8	57.4	75.1	61.8	85.9	94.0	67.1	61.8
Mississippi	27598	83.8	66.3	40.0	.	100.0	100.0	65.0	89.7	90.0	95.1	91.9	65.7	64.8
Missouri	36746	83.3	71.1	65.2	.	98.1	98.6	71.7	81.4	72.1	89.5	90.9	71.4	73.3
Montana	31797	81.1	.	.	53.1	100.0	100.0	.	82.2	56.5	.	90.5	.	.
Nebraska	41803	84.9	64.3	54.5	66.4	96.8	97.8	56.8	75.1	42.5	.	91.3	60.6	64.8
Nevada	45337	79.5	73.6	49.8	72.9	95.7	98.3	78.6	85.0	82.4	100.0	88.9	76.1	67.4

State	2007 Per Capita GDP (2005 PPP)	Index Value for Right to Being Insured				Index Value for Freedom from Absolute Poverty						Social Security Index Value		
		White	Black	Hispanic	Other	White	White, Non- Hispanic	Black	Hispanic	American Indian or Native Alaskan	Asian	White*	Black	Hispanic
New Hampshire	42141	84.2	.	55.4	70.7	100.0	100.0	88.3	89.6	.	98.6	92.1	.	72.5
New Jersey	50797	84.5	68.8	43.8	78.8	100.0	100.0	83.0	84.5	84.3	100.0	92.3	75.9	64.2
New Mexico	34889	79.1	.	65.3	46.8	90.8	100.0	90.4	79.5	69.3	100.0	89.5	.	72.4
New York	55291	84.1	69.5	62.8	69.2	94.2	95.7	75.6	70.4	81.4	85.1	89.9	72.6	66.6
North Carolina	41778	81.4	69.9	29.7	59.9	95.7	96.4	72.3	70.6	73.3	93.2	88.9	71.1	50.2
North Dakota	39118	87.7	.	.	58.4	97.6	97.7	.	73.2	48.1	.	92.7	.	.
Ohio	38381	85.9	77.0	54.9	.	97.4	97.7	63.9	72.7	69.3	98.6	91.8	70.4	63.8
Oklahoma	33228	79.3	72.5	54.2	66.0	98.0	99.3	73.6	70.9	80.1	100.0	89.3	73.0	62.5
Oregon	43228	78.6	.	38.3	68.3	92.3	93.8	65.8	73.6	64.2	89.8	86.2	.	55.9
Pennsylvania	39635	87.2	76.2	75.8	.	98.9	99.6	70.1	61.7	73.7	91.6	93.4	73.1	68.7
Rhode Island	41203	88.3	76.4	70.1	.	97.7	99.3	77.6	63.3	.	76.6	93.8	77.0	66.7
South Carolina	32578	82.3	73.3	39.9	.	100.0	100.0	74.9	86.2	96.8	100.0	91.1	74.1	63.1
South Dakota	40135	86.3	.	47.3	60.8	97.7	97.9	.	73.6	36.2	.	92.1	.	60.4
Tennessee	38045	81.6	80.0	37.0	.	93.8	94.3	66.3	68.8	74.7	95.8	88.0	73.1	52.9
Texas	42612	78.9	63.9	44.9	67.7	89.0	97.9	73.4	71.8	81.6	93.1	88.4	68.7	58.4
Utah	36953	84.1	.	49.8	67.2	100.0	100.0	.	84.0	66.7	94.0	92.0	.	66.9
Vermont	38558	84.5	.	.	.	98.7	98.9	.	67.6	.	.	91.7	.	.
Virginia	46924	83.7	74.8	37.4	71.5	98.0	98.5	80.8	88.5	91.1	99.0	91.1	77.8	63.0
Washington	45508	84.5	.	59.3	83.2	94.4	95.9	71.4	74.1	69.2	92.5	90.2	.	66.7
West Virginia	28108	82.5	.	.	.	100.0	100.0	79.3	77.9	.	100.0	91.3	.	.
Wisconsin	39339	89.5	81.4	63.3	80.6	99.6	100.0	57.8	81.6	64.7	87.9	94.8	69.6	72.5
Wyoming	45442	78.5	.	63.6	.	97.5	97.9	.	88.8	82.7	.	88.2	.	76.2
51	51	51	33	46	30	51	51	43	51	40	43	51	33	46

D.7. Right to Social Security: Social Security Index Adjusted for Sex Discrimination by State

State	2006 GDP per Capita (2005 PPP)	Marginaliz ed Race	Value of Index: $\omega=0$	Value of Index: $\omega=1$	Value of Index: $\omega=1/2$	Difference Value Index: $\omega=1 - \omega=0$	Difference Value Index: $\omega=1/2 - \omega=0$
Alabama	33055	Hispanic	86.5	56.5	71.51	-29.99	-14.99
Alaska	50806	.	83.3	.	.	.	.
Arizona	38325	.	81.9	.	.	.	.
Arkansas	31154	Black	84.8	63.5	74.14	-21.32	-10.66
California	47471	Hispanic	80.6	68.4	74.50	-12.18	-6.09
Colorado	45998	Hispanic	82.4	60.0	71.18	-22.41	-11.21
Connecticut	57057	Hispanic	90.2	69.1	79.66	-21.03	-10.52
Delaware	65669	Hispanic	85.2	51.3	68.26	-33.94	-16.97
District of Columbia	137346	Hispanic	73.8	62.1	67.93	-11.71	-5.85
Florida	38077	Hispanic	82.8	70.1	76.49	-12.71	-6.36
Georgia	39500	Hispanic	82.1	53.2	67.67	-28.86	-14.43
Hawaii	42703	.	92.6	.	.	.	.
Idaho	33647	.	88.7	.	.	.	.
Illinois	44217	Black	85.2	68.5	76.82	-16.69	-8.34
Indiana	37037	Hispanic	89.4	68.0	78.70	-21.33	-10.66
Iowa	39929	.	90.0	.	.	.	.
Kansas	38397	Hispanic	88.5	65.7	77.08	-22.82	-11.41
Kentucky	33775	Hispanic	84.8	60.5	72.65	-24.39	-12.20
Louisiana	39127	Hispanic	76.7	57.8	67.22	-18.91	-9.45
Maine	33752	.	92.7	.	.	.	.
Maryland	43917	Hispanic	87.9	66.5	77.18	-21.41	-10.71
Massachusetts	52225	.	90.2	.	.	.	.
Michigan	37353	Black	88.2	69.3	78.77	-18.93	-9.47
Minnesota	46014	Hispanic	90.4	61.8	76.09	-28.55	-14.28
Mississippi	27315	Hispanic	84.6	64.8	74.74	-19.82	-9.91
Missouri	36518	Black	87.9	71.4	79.62	-16.51	-8.25
Montana	31067	.	88.1	.	.	.	.
Nebraska	41191	Black	87.3	60.6	73.94	-26.69	-13.34
Nevada	46385	Hispanic	82.1	67.4	74.75	-14.65	-7.33
New Hampshire	42310	.	91.3	.	.	.	.
New Jersey	50342	Hispanic	85.4	64.2	74.79	-21.24	-10.62
New Mexico	34420	.	78.3	.	.	.	.
New York	53011	Hispanic	82.3	66.6	74.45	-15.76	-7.88

North Carolina	41747	Hispanic	81.4	50.2	65.79	-31.26	-15.63
North Dakota	38108	.	88.9	.	.	.	.
Ohio	38253	Hispanic	88.4	63.8	76.14	-24.62	-12.31
Oklahoma	32302	Hispanic	84.2	62.5	73.36	-21.64	-10.82
Oregon	42521	.	82.1	.	.	.	.
Pennsylvania	39124	Hispanic	90.0	68.7	79.35	-21.22	-10.61
Rhode Island	41002	Hispanic	89.1	66.7	77.92	-22.39	-11.19
South Carolina	32516	Hispanic	86.8	63.1	74.95	-23.80	-11.90
South Dakota	39613	.	87.5	.	.	.	.
Tennessee	38231	Hispanic	83.8	52.9	68.35	-30.96	-15.48
Texas	41800	Hispanic	74.3	58.4	66.33	-15.90	-7.95
Utah	35994	.	88.8	.	.	.	.
Vermont	38019	.	90.9	.	.	.	.
Virginia	46478	Hispanic	85.9	63.0	74.43	-22.88	-11.44
Washington	44282	.	86.9	.	.	.	.
West Virginia	28144	.	90.5	.	.	.	.
Wisconsin	39135	Black	91.6	69.6	80.60	-22.00	-11.00
Wyoming	45512	.	86.9	.	.	.	.
51	51	33	51	33	33	33	33