



**FREEDOM  
BAROMETER**  
Human Rights Index

**2018**



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Publisher:

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## Human Rights Index: On Human Rights from a Liberal Perspective

Human rights are, especially after the horrific experience with totalitarian regimes in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, among the most desired political goals but also among the most disputed topics and unclear concepts. Various ideologies - right or left-wing, individualistic or collectivistic, clericalist or secularist, or nationalist or globalist – all claim to be the best in protecting and advancing human rights, as they understand them. As we research into various concepts of human rights we discover serious differences in what ideologically different actors think human rights should be, as well as in prioritizing those when mutually in conflict.

Following a famous Isaiah Berlin's distinction, as of 1958, between "positive and negative liberty", many have noticed that a number of ideological disputes about liberty, freedom, human rights, or related topics, thanked to the parallel use of two fundamentally different concepts of liberty. Many have extended Berlin's distinction between two kinds of liberty (or, as some wrote, between "liberty" and "freedom") to the field of human rights, and classified them likewise as "negative" or "positive".

Simplified, negative human rights are defined by the lack of outside coercion upon the individual whereby the only corrective factor is the need to ensure equal rights of other individuals. On the other hand, positive human rights presuppose social (or governmental) action to provide the individual with the means to make informed decisions and maintain one's own and collective well-being as a necessary prerequisite for enjoying equal rights with other members of society.

Since 1970s, theoreticians have also divided human rights into different "generations". The first generation deals mainly with civil and political rights and is largely "negative", in that it requires governments to submit to the will, interests and scrutiny of, and accountability to, the citizens who elected them, and respect the "private sphere" thereof. They were proclaimed by classical liberals in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century and enshrined in the American Declaration of Independence. They mainly cover what French revolutionaries of the 1789 meant by "liberté". The second generation is about "socio-economic" rights, which oblige governments to provide for equal chances and treatment, but also for decent basic living conditions of all their citizens. They were included into the UN's Universal Declaration of Human Rights and subsequent UN documents. They are often justified by the French Revolution's request for "égalité". And the third generation, allegedly also of inalienable human rights, meant to promote "fraternité", or in

more modern terms solidarity and social cohesion, is a variety of different rights, from clean environment to worldwide protection of cultural diversity.

Critics of extending the human rights concept beyond the scope set by classical liberalism (rights to life, liberty, property and pursuit of happiness, coupled with accountability of governments to citizens who elected them for the sake of protection of those rights) claimed that all or most of the “second and third generation” human rights have been in essence “positive” rights. Therefore, in order to be protected for some, those rights required government intervention against rights of other people, with which very often first generation rights were vindicated. Moreover, many autocrats around the world claimed that neglecting freedom of speech or press or association, or even questioning the right to life, were necessary so as to advance some of the second generation rights such as welfare of the poorest citizens, or development goals. Today, many people, even in liberal democracies, especially on the political left, are ready to robustly attack freedom of speech, or property rights, for the sake of protection of various disadvantaged social groups.

Human rights seem to be in great peril across the European continent, not to mention other parts of the world, more than ever since the fall of the Berlin Wall. The surge in populist narrative undermines the respect for human rights since it dismantles the institutional framework and decreases accountability and efficiency of politicians and state officials. Challenges are multiplying and the decline is visible even in some EU-member countries.

Measuring human freedom is a complex task. Freedom Barometer team holds that - when talking about freedom of the individual from a liberal perspective - economic freedom, political freedom and rule of law are its most basic ingredients. Respect for human rights is a necessary element of the rule of law. To establish rule of law, not just any legislation is to be carried and thoroughly and professionally implemented, but that legislation must hold every citizen and every human being as equal in rights and responsibilities.

Various aspects of human rights are monitored by thousands of GOs, NGOs or other watchdogs. Oftentimes, especially by left-leaning monitors, human rights are primarily evaluated through the concept of “positive rights” and by judging the implementation of their second and/or third “generation”. More to it, those two sets of human rights are usually perceived in a collectivistic key, even when it is possible to give them an individualistic meaning. On the other hand, right-wing critics sometimes tend to dismiss the entire concept of human rights, i.e. refuse them all, justifying it by the alleged inherently collectivistic nature of all human rights proclaimed during the last 50 or 70 years.

To establish a tool for measuring human rights on the European continent (and some related Central Asian republics), in the first decades of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, Freedom Barometer team followed the classic liberal concepts of human rights and strongly, even though not exclusively, focused on “negative” human rights.

Human safety and security are the best example of the negative rights. It is the duty of the government to protect basic safety and security of the people, both against foreign aggression (through defense sector) and against home-born infringements (through police, judiciary or other parts of the law enforcement sector). Crime (violent or fraudulent), and above all armed conflicts, are the most aggressive attacks on human freedom, dignity and basic human rights. Therefore, peace-seeking, as well as post-conflict transitional justice, are important ingredients of the struggle for human rights. Although slavery was officially abolished by 19<sup>th</sup> century, modern slavery still exists in forms of human trafficking for the purposes of forced labor, sex exploitation or organ trade. People killed, or permanently incapacitated, or turned into slaves, are deprived of all or most of their other human rights.

Education is but an exception to the rule of strict adherence to negative rights. To finance at least the primary and secondary education of minors, government needs to tax people and to at least monitor the school curricula, even if it, preferably, refrains from running public-owned schools. Various aspects of access to education are included into the Human Rights Index because of the notion that all human beings must be given chance at the start of their lives, while in the modern world lack of any education completely disqualifies a person from the job market, from social and cultural life and from most of the opportunities for development of their skills and self-realization. Hence, even though education in principle should be left primarily to teachers and students, and their families and civil society, government has a role of making sure that no one is left out regardless of their own socio-economic background. Non-discrimination, on gender, ethnic or other grounds, as well as proper civic education, is especially important in this field of governance, because the consequences are more lasting than in many other ones, and are often irreparable during later life.

Individual people by birth, or upbringing and education, or personal cultural choice, belong to various racial, ethnic, national, linguistic, cultural, religious, or life-style groups. People who follow the majority patterns usually have no problems in most countries. It is the treatment of minorities that distinguishes a human-rights` friendly from a human-rights` hostile country or other social environment. Whether or not people have been equal, regardless of their skin-color, or their ethno-linguistic background, or religion they practice or refuse to practice - that has been the classical test of tolerance in a community, of its openness, and ultimately of its respect for human rights.

Nowadays, the respect of the rights of sexual minorities has thereby become a sort of litmus test. If people so different from others in some of the most intimate details are treated as equal, left in peace to live their lives as and with whom they wished, while enjoying civil rights and social benefits same as others, then there is a high probability that principles of individual freedom are highly respected in the particular social environment. To the contrary, if LGBTs are scapegoats, guilty of all social ills, there is a high probability that particular society is heading towards divisions, social conflicts and discrimination of even a broader populace. Countries in Europe thereby vastly differ, from those where Prime Ministers or other dignitaries attend LGBT Pride rallies, to those where concentration camps and black-listing with the police are established for members of sexual minorities.

Finally, a “minority” which is actually a majority are women. Gender equality means women having all legal rights as men, but it also means that governments at all levels care about specific needs of each and every group of citizens, be it in employment, health care or protection from violence.

All above mentioned rights are both individual and group rights. What distinguishes liberals from other political and ideological streams is not the notion that there are no groups` but just individual rights, but the notion that all group rights are derived from individual rights and depend on them. Groups should be considered by governments as entities worth concern in as much as their members freely and voluntarily belong to them. Individual rights have priority over group rights, which is especially important to acknowledge in the fields of ethnic and religious rights.

Personal rights of the individual also include all kinds of human creation and expression, be it art, scientific research, academic activity, or political talk or civic initiative. They are closely linked to freedom of the press and media, academic freedom and lack of formal or informal censorship. Those rights are the basis for the freedom of association, whereby people align freely in pursuit of their personal and societal goals so as to achieve them in cooperation with others, forming all varieties of civil society, in the physical world, or in modern days also online. Smart and non-biased government regulation, instead of government control, makes a difference between respect and repression of those human rights.

Last but not least, liberals warn that no aspect of human freedom, including human rights, can and should be treated independently from other aspects of freedom. Contrary to the leftists` illusion that respect for human rights is possible on the long run without economic freedoms, especially without the respect for private property rights, or rightists` illusion that opposite is possible on the long run, liberals insist on indivisibility of human rights and freedoms. Interdependence



of all aspects of freedom has been proven both in theory and practice. Whereby there is too large public sector and no economic autonomy of the individuals and companies, and where there is not enough dispersion of economic power, democratic political sphere cannot be saved from corruptive predators, judiciary cannot remain independent, and individual human rights are at the mercy of the omnipotent government clique. Simply put, if even the furniture in your bedroom belongs to the government, how much worth is its pledge to protect LGBT equality? The latter might, and as historic evidence shows will, be scrapped whenever it suits narrow interests of those who possess everything in the name but not in the interest of everyone. Likewise, if there is not even a freedom to divorce, or freedom to say or write or paint or put online what you think or feel, how secure might be the freedom to establish, manage or close down commercial companies?

Human Rights Index tries to treat human rights as a liberal issue, thus to monitor, measure, evaluate and comment on them primarily from the point of view of an individual human being in a certain country of Europe, Eurasia or Central Asia. And then, to compare, so as to incentivize governments and civil societies to compete and improve.

## Human Rights Index and Other Measures of Well-being

The Human Rights Index is a newly developed tool whose aim is to quantify the level of protection of human rights in European countries. The long history of human species is full of stories of actual struggle of unprivileged groups and individuals for greater respect of human rights, but also slow gradual improvements that came through social, economic and political changes. Although there are many philosophical and legal debates regarding the exact nature of human rights and the ways of their protection, there are surprisingly few attempts to quantify their nature. This, however, is not so surprising when one takes into account the somewhat fluid and ever expanding nature of human rights. With several layers of human rights, which can even be contradictory, it is not easy to navigate through these waters.

An instrument that measures the level of attainment of protection of human rights should, at least in theory, go hand in hand with other variables that are usually considered as beneficial to a wider society. These variables are connected to the nature of judiciary and legal processes, and the political and economic systems, most notably rule of law, democratic procedures and market economy.

Human rights cannot be adequately protected in countries where there is no adequate judiciary protection – therefore, variables such as judiciary independence and the rule of law should closely resemble the situation with human rights protection. The rule of law is not all about judiciary – in modern societies, competent state administration implements enacted legislation in practice and safeguards the rule of law. If government administration is ineffective, clientelistic or corrupt, this basically means that human rights protection is hard to be established or preserved. Democratic regimes, in order to regain or stay in power, need to hear the voice of the people and adhere to their tastes: this effectively means that in democratic societies human rights will be better protected in practice, since this affects a large body of voters who can cast their ballots freely and support or remove from power politicians that abuse their power and infringe on human rights of the populace at large.

Economic freedom and property rights, often overlooked in discussions on the nature of the political and legal regime, should also be linked to human rights. Property rights are not only human rights per se, but coupled with economic freedom these two provide for equilibrium of power within a society. Any

benevolent state that is the titular of all property and capital leads to tyranny in the long run. If politicians control who can be economically active and in what way, it provides them with too much power, and that seldom ends well for political and personal freedoms, as history showed us in many occasions. Economic prosperity should also be connected with human rights in this regard: a hungry person cares little for other things apart from making ends meet and providing food for the family table. In more economically affluent societies the question of human rights protection should have more proponents, and fewer opponents. Public consumption should also be connected to this question: positive human rights need government intervention since they do not entail freedom from oppression but also freedom from deprivation. That way, countries with a higher respect for human rights should have higher overall government spending. But this should not be the case with the HRI, since it is focused on "negative rights".

Human Rights Index is a new instrument, tailored to take into account the situation in Europe and Eurasia. HRI includes all European countries (apart from Belarus, Kosovo and several micro states: the Vatican, Monaco, San Marino, Andorra and Lichtenstein), Turkey, countries from the Caucasus, coupled with Tajikistan and Kyrgyz Republic. In total, this means that there are precisely 45 countries within the scope of the Human Rights Index.

In order to see if this new instrument, that supposedly measures human rights, fulfills these assumptions, we have calculated the correlation between the Human Rights Index scores and the data for the above mentioned variables.

### **Economic Variables**

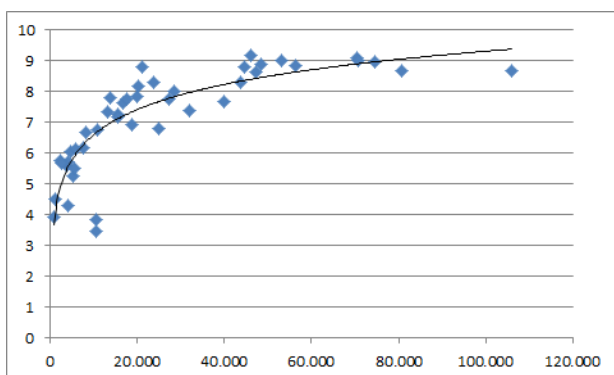
As economic variables, we chose:

1. the GDP per capita in current USD (World Economic Outlook, International Monetary Fund)
2. the level of public expenditures in GDP (World Economic Outlook, International Monetary Fund)
3. the strength of property rights protection (Economic Freedom in the World, Fraser Institute)
4. the level of economic freedom (Economic Freedom in the World, Fraser Institute).

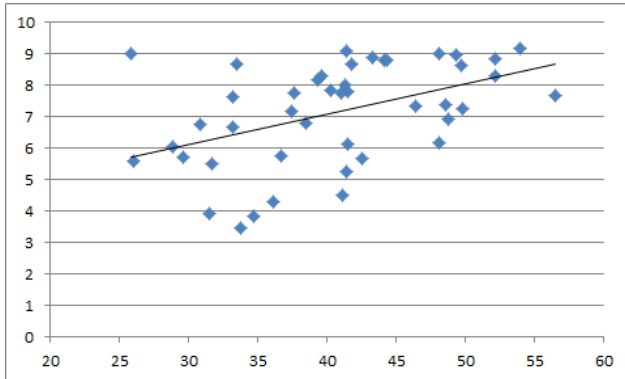
As the correlation matrix shows, apart from the level of public expenditures, these variables have strong positive correlation with the level of human rights protection. Property rights protection shows the strongest correlation (0,83), followed by GDP per capita (0,75), economic freedom (0,61) and public expenditures (0,45). These correlations are better showed graphically on the subsequent charts.

	<i>HRI</i>	<i>GDP per capita</i>	<i>Public Expenditures</i>	<i>Property Rights</i>	<i>Economic Freedom</i>
<i>HRI</i>	1				
<i>GDP per capita</i>	0,745066	1			
<i>Public expenditures</i>	0,44903	0,314333215	1		
<i>Property Rights</i>	0,829102	0,865697332	0,32214697	1	
<i>Economic Freedom</i>	0,613678	0,520258044	-0,149066082	0,686964596	1

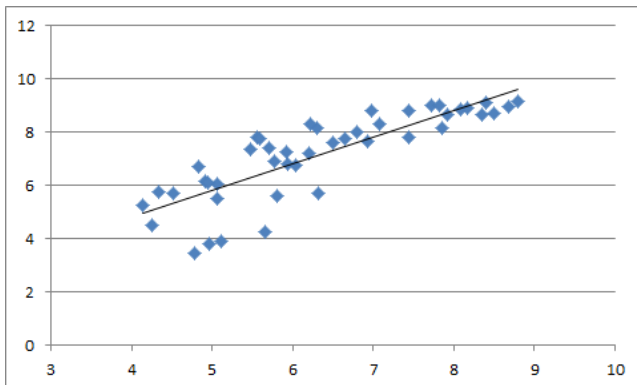
**GDP per capita (X axis) and the Human Rights Index (Y axis)**



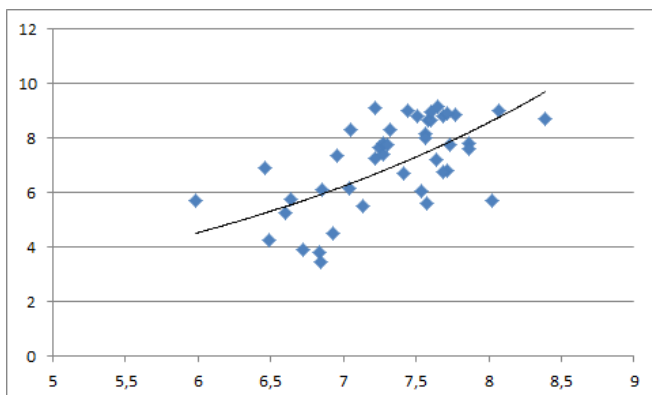
**Public Expenditures (X axis) and the Human Rights Index (Y axis)**



**Property Rights (X axis) and the Human Rights Index (Y axis)**



## Economic Freedom (X axis) and the Human Rights Index (Y axis)



## Rule of Law Variables

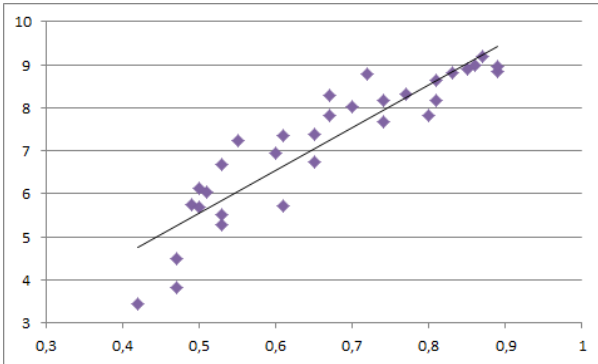
As variables in the field of rule of law, we chose:

1. strength of rule of law (Rule of Law Index, World Justice Project)
2. independence of judiciary (Judicial Independence, World Economic Forum)
3. perceived level of corruption (Corruption Perception Index, Transparency International)
4. administration effectiveness (World Governance Indicators, World Bank).

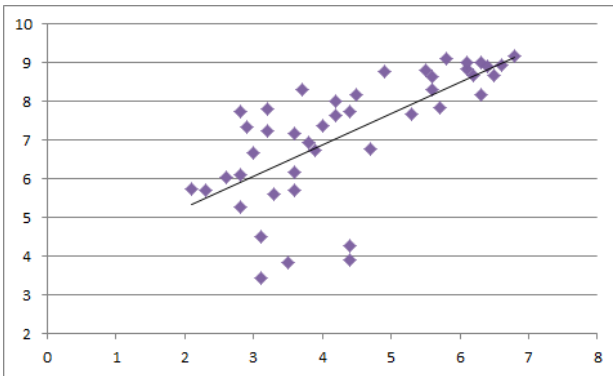
As the correlation matrix below shows, all four of these variables show a strong positive correlation with the Human Rights Index. Rule of Law Index, Corruption and Administration Effectiveness show the strongest correlation (0,91; 0,89 and 0,90 respectively), followed by Judicial Independence (0,69). These correlations are better showed graphically on the subsequent charts.

	<i>HRI</i>	<i>Rule of Law Index</i>	<i>Judicial Independence</i>	<i>Corruption</i>	<i>Administration effectiveness</i>
HRI	1				
Rule of Law Index	0,910155	1			
Judicial Independence	0,691312	0,935733695	1		
Corruption	0,891699	0,969424207	0,868803552	1	
Administration Effectiveness	0,896663	0,930242156	0,813500082	0,960464363	1

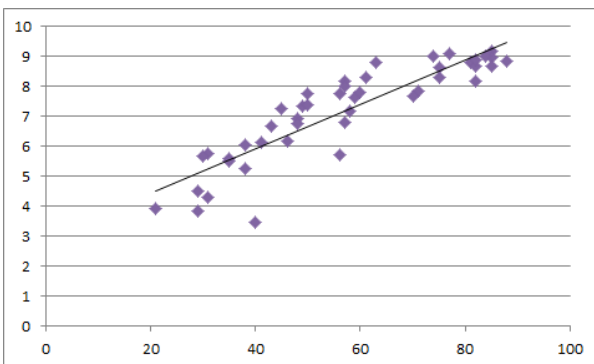
**The Rule of Law Index (X axis) and the Human Rights Index (Y axis)**



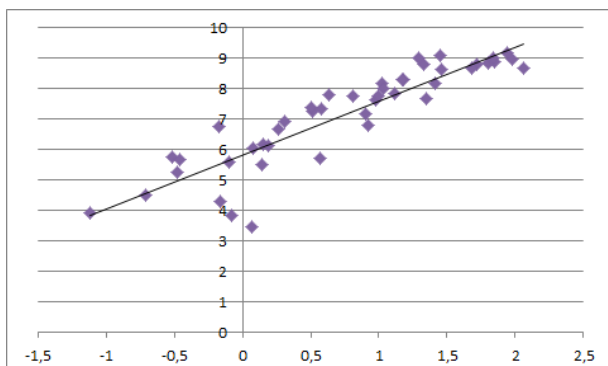
**Judicial Independence (X axis) and the Human Rights Index (Y axis)**



**The Corruption Perception Index (X axis) and the Human Rights Index (Y axis)**



## Administration Effectiveness (X axis) and the Human Rights Index (Y axis)



## Political Variables

As variables in the field of political system and social development, we chose:

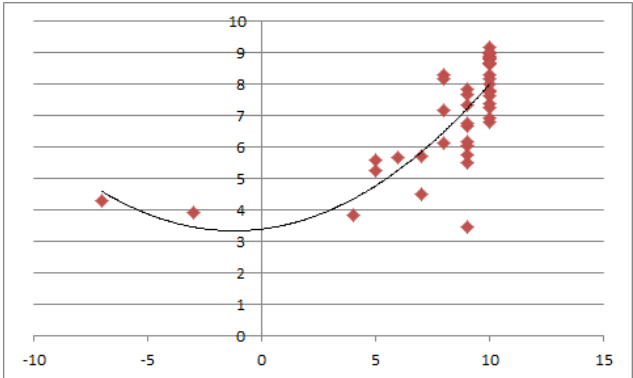
1. democracy (Polity IV database)
2. political freedom (Freedom in the World, Freedom House)
3. social development (Human Development Index, World Bank)

As the correlation matrix below shows, these three variables also show a strong positive correlation with the Human Rights Index. Freedom House and HDI show the strongest correlation of 0,94 and 0,88 respectively; while the Polity IV score is somewhat weaker, with the correlation coefficient of 0,65. These correlations are better showed graphically on the subsequent charts.

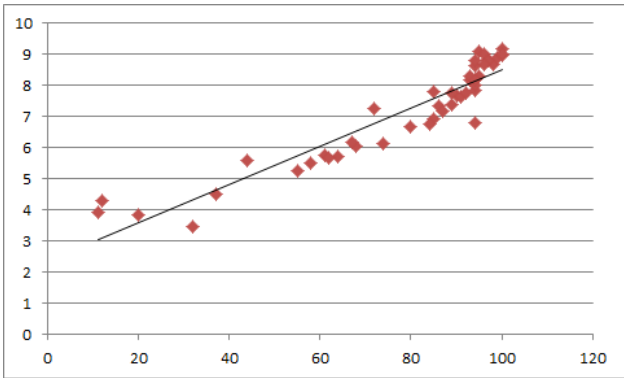
	<i>HRI</i>	<i>Polity IV</i>	<i>Freedomhouse</i>	<i>HDI</i>
<i>HRI</i>	1			
<i>Polity IV</i>	0,650974	1		
<i>Freedomhouse</i>	0,937482	0,797793	1	
<i>HDI</i>	0,881835	0,59487	0,832850036	1



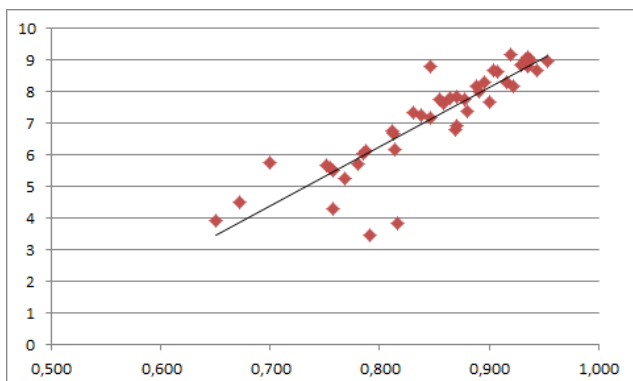
The Polity IV (X axis) and the Human Rights Index (Y axis)



Freedom House Freedom in the World (X axis) and the Human Rights Index (Y axis)



## The Human Development Index (X axis) and the Human Rights Index (Y axis)



## Final Thoughts

A high correlation coefficient has been attested for all proposed variables apart from the level of public consumption, as expected. The public consumption level deviates from the pattern because the main focus of the Human Rights Index is to measure negative instead of positive rights. In case of a would-be instrument more focused on positive rights, a high correlation between these two variables would have been expected.

These correlation coefficients support the idea that the Human Rights Index measures human rights relatively well: countries that are more affluent, that have established a decent level of rule of law, that have effective public administration, low level of corruption, strong political freedoms and democratic institutions, tend to have higher level of human rights protection than those which do not.

Correlation does not mean causation, however. Correlation coefficients between similar variables that we used are quite high (meaning that they measure similar things in a similar manner, such as the Rule of Law Index and Judicial Independence); but also between other variables that measure different areas. Further investigation in the matter is therefore advised in order to pinpoint exactly the determinants of human rights protection. This is a small effort in that direction.

## Methodology of the Human Rights Index

Human Rights Index (HRI) has a task to quantify the level of protection of human rights in European countries. Its final score is represented on a 1 – 10 scale, where 1 means that human rights are least protected and 10 that they are most protected.

The Human Rights Index (HRI) scores countries in 4 wide areas:

1. Personal Safety
2. Access to Education
3. Tolerance and Inclusion
4. Personal Rights

Each of these sub-indexes consists of several variables, whose values have been transformed to represent a 1 -10 scale. Apart from just one variable (LGBT Rights), all the data were taken from other reputable sources that are in public domain. In that case, any potential bias stemming from the authors was minimized, while it is also possible to cross check the HRI data. The total number of variables used to construct the HRI is 11.

### Personal Safety

- Societal safety and security (Fragile State Index, Fund for Peace)

10 - Value

- Human trafficking (Trafficking in Persons Report, US Department of State)

Tier 1 = 10, Tier 2 = 6.66; Tier 2 Watch List = 3.33; Tier 3 = 0

### Access to Education

- Quality of Education (Global Competitiveness Report, World Economic Forum)

Value / 7 \* 10

- Secondary School Gross Enrollment Rate (Global Competitiveness Report, World Economic Forum)

Value / 10; if Value is larger than 100, then 10.

- Inequality of Attainment of Education (Inequality in Education, Human Development Index)

$(\text{Max Value} - \text{Value}) / (\text{Max Value} - \text{Min Value}) * 10$ ; Max=40, Min= 1.4

### **Tolerance and Inclusion**

- Group Grievances (Fragile State Index, Fund for Peace)

10 - Value

- LGBT rights (Qualitative analysis of LGBT legislation, FNF)

Value / 14 \* 10

- Equality of Women (Gender Inequality Index, Human Development Index)

$(\text{Max Value} - \text{Value}) / (\text{Max Value} - \text{Min Value}) * 10$ ; Max=0.66, Min= 0.016

### **Personal Rights**

- Personal Autonomy (Freedom in the World, Freedom House)

Value / 16 \* 10

- Freedom of Expression (Freedom in the World, Freedom House)

Value / 16 \* 10

- Freedom of Assembly (Freedom in the World, Freedom House)

Value / 12 \* 10

The HRI has compiled data from 2010 – 2018 for almost all European and Central Asian countries: out of these, only Belarus, Kosovo, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan remain unscored, due to data limitations. In total, there are 45 countries that are currently covered by the Human Rights Index.

## Country Rankings in the Human Rights Index 2018

Rank	Country	Human Rights Index	Distance to Frontier
1.	Finland	9,18	0,00
2.	Iceland	9,10	0,08
3.	Ireland	9,00	0,18
4.	Sweden	9,00	0,18
5.	Norway	8,95	0,23
6.	Netherlands	8,90	0,28
7.	Denmark	8,84	0,34
8.	Germany	8,82	0,36
9.	Portugal	8,79	0,39
10.	Switzerland	8,69	0,49
11.	Luxembourg	8,67	0,51
12.	Austria	8,64	0,54
13.	Belgium	8,31	0,87
14.	Slovenia	8,30	0,88
15.	Czech Republic	8,17	1,01
16.	United Kingdom	8,17	1,01
17.	Spain	8,02	1,16
18.	Estonia	7,83	1,35
19.	Poland	7,81	1,37
20.	Slovakia	7,75	1,43
21.	Malta	7,74	1,44
22.	France	7,68	1,50
23.	Lithuania	7,63	1,55
24.	Italy	7,39	1,79
25.	Croatia	7,35	1,83
26.	Hungary	7,24	1,94
27.	Latvia	7,19	1,99
28.	Greece	6,93	2,25
29.	Cyprus	6,79	2,39
30.	Romania	6,75	2,43
31.	Bulgaria	6,69	2,49
32.	Montenegro	6,17	3,01
33.	Serbia	6,12	3,06

34.	Albania	6,04	3,14
35.	Moldova	5,74	3,44
36.	Georgia	5,72	3,46
37.	Ukraine	5,69	3,49
38.	Armenia	5,61	3,57
39.	Macedonia	5,51	3,67
40.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5,27	3,91
41.	Kyrgyzstan	4,50	4,68
42.	Azerbaijan	4,28	4,90
43.	Tajikistan	3,91	5,27
44.	Russia	3,83	5,35
45.	Turkey	3,45	5,73

## Sub index Country Rankings: Personal Safety

Rank	Country	Personal Safety	Distance to Frontier
1.	Austria	9,20	0,00
2.	Switzerland	9,12	0,08
3.	Portugal	8,96	0,24
4.	Netherlands	8,80	0,40
5.	Slovenia	8,72	0,48
6.	Denmark	8,64	0,56
7.	Finland	8,64	0,56
8.	Luxembourg	8,64	0,56
9.	Poland	8,56	0,64
10.	Slovakia	8,56	0,64
11.	Iceland	8,53	0,67
12.	Norway	8,40	0,80
13.	Germany	8,32	0,88
14.	Ireland	8,32	0,88
15.	Sweden	8,32	0,88
16.	Belgium	8,08	1,12
17.	Czech Republic	7,92	1,28
18.	United Kingdom	7,84	1,36
19.	Spain	7,76	1,44
20.	Lithuania	7,52	1,68
21.	France	7,36	1,84
22.	Hungary	7,17	2,03
23.	Latvia	6,93	2,27
24.	Romania	6,93	2,27
25.	Estonia	6,69	2,51
26.	Croatia	6,53	2,67
27.	Malta	6,45	2,75
28.	Italy	6,40	2,80
29.	Cyprus	5,81	3,39
30.	Greece	5,73	3,47
31.	Armenia	5,60	3,60
32.	Albania	5,57	3,63
33.	Montenegro	5,47	3,73



34.	Bulgaria	5,23	3,97
35.	Macedonia	4,85	4,35
36.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,77	4,43
37.	Georgia	4,56	4,64
38.	Azerbaijan	4,37	4,83
39.	Serbia	4,27	4,93
40.	Kyrgyzstan	4,13	5,07
41.	Tajikistan	3,97	5,23
42.	Moldova	3,79	5,41
43.	Ukraine	3,25	5,95
44.	Turkey	2,96	6,24
45.	Russia	0,88	8,32

## Sub index Country Rankings: Access to Education

Rank	Country	Access to Education	Distance to Frontier
1.	Germany	9,61	0,00
2.	Finland	9,21	0,40
3.	Norway	8,88	0,73
4.	Iceland	8,82	0,79
5.	Ireland	8,80	0,81
6.	Switzerland	8,64	0,97
7.	Estonia	8,62	0,99
8.	Denmark	8,61	1,00
9.	Netherlands	8,55	1,06
10.	United Kingdom	8,52	1,09
11.	Sweden	8,43	1,18
12.	Czech Republic	8,39	1,22
13.	Slovenia	8,23	1,38
14.	Russia	8,17	1,44
15.	Latvia	8,14	1,47
16.	Austria	7,96	1,65
17.	Ukraine	7,94	1,67
18.	Moldova	7,85	1,76
19.	Georgia	7,84	1,77
20.	Malta	7,80	1,81
21.	Portugal	7,71	1,90
22.	Luxembourg	7,68	1,93
23.	Slovakia	7,67	1,94
24.	Hungary	7,60	2,01
25.	Belgium	7,57	2,04
26.	Spain	7,55	2,06
27.	Armenia	7,52	2,09
28.	Poland	7,44	2,17
29.	Lithuania	7,40	2,21
30.	France	7,32	2,29
31.	Bulgaria	7,29	2,32
32.	Croatia	7,26	2,35
33.	Azerbaijan	7,20	2,41

34.	Tajikistan	7,04	2,57
35.	Kyrgyzstan	7,03	2,58
36.	Romania	6,98	2,63
37.	Montenegro	6,79	2,82
38.	Greece	6,66	2,95
39.	Serbia	6,61	3,00
40.	Italy	6,52	3,09
41.	Albania	6,24	3,37
42.	Cyprus	6,08	3,53
43.	Macedonia	5,78	3,83
44.	Turkey	5,37	4,24
45.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,98	4,63

## Sub index Country Rankings: Tolerance and Inclusion

Rank	Country	Tolerance & Inclusion	Distance to Frontier
1.	Sweden	9,24	0,00
2.	Iceland	9,06	0,18
3.	Finland	8,87	0,37
4.	Ireland	8,87	0,37
5.	Portugal	8,69	0,55
6.	Norway	8,52	0,72
7.	Luxembourg	8,34	0,90
8.	Denmark	8,32	0,92
9.	Netherlands	8,27	0,97
10.	Belgium	7,99	1,25
11.	Germany	7,76	1,48
12.	Austria	7,63	1,61
13.	Spain	7,45	1,79
14.	Switzerland	7,41	1,83
15.	Slovenia	7,28	1,96
16.	Italy	7,26	1,98
17.	France	7,15	2,09
18.	Malta	7,12	2,12
19.	United Kingdom	6,97	2,27
20.	Czech Republic	6,80	2,44
21.	Greece	6,65	2,59
22.	Croatia	6,64	2,60
23.	Lithuania	6,50	2,74
24.	Estonia	6,44	2,80
25.	Poland	6,09	3,15
26.	Cyprus	5,90	3,34
27.	Bulgaria	5,75	3,49
28.	Hungary	5,70	3,54
29.	Slovakia	5,38	3,86
30.	Albania	5,25	3,99
31.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5,22	4,02
32.	Serbia	5,22	4,02
33.	Macedonia	5,01	4,23

34.	Montenegro	4,93	4,31
35.	Moldova	4,74	4,50
36.	Latvia	4,72	4,52
37.	Ukraine	4,68	4,56
38.	Romania	4,60	4,64
39.	Armenia	3,89	5,35
40.	Georgia	3,89	5,35
41.	Azerbaijan	3,82	5,42
42.	Russia	3,34	5,90
43.	Tajikistan	2,84	6,40
44.	Kyrgyzstan	2,38	6,86
45.	Turkey	2,19	7,05

## Sub index Country Rankings: Personal Rights

Rank	Country	Personal Rights	Distance to Frontier
1.	Finland	10,00	0,00
2.	Iceland	10,00	0,00
3.	Ireland	10,00	0,00
4.	Luxembourg	10,00	0,00
5.	Netherlands	10,00	0,00
6.	Norway	10,00	0,00
7.	Sweden	10,00	0,00
8.	Austria	9,79	0,21
9.	Denmark	9,79	0,21
10.	Portugal	9,76	0,24
11.	Belgium	9,58	0,42
12.	Czech Republic	9,58	0,42
13.	Estonia	9,58	0,42
14.	Germany	9,58	0,42
15.	Malta	9,58	0,42
16.	Switzerland	9,58	0,42
17.	Cyprus	9,38	0,62
18.	Italy	9,38	0,62
19.	Slovakia	9,38	0,62
20.	United Kingdom	9,38	0,62
21.	Spain	9,31	0,69
22.	Poland	9,17	0,83
23.	Lithuania	9,10	0,90
24.	Croatia	8,96	1,04
25.	Latvia	8,96	1,04
26.	Slovenia	8,96	1,04
27.	France	8,89	1,11
28.	Greece	8,68	1,32
29.	Bulgaria	8,47	1,53
30.	Hungary	8,47	1,53
31.	Romania	8,47	1,53
32.	Serbia	8,40	1,60
33.	Montenegro	7,50	2,50

34.	Albania	7,08	2,92
35.	Ukraine	6,88	3,12
36.	Georgia	6,60	3,40
37.	Moldova	6,60	3,40
38.	Macedonia	6,39	3,61
39.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	6,11	3,89
40.	Armenia	5,42	4,58
41.	Kyrgyzstan	4,44	5,56
42.	Turkey	3,54	6,46
43.	Russia	2,92	7,08
44.	Tajikistan	1,81	8,19
45.	Azerbaijan	1,74	8,26

## Country Scorecards

# Albania

GDP per capita USD	GDP per capita USD PPP	Human Development Index	Population (thousands)
4 580	12 500	0.785 (rank 68)	2,876

Albania Score 2018	Regional Average Score	Best Performer Score	Albania 2017 Score	Score Trend
<b>6,04</b>	6,24	9,18	6,11	-

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>Human Rights Index</b>	<b>6,04</b>	<b>6,11</b>	<b>5,90</b>	<b>5,81</b>	<b>5,42</b>	<b>5,58</b>	<b>5,53</b>	<b>5,49</b>
<b>Personal Safety</b>	5,57	5,81	5,57	5,33	4,27	5,01	5,01	5,01
<b>Access to Education</b>	6,24	6,35	5,89	5,70	5,52	5,7	5,25	5,28
<b>Tolerance and Inclusion</b>	5,25	5,19	5,06	5,12	5,10	4,79	4,79	4,79
<b>Personal Rights</b>	7,08	7,08	7,08	7,08	6,81	6,81	7,08	6,81



# Armenia

GDP per capita USD	GDP per capita USD PPP	Human Development Index	Population (thousands)
3 860	9 450	0.755 (rank 83)	2,991

Armenia Score 2018	Regional Average Score	Best Performer Score	Armenia 2017 Score	Score Trend
<b>5,61</b>	4,91	9,18	5,79	-

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>Human Rights Index</b>	<b>5,61</b>	<b>5,79</b>	<b>5,72</b>	<b>5,56</b>	<b>5,44</b>	<b>5,26</b>	<b>5,14</b>	<b>5,09</b>
<b>Personal Safety</b>	5,60	6,00	5,76	5,52	5,76	5,17	5,17	5,25
<b>Access to Education</b>	7,52	7,74	7,64	7,62	6,99	6,89	6,79	6,53
<b>Tolerance and Inclusion</b>	3,89	4,02	4,04	3,90	3,79	3,76	3,66	3,66
<b>Personal Rights</b>	5,42	5,42	5,42	5,21	5,21	5,21	4,93	4,93

# Austria

GDP per capita USD	GDP per capita USD PPP	Human Development Index	Population (thousands)
47 290	49 870	0.908 (rank 20)	8,815

Austria Score 2018	Regional Average Score	Best Performer Score	Austria 2017 Score	Score Trend
<b>8,64</b>	8,54	9,18	8,65	-

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>Human Rights Index</b>	<b>8,64</b>	<b>8,65</b>	<b>8,54</b>	<b>8,52</b>	<b>8,59</b>	<b>8,54</b>	<b>8,62</b>	<b>8,65</b>
<b>Personal Safety</b>	9,20	9,04	9,12	8,88	9,12	8,88	9,12	9,12
<b>Access to Education</b>	7,96	8,25	8,06	8,41	8,59	8,57	8,60	8,70
<b>Tolerance and Inclusion</b>	7,63	7,53	7,18	7,01	6,85	6,92	6,99	6,99
<b>Personal Rights</b>	9,79	9,79	9,79	9,79	9,79	9,79	9,79	9,79

# Azerbaijan

GDP per capita USD	GDP per capita USD PPP	Human Development Index	Population (thousands)
4 140	17 500	0.757 (rank 80)	9,822

Azerbaijan Score 2018	Regional Average Score	Best Performer Score	Azerbaijan 2017 Score	Score Trend
<b>4,28</b>	4,91	9,18	4,19	+

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>Human Rights Index</b>	<b>4,28</b>	<b>4,19</b>	<b>4,20</b>	<b>4,19</b>	<b>4,24</b>	<b>3,77</b>	<b>4,02</b>	<b>3,94</b>
<b>Personal Safety</b>	4,37	4,21	3,97	3,73	3,81	3,31	3,07	2,83
<b>Access to Education</b>	7,20	6,87	6,58	6,58	6,57	5,28	5,72	5,79
<b>Tolerance and Inclusion</b>	3,82	3,74	3,87	3,79	3,73	3,64	3,54	3,41
<b>Personal Rights</b>	1,74	1,94	2,36	2,64	2,85	2,85	3,75	3,75

# Belgium

GDP per capita USD	GDP per capita USD PPP	Human Development Index	Population (thousands)
43 580	46 550	0.916 (rank 17)	11,352

Belgium Score 2018	Regional Average Score	Best Performer Score	Belgium 2017 Score	Score Trend
<b>8,31</b>	8,54	9,18	8,44	-

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>Human Rights Index</b>	<b>8,31</b>	<b>8,44</b>	<b>8,37</b>	<b>8,36</b>	<b>8,42</b>	<b>8,49</b>	<b>8,54</b>	<b>8,58</b>
<b>Personal Safety</b>	8,08	8,48	8,40	8,16	8,40	8,16	8,40	8,56
<b>Access to Education</b>	7,57	7,80	7,52	7,77	8,01	8,33	8,38	8,38
<b>Tolerance and Inclusion</b>	7,99	7,91	7,97	7,92	7,70	7,68	7,59	7,59
<b>Personal Rights</b>	9,58	9,58	9,58	9,58	9,58	9,79	9,79	9,79

# Bosnia and Herzegovina

GDP per capita USD	GDP per capita USD PPP	Human Development Index	Population (thousands)
5 150	12 700	0.768 (rank 77)	3,507

Bosnia and Herzegovina Score 2018	Regional Average Score	Best Performer Score	Bosnia and Herzegovina 2017 Score	Score Trend
<b>5,27</b>	6,24	9,18	5,18	+

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>Human Rights Index</b>	<b>5,27</b>	<b>5,18</b>	<b>5,46</b>	<b>5,23</b>	<b>5,38</b>	<b>4,70</b>	<b>4,83</b>	<b>4,75</b>
<b>Personal Safety</b>	4,77	4,61	4,37	3,47	4,21	3,97	4,40	4,24
<b>Access to Education</b>	4,98	5,03	6,55	6,71	6,71	4,47	4,71	4,44
<b>Tolerance and Inclusion</b>	5,22	4,98	4,81	4,64	4,49	4,24	4,11	4,01
<b>Personal Rights</b>	6,11	6,11	6,11	6,11	6,11	6,11	6,11	6,32

# Bulgaria

GDP per capita USD	GDP per capita USD PPP	Human Development Index	Population (thousands)
8 060	21 700	0.813 (rank 51)	7,061

Bulgaria Score 2018	Regional Average Score	Best Performer Score	Bulgaria 2017 Score	Score Trend
<b>6,69</b>	6,24	9,18	6,76	-

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>Human Rights Index</b>	<b>6,69</b>	<b>6,76</b>	<b>6,60</b>	<b>6,67</b>	<b>6,61</b>	<b>6,44</b>	<b>6,43</b>	<b>6,39</b>
<b>Personal Safety</b>	5,23	5,63	5,39	5,81	5,57	5,65	5,41	5,25
<b>Access to Education</b>	7,29	7,28	6,99	6,97	6,87	6,31	6,30	6,39
<b>Tolerance and Inclusion</b>	5,75	5,67	5,76	5,63	5,75	5,54	5,73	5,67
<b>Personal Rights</b>	8,47	8,47	8,26	8,26	8,26	8,26	8,26	8,26

# Croatia

GDP per capita USD	GDP per capita USD PPP	Human Development Index	Population (thousands)
13 140	24 400	0.831 (rank 46)	4,149

Croatia Score 2018	Regional Average Score	Best Performer Score	Croatia 2017 Score	Score Trend
<b>7,35</b>	6,24	9,18	7,36	-

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>Human Rights Index</b>	<b>7,35</b>	<b>7,36</b>	<b>6,98</b>	<b>6,83</b>	<b>6,79</b>	<b>6,86</b>	<b>6,93</b>	<b>6,95</b>
<b>Personal Safety</b>	6,53	6,37	6,13	5,73	5,49	6,24	6,48	6,48
<b>Access to Education</b>	7,26	7,41	6,08	6,13	6,13	6,04	6,04	6,02
<b>Tolerance and Inclusion</b>	6,64	6,68	6,74	6,50	6,57	6,21	6,25	6,35
<b>Personal Rights</b>	8,96	8,96	8,96	8,96	8,96	8,96	8,96	8,96

# Cyprus

GDP per capita USD	GDP per capita USD PPP	Human Development Index	Population (thousands)
24 980	37 000	0.869 (rank 32)	0,853

Cyprus Score 2018	Regional Average Score	Best Performer Score	Cyprus 2017 Score	Score Trend
<b>6,79</b>	7,02	9,18	6,98	-

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>Human Rights Index</b>	<b>6,79</b>	<b>6,98</b>	<b>6,59</b>	<b>6,17</b>	<b>6,15</b>	<b>5,96</b>	<b>5,91</b>	<b>6,14</b>
<b>Personal Safety</b>	5,81	6,72	5,81	4,91	5,33	4,67	4,43	5,09
<b>Access to Education</b>	6,08	6,01	6,05	5,70	5,90	5,76	5,65	5,88
<b>Tolerance and Inclusion</b>	5,90	5,81	5,10	4,99	4,27	4,30	4,20	4,20
<b>Personal Rights</b>	9,38	9,38	9,38	9,10	9,10	9,10	9,38	9,38



# Czechia

GDP per capita USD	GDP per capita USD PPP	Human Development Index	Population (thousands)
20 150	35 500	0.888 (rank 27)	10,579

Czechia Score 2018	Regional Average Score	Best Performer Score	Czechia 2017 Score	Score Trend
<b>8,17</b>	7,85	9,18	8,27	-

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>Human Rights Index</b>	<b>8,17</b>	<b>8,27</b>	<b>8,21</b>	<b>8,26</b>	<b>8,26</b>	<b>8,30</b>	<b>8,17</b>	<b>8,42</b>
<b>Personal Safety</b>	7,92	8,16	7,92	8,16	8,32	8,32	7,65	8,32
<b>Access to Education</b>	8,39	8,44	8,28	8,21	8,04	8,12	8,36	8,55
<b>Tolerance and Inclusion</b>	6,80	6,71	6,86	6,88	6,88	6,96	6,86	7,00
<b>Personal Rights</b>	9,58	9,79	9,79	9,79	9,79	9,79	9,79	9,79

# Denmark

GDP per capita USD	GDP per capita USD PPP	Human Development Index	Population (thousands)
56 440	49 880	0.929 (rank 11)	5,749

Denmark Score 2018	Regional Average Score	Best Performer Score	Denmark 2017 Score	Score Trend
<b>8,84</b>	8,47	9,18	8,84	/

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>Human Rights Index</b>	<b>8,84</b>	<b>8,84</b>	<b>8,87</b>	<b>8,75</b>	<b>8,82</b>	<b>8,80</b>	<b>8,72</b>	<b>8,65</b>
<b>Personal Safety</b>	8,64	8,88	8,80	8,56	8,80	8,56	8,80	8,80
<b>Access to Education</b>	8,61	8,66	8,55	8,50	8,55	8,61	8,61	8,76
<b>Tolerance and Inclusion</b>	8,32	8,01	8,33	8,14	8,13	8,24	7,67	7,53
<b>Personal Rights</b>	9,79	9,79	9,79	9,79	9,79	9,79	9,79	9,51

# Estonia

GDP per capita USD	GDP per capita USD PPP	Human Development Index	Population (thousands)
19 840	31 750	0.871 (rank 30)	1,309

Estonia Score 2018	Regional Average Score	Best Performer Score	Estonia 2017 Score	Score Trend
<b>7,83</b>	8,47	9,18	7,85	-

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>Human Rights Index</b>	<b>7,83</b>	<b>7,85</b>	<b>7,63</b>	<b>7,70</b>	<b>7,65</b>	<b>7,59</b>	<b>7,53</b>	<b>7,78</b>
<b>Personal Safety</b>	6,69	7,01	6,85	7,09	7,01	6,77	6,35	7,25
<b>Access to Education</b>	8,62	8,55	8,44	8,42	8,25	8,17	8,24	8,24
<b>Tolerance and Inclusion</b>	6,44	6,25	5,64	5,70	5,75	5,83	5,93	6,06
<b>Personal Rights</b>	9,59	9,58	9,58	9,58	9,58	9,58	9,58	9,58

# Finland

GDP per capita USD	GDP per capita USD PPP	Human Development Index	Population (thousands)
46 000	44 330	0.920 (rank 15)	5,503

Finland Score 2018	Regional Average Score	Best Performer Score	Finland 2017 Score	Score Trend
9,18	8,47	9,18	9,02	+

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Human Rights Index	9,18	9,02	9,05	9,10	9,16	8,94	8,99	9,00
Personal Safety	8,64	8,88	8,88	8,96	9,20	8,96	9,20	9,20
Access to Education	9,21	9,14	9,14	9,17	9,23	8,63	8,67	8,53
Tolerance and Inclusion	8,87	8,07	8,19	8,26	8,21	8,19	8,09	8,25
Personal Rights	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00

# France

GDP per capita USD	GDP per capita USD PPP	Human Development Index	Population (thousands)
39 870	43 760	0.901 (rank 24)	64,801

France Score 2018	Regional Average Score	Best Performer Score	France 2017 Score	Score Trend
<b>7,68</b>	8,54	9,18	7,79	-

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>Human Rights Index</b>	<b>7,68</b>	<b>7,79</b>	<b>7,97</b>	<b>7,89</b>	<b>7,96</b>	<b>7,77</b>	<b>7,83</b>	<b>7,94</b>
<b>Personal Safety</b>	7,36	7,60	8,16	7,92	8,16	8,24	8,48	8,72
<b>Access to Education</b>	7,32	7,31	7,18	6,96	6,93	6,93	7,07	7,17
<b>Tolerance and Inclusion</b>	7,15	7,15	6,96	7,09	7,17	6,32	5,99	6,08
<b>Personal Rights</b>	8,89	9,10	9,58	9,58	9,58	9,58	9,79	9,79

# Georgia

GDP per capita USD	GDP per capita USD PPP	Human Development Index	Population (thousands)
4 100	10 750	0.780 (rank 70)	3,694

Georgia Score 2018	Regional Average Score	Best Performer Score	Georgia 2017 Score	Score Trend
<b>5,72</b>	4,91	9,18	5,64	+

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>Human Rights Index</b>	<b>5,72</b>	<b>5,64</b>	<b>5,46</b>	<b>5,28</b>	<b>5,03</b>	<b>5,12</b>	<b>5,14</b>	<b>4,94</b>
<b>Personal Safety</b>	4,56	4,40	3,49	3,25	3,01	3,92	3,68	3,60
<b>Access to Education</b>	7,84	7,73	7,65	7,27	7,25	6,81	7,26	6,89
<b>Tolerance and Inclusion</b>	3,89	3,82	3,88	3,79	3,34	3,22	3,09	2,96
<b>Personal Rights</b>	6,60	6,60	6,81	6,81	6,53	6,53	6,53	6,32

# Germany

GDP per capita USD	GDP per capita USD PPP	Human Development Index	Population (thousands)
44 550	50 420	0.936 (rank 5)	82,713

Germany Score 2018	Regional Average Score	Best Performer Score	Germany 2017 Score	Score Trend
<b>8,82</b>	8,54	9,18	8,84	-

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>Human Rights Index</b>	<b>8,82</b>	<b>8,84</b>	<b>8,61</b>	<b>8,57</b>	<b>8,59</b>	<b>8,47</b>	<b>8,50</b>	<b>8,45</b>
<b>Personal Safety</b>	8,32	8,56	8,32	8,08	8,24	8,00	8,24	8,24
<b>Access to Education</b>	9,61	9,68	8,93	8,97	8,92	8,72	8,72	8,76
<b>Tolerance and Inclusion</b>	7,76	7,56	7,60	7,65	7,62	7,57	7,47	7,23
<b>Personal Rights</b>	9,58	9,58	9,58	9,58	9,58	9,58	9,58	9,58

# Greece

GDP per capita USD	GDP per capita USD PPP	Human Development Index	Population (thousands)
18 640	27 740	0.870 (rank 31)	10,768

Greece Score 2018	Regional Average Score	Best Performer Score	Greece 2017 Score	Score Trend
<b>6,93</b>	7,02	9,18	7,02	-

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>Human Rights Index</b>	<b>6,93</b>	<b>7,02</b>	<b>6,81</b>	<b>6,63</b>	<b>6,49</b>	<b>6,97</b>	<b>7,02</b>	<b>7,12</b>
<b>Personal Safety</b>	5,73	5,97	5,73	5,97	6,21	6,13	6,29	6,61
<b>Access to Education</b>	6,66	6,69	6,79	5,89	5,30	7,07	7,02	7,02
<b>Tolerance and Inclusion</b>	6,65	6,74	6,03	5,97	5,76	5,70	5,80	5,90
<b>Personal Rights</b>	8,68	8,68	8,68	8,68	8,68	8,96	8,96	8,96



# Hungary

GDP per capita USD	GDP per capita USD PPP	Human Development Index	Population (thousands)
15 530	29 500	0.838 (rank 45)	9,805

Hungary Score 2018	Regional Average Score	Best Performer Score	Hungary 2017 Score	Score Trend
<b>7,24</b>	7,85	9,18	7,28	-

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>Human Rights Index</b>	<b>7,24</b>	<b>7,28</b>	<b>7,42</b>	<b>7,50</b>	<b>7,60</b>	<b>7,55</b>	<b>7,60</b>	<b>7,75</b>
<b>Personal Safety</b>	7,17	7,41	7,41	7,25	7,49	7,25	7,33	7,57
<b>Access to Education</b>	7,60	7,58	7,66	7,58	7,65	7,57	7,59	7,63
<b>Tolerance and Inclusion</b>	5,70	5,65	5,70	5,80	5,89	6,02	6,12	6,22
<b>Personal Rights</b>	8,47	8,47	8,89	9,38	9,38	9,38	9,38	9,58

# Iceland

GDP per capita USD	GDP per capita USD PPP	Human Development Index	Population (thousands)
70 330	51 840	0.935 (rank 6)	0,340

Iceland Score 2018	Regional Average Score	Best Performer Score	Iceland 2017 Score	Score Trend
<b>9,10</b>	8,47	9,18	9,23	-

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>Human Rights Index</b>	<b>9,10</b>	<b>9,23</b>	<b>9,21</b>	<b>9,15</b>	<b>9,22</b>	<b>9,14</b>	<b>9,00</b>	<b>9,01</b>
<b>Personal Safety</b>	8,53	9,04	9,20	8,96	9,20	8,96	8,53	8,45
<b>Access to Education</b>	8,82	8,88	8,72	8,67	8,75	8,89	8,98	9,12
<b>Tolerance and Inclusion</b>	9,06	8,99	8,93	8,98	8,93	8,91	8,68	8,68
<b>Personal Rights</b>	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	9,79	9,79	9,79

# Ireland

<b>GDP per capita USD</b>	<b>GDP per capita USD PPP</b>	<b>Human Development Index</b>	<b>Population (thousands)</b>
70 640	75 540	0.938 (rank 4)	4,728

<b>Ireland Score 2018</b>	<b>Regional Average Score</b>	<b>Best Performer Score</b>	<b>Ireland 2017 Score</b>	<b>Score Trend</b>
<b>9,00</b>	8,54	9,18	8,86	+

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2011</b>
<b>Human Rights Index</b>	<b>9,00</b>	<b>8,86</b>	<b>8,54</b>	<b>8,60</b>	<b>8,66</b>	<b>8,64</b>	<b>8,67</b>	<b>8,57</b>
<b>Personal Safety</b>	8,32	8,56	8,56	8,32	8,56	8,64	8,72	8,88
<b>Access to Education</b>	8,80	8,34	8,33	8,76	8,81	8,71	8,67	8,71
<b>Tolerance and Inclusion</b>	8,87	8,77	7,46	7,52	7,49	7,41	7,51	6,90
<b>Personal Rights</b>	10,00	9,79	9,79	9,79	9,79	9,79	9,79	9,79

# Italy

GDP per capita USD	GDP per capita USD PPP	Human Development Index	Population (thousands)
32 000	38 140	0.880 (rank 28)	60,589

Italy Score 2018	Regional Average Score	Best Performer Score	Italy 2017 Score	Score Trend
<b>7,39</b>	7,02	9,18	7,41	-

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>Human Rights Index</b>	<b>7,39</b>	<b>7,41</b>	<b>7,11</b>	<b>6,98</b>	<b>6,98</b>	<b>6,87</b>	<b>6,78</b>	<b>6,91</b>
<b>Personal Safety</b>	6,40	6,64	6,48	6,24	6,00	6,08	6,08	6,64
<b>Access to Education</b>	6,52	6,42	6,11	5,84	6,15	5,97	5,93	5,97
<b>Tolerance and Inclusion</b>	7,26	7,19	6,49	6,46	6,41	6,05	5,95	5,88
<b>Personal Rights</b>	9,38	9,38	9,38	9,38	9,38	9,38	9,17	9,17

# Kyrgyzstan

GDP per capita USD	GDP per capita USD PPP	Human Development Index	Population (thousands)
1 145	3 670	0.672 (rank 122)	6,263

Kyrgyzstan Score 2018	Regional Average Score	Best Performer Score	Kyrgyzstan 2017 Score	Score Trend
<b>4,50</b>	4,91	9,18	4,49	+

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>Human Rights Index</b>	<b>4,50</b>	<b>4,49</b>	<b>4,33</b>	<b>4,35</b>	<b>4,01</b>	<b>3,99</b>	<b>3,89</b>	<b>4,05</b>
<b>Personal Safety</b>	4,13	4,13	3,89	3,65	3,41	3,41	2,93	3,25
<b>Access to Education</b>	7,03	6,99	6,51	6,48	5,40	5,31	5,55	5,59
<b>Tolerance and Inclusion</b>	2,38	2,39	2,46	2,55	2,49	2,53	2,56	2,86
<b>Personal Rights</b>	4,44	4,44	4,44	4,72	4,72	4,72	4,51	4,51

# Latvia

GDP per capita USD	GDP per capita USD PPP	Human Development Index	Population (thousands)
15 550	27 640	0.847 (rank 41)	1,950

Latvia Score 2018	Regional Average Score	Best Performer Score	Latvia 2017 Score	Score Trend
7,19	8,47	9,18	7,19	/

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Human Rights Index	7,19	7,19	7,13	7,31	7,29	7,24	7,41	7,56
Personal Safety	6,93	6,77	6,53	6,69	6,69	6,45	6,69	6,93
Access to Education	8,14	8,21	8,08	8,13	8,00	7,98	8,12	8,16
Tolerance and Inclusion	4,72	4,80	4,96	5,46	5,51	5,56	5,66	5,76
Personal Rights	8,96	8,96	8,96	8,96	8,96	8,96	9,17	9,38

# Lithuania

GDP per capita USD	GDP per capita USD PPP	Human Development Index	Population (thousands)
16 730	32 300	0.858 (rank 35)	2,825

Lithuania Score 2018	Regional Average Score	Best Performer Score	Lithuania 2017 Score	Score Trend
<b>7,63</b>	8,47	9,18	7,52	+

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>Human Rights Index</b>	<b>7,63</b>	<b>7,52</b>	<b>7,32</b>	<b>7,44</b>	<b>7,52</b>	<b>7,59</b>	<b>7,66</b>	<b>7,68</b>
<b>Personal Safety</b>	7,52	7,52	6,93	7,17	7,33	7,76	8,00	8,24
<b>Access to Education</b>	7,40	7,52	7,48	7,67	7,87	7,82	7,74	7,69
<b>Tolerance and Inclusion</b>	6,50	5,93	5,76	5,82	5,79	5,69	5,79	5,69
<b>Personal Rights</b>	9,10	9,10	9,10	9,10	9,10	9,10	9,10	9,10

# Luxembourg

GDP per capita USD	GDP per capita USD PPP	Human Development Index	Population (thousands)
105 800	106 370	0.904 (rank 21)	0,590

Luxembourg Score 2018	Regional Average Score	Best Performer Score	Luxembourg 2017 Score	Score Trend
<b>8,67</b>	8,54	9,18	8,46	+

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>Human Rights Index</b>	<b>8,67</b>	<b>8,46</b>	<b>8,63</b>	<b>8,41</b>	<b>8,28</b>	<b>8,23</b>	<b>8,23</b>	<b>8,23</b>
<b>Personal Safety</b>	8,64	7,81	8,40	8,16	8,16	8,16	8,16	8,32
<b>Access to Education</b>	7,68	7,74	7,83	7,72	7,65	7,57	7,56	7,51
<b>Tolerance and Inclusion</b>	8,34	8,31	8,28	7,77	7,31	7,21	7,21	7,08
<b>Personal Rights</b>	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00



# Macedonia

GDP per capita USD	GDP per capita USD PPP	Human Development Index	Population (thousands)
5 470	14 900	0.757 (rank 80)	2,076

Macedonia Score 2018	Regional Average Score	Best Performer Score	Macedonia 2017 Score	Score Trend
<b>5,51</b>	6,24	9,18	5,56	-

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>Human Rights Index</b>	<b>5,51</b>	<b>5,56</b>	<b>5,88</b>	<b>5,79</b>	<b>5,36</b>	<b>5,46</b>	<b>5,44</b>	<b>5,25</b>
<b>Personal Safety</b>	4,85	4,77	5,68	5,44	5,20	5,44	5,20	4,85
<b>Access to Education</b>	5,78	5,78	5,85	5,58	4,51	4,36	4,46	4,60
<b>Tolerance and Inclusion</b>	5,01	4,70	4,74	4,64	5,24	4,54	4,37	4,30
<b>Personal Rights</b>	6,39	7,00	7,25	7,50	7,50	7,50	7,75	7,25

# Malta

GDP per capita USD	GDP per capita USD PPP	Human Development Index	Population (thousands)
27 250	41 900	0.878 (rank 29)	0,460

Malta Score 2018	Regional Average Score	Best Performer Score	Malta 2017 Score	Score Trend
<b>7,74</b>	7,02	9,18	7,63	+

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>Human Rights Index</b>	<b>7,74</b>	<b>7,63</b>	<b>7,74</b>	<b>7,60</b>	<b>7,50</b>	<b>7,58</b>	<b>7,42</b>	<b>7,19</b>
<b>Personal Safety</b>	6,45	6,69	6,61	6,37	6,37	7,09	6,51	5,47
<b>Access to Education</b>	7,80	7,12	7,44	7,63	8,22	8,08	8,03	7,97
<b>Tolerance and Inclusion</b>	7,12	7,14	7,13	6,62	5,62	5,37	5,37	5,54
<b>Personal Rights</b>	9,58	9,58	9,79	9,79	9,79	9,79	9,79	9,79

# Moldova

GDP per capita USD	GDP per capita USD PPP	Human Development Index	Population (thousands)
2 280	5 660	0.700 (rank 112)	3,547

Moldova Score 2018	Regional Average Score	Best Performer Score	Moldova 2017 Score	Score Trend
<b>5,74</b>	4,91	9,18	5,84	-

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>Human Rights Index</b>	<b>5,74</b>	<b>5,84</b>	<b>5,90</b>	<b>5,85</b>	<b>5,72</b>	<b>5,54</b>	<b>5,35</b>	<b>4,90</b>
<b>Personal Safety</b>	3,79	4,29	4,05	3,81	3,57	3,33	3,09	2,43
<b>Access to Education</b>	7,85	7,91	8,22	8,21	8,09	7,90	7,91	7,89
<b>Tolerance and Inclusion</b>	4,74	4,75	4,93	4,99	4,81	4,33	3,99	3,66
<b>Personal Rights</b>	6,60	6,39	6,39	6,39	6,39	6,60	6,39	5,63

# Montenegro

GDP per capita USD	GDP per capita USD PPP	Human Development Index	Population (thousands)
7 650	17 700	0.814 (rank 50)	0,623

Montenegro Score 2018	Regional Average Score	Best Performer Score	Montenegro 2017 Score	Score Trend
<b>6,17</b>	6,24	9,18	6,40	-

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>Human Rights Index</b>	<b>6,17</b>	<b>6,40</b>	<b>6,71</b>	<b>6,78</b>	<b>6,77</b>	<b>6,33</b>	<b>6,36</b>	<b>6,19</b>
<b>Personal Safety</b>	5,47	6,37	6,13	5,89	5,65	5,41	5,49	5,73
<b>Access to Education</b>	6,79	6,74	7,90	8,09	8,29	6,82	6,86	6,45
<b>Tolerance and Inclusion</b>	4,93	5,00	5,04	5,13	5,16	5,08	5,11	4,58
<b>Personal Rights</b>	7,50	7,50	7,78	7,99	7,99	7,99	7,99	7,99

# Netherlands

GDP per capita USD	GDP per capita USD PPP	Human Development Index	Population (thousands)
48 300	53 600	0.931 (rank 10)	17,080

Netherlands Score 2018	Regional Average Score	Best Performer Score	Netherlands 2017 Score	Score Trend
<b>8,90</b>	8,54	9,18	8,83	+

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>Human Rights Index</b>	<b>8,90</b>	<b>8,83</b>	<b>8,90</b>	<b>8,82</b>	<b>8,80</b>	<b>8,82</b>	<b>8,85</b>	<b>8,87</b>
<b>Personal Safety</b>	8,80	8,64	8,56	8,32	8,56	8,64	8,88	9,12
<b>Access to Education</b>	8,55	8,57	8,57	8,56	8,52	8,54	8,49	8,45
<b>Tolerance and Inclusion</b>	8,27	8,31	8,46	8,38	8,14	8,12	8,02	7,92
<b>Personal Rights</b>	10,00	9,79	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00

# Norway

GDP per capita USD	GDP per capita USD PPP	Human Development Index	Population (thousands)
74 940	71 800	0.953 (rank 1)	5,290

Norway Score 2018	Regional Average Score	Best Performer Score	Norway 2017 Score	Score Trend
<b>8,95</b>	8,47	9,18	8,91	+

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>Human Rights Index</b>	<b>8,95</b>	<b>8,91</b>	<b>8,77</b>	<b>8,68</b>	<b>8,71</b>	<b>8,63</b>	<b>9,16</b>	<b>9,17</b>
<b>Personal Safety</b>	8,40	8,24	8,00	7,76	7,84	7,60	9,04	9,04
<b>Access to Education</b>	8,88	8,95	8,88	8,79	8,79	8,74	8,65	8,70
<b>Tolerance and Inclusion</b>	8,52	8,44	8,21	8,18	8,20	8,18	8,94	8,94
<b>Personal Rights</b>	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00

# Poland

GDP per capita USD	GDP per capita USD PPP	Human Development Index	Population (thousands)
13 820	29 500	0.865 (rank 33)	37,973

Poland Score 2018	Regional Average Score	Best Performer Score	Poland 2017 Score	Score Trend
<b>7,81</b>	7,85	9,18	7,90	-

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>Human Rights Index</b>	<b>7,81</b>	<b>7,90</b>	<b>7,91</b>	<b>7,78</b>	<b>7,72</b>	<b>7,65</b>	<b>7,75</b>	<b>7,80</b>
<b>Personal Safety</b>	8,56	8,40	8,16	7,92	8,00	7,76	8,00	8,08
<b>Access to Education</b>	7,44	7,40	7,32	7,17	6,99	7,02	7,11	7,16
<b>Tolerance and Inclusion</b>	6,09	6,21	6,59	6,44	6,29	6,21	6,31	6,38
<b>Personal Rights</b>	9,17	9,58	9,58	9,58	9,58	9,58	9,58	9,58

# Portugal

GDP per capita USD	GDP per capita USD PPP	Human Development Index	Population (thousands)
21 160	30 400	0.847 (rank 41)	10,305

Portugal Score 2018	Regional Average Score	Best Performer Score	Portugal 2017 Score	Score Trend
<b>8,79</b>	7,02	9,18	8,71	+

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>Human Rights Index</b>	<b>8,79</b>	<b>8,71</b>	<b>8,58</b>	<b>8,30</b>	<b>8,38</b>	<b>8,22</b>	<b>8,42</b>	<b>8,21</b>
<b>Personal Safety</b>	8,96	8,80	8,72	7,81	8,05	7,81	8,72	8,21
<b>Access to Education</b>	7,71	7,66	7,71	7,73	7,59	7,47	7,42	7,38
<b>Tolerance and Inclusion</b>	8,69	8,57	8,09	7,87	8,10	7,80	7,73	7,46
<b>Personal Rights</b>	9,79	9,79	9,79	9,79	9,79	9,79	9,79	9,79



# Romania

GDP per capita USD	GDP per capita USD PPP	Human Development Index	Population (thousands)
10 760	24 500	0.811 (rank 52)	19,644

Romania Score 2018	Regional Average Score	Best Performer Score	Romania 2017 Score	Score Trend
<b>6,75</b>	6,24	9,18	6,70	+

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>Human Rights Index</b>	<b>6,75</b>	<b>6,70</b>	<b>6,70</b>	<b>6,72</b>	<b>6,63</b>	<b>6,07</b>	<b>6,11</b>	<b>6,15</b>
<b>Personal Safety</b>	6,93	6,77	6,53	6,29	6,05	5,81	6,05	6,05
<b>Access to Education</b>	6,98	7,04	7,22	7,46	7,29	5,46	5,37	5,42
<b>Tolerance and Inclusion</b>	4,60	4,52	4,58	4,65	4,69	4,53	4,53	4,67
<b>Personal Rights</b>	8,47	8,47	8,47	8,47	8,47	8,47	8,47	8,47

# Russia

GDP per capita USD	GDP per capita USD PPP	Human Development Index	Population (thousands)
10 610	27 800	0.816 (rank 49)	143,990

Russia Score 2018	Regional Average Score	Best Performer Score	Russia 2017 Score	Score Trend
<b>3,83</b>	4,91	9,18	3,67	+

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>Human Rights Index</b>	<b>3,83</b>	<b>3,67</b>	<b>3,74</b>	<b>4,05</b>	<b>3,48</b>	<b>3,84</b>	<b>3,96</b>	<b>4,11</b>
<b>Personal Safety</b>	0,88	0,64	0,72	1,12	1,20	2,11	2,91	3,23
<b>Access to Education</b>	8,17	8,15	7,94	7,94	5,77	5,73	5,60	5,70
<b>Tolerance and Inclusion</b>	3,34	2,97	3,08	3,32	3,35	3,42	3,52	3,68
<b>Personal Rights</b>	2,92	2,92	3,19	3,82	3,61	4,10	3,82	3,82

# Serbia

GDP per capita USD	GDP per capita USD PPP	Human Development Index	Population (thousands)
5 900	15 000	0.787 (rank 67)	7,030

Serbia Score 2018	Regional Average Score	Best Performer Score	Serbia 2017 Score	Score Trend
<b>6,12</b>	6,24	9,18	6,08	+

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>Human Rights Index</b>	<b>6,12</b>	<b>6,08</b>	<b>6,06</b>	<b>5,98</b>	<b>5,88</b>	<b>5,84</b>	<b>5,81</b>	<b>5,72</b>
<b>Personal Safety</b>	4,27	4,11	4,53	4,37	4,13	4,21	4,13	4,13
<b>Access to Education</b>	6,61	6,48	5,88	5,97	5,96	5,70	5,70	5,70
<b>Tolerance and Inclusion</b>	5,22	5,04	4,93	4,97	4,83	4,84	4,50	4,17
<b>Personal Rights</b>	8,40	8,68	8,89	8,61	8,61	8,61	8,89	8,89

# Slovakia

GDP per capita USD	GDP per capita USD PPP	Human Development Index	Population (thousands)
17 660	33 000	0.855 (rank 38)	5,431

Slovakia Score 2018	Regional Average Score	Best Performer Score	Slovakia 2017 Score	Score Trend
7,75	7,85	9,18	7,68	+

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Human Rights Index	7,75	7,68	7,68	7,69	7,75	7,60	7,67	7,57
Personal Safety	8,56	8,40	8,16	7,92	8,16	7,92	8,16	7,65
Access to Education	7,67	7,68	7,70	7,70	7,54	7,54	7,69	7,74
Tolerance and Inclusion	5,38	5,27	5,47	5,56	5,71	5,36	5,46	5,53
Personal Rights	99,38	9,38	9,38	9,58	9,58	9,58	9,38	9,38

# Slovenia

GDP per capita USD	GDP per capita USD PPP	Human Development Index	Population (thousands)
23 650	34 400	0.896 (rank 25)	2,066

Slovenia Score 2018	Regional Average Score	Best Performer Score	Slovenia 2017 Score	Score Trend
<b>8,30</b>	7,85	9,18	8,29	+

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>Human Rights Index</b>	<b>8,30</b>	<b>8,29</b>	<b>8,05</b>	<b>8,03</b>	<b>8,03</b>	<b>7,83</b>	<b>7,80</b>	<b>7,74</b>
<b>Personal Safety</b>	8,72	8,56	7,65	8,08	8,00	7,76	7,60	7,76
<b>Access to Education</b>	8,23	8,28	8,18	8,05	8,04	7,74	7,73	7,92
<b>Tolerance and Inclusion</b>	7,28	7,36	7,43	7,04	7,11	6,85	6,91	6,34
<b>Personal Rights</b>	8,96	8,96	8,96	8,96	8,96	8,96	8,96	8,96

# Spain

GDP per capita USD	GDP per capita USD PPP	Human Development Index	Population (thousands)
28 260	38 300	0.891 (rank 26)	46,333

Spain Score 2018	Regional Average Score	Best Performer Score	Spain 2017 Score	Score Trend
<b>8,02</b>	7,02	9,18	7,96	+

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>Human Rights Index</b>	<b>8,02</b>	<b>7,96</b>	<b>7,91</b>	<b>7,81</b>	<b>7,81</b>	<b>7,66</b>	<b>7,50</b>	<b>7,33</b>
<b>Personal Safety</b>	7,76	7,60	7,36	7,12	6,72	6,48	6,08	5,76
<b>Access to Education</b>	7,55	7,58	7,35	7,32	7,42	7,33	7,19	7,14
<b>Tolerance and Inclusion</b>	7,45	7,36	7,35	7,22	7,29	7,26	6,96	6,62
<b>Personal Rights</b>	9,31	9,31	9,58	9,58	9,79	9,79	9,79	9,79

# Sweden

GDP per capita USD	GDP per capita USD PPP	Human Development Index	Population (thousands)
53 200	51 470	0.933 (rank 7)	10,120

Sweden Score 2018	Regional Average Score	Best Performer Score	Sweden 2017 Score	Score Trend
9,00	8,47	9,18	9,03	-

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Human Rights Index	9,00	9,03	8,92	8,92	8,94	8,94	8,96	9,17
Personal Safety	8,32	8,56	8,32	8,08	8,24	8,00	8,16	8,96
Access to Education	8,43	8,37	8,24	8,20	8,36	8,60	8,63	8,67
Tolerance and Inclusion	9,24	9,18	9,31	9,40	9,17	9,16	9,06	9,06
Personal Rights	10,00	10,00	9,79	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00

# Switzerland

GDP per capita USD	GDP per capita USD PPP	Human Development Index	Population (thousands)
80 600	61 400	0.944 (rank 2)	8,420

Switzerland Score 2018	Regional Average Score	Best Performer Score	Switzerland 2017 Score	Score Trend
<b>8,69</b>	8,54	9,18	8,61	+

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>Human Rights Index</b>	<b>8,69</b>	<b>8,61</b>	<b>8,56</b>	<b>8,69</b>	<b>8,57</b>	<b>8,59</b>	<b>8,50</b>	<b>8,57</b>
<b>Personal Safety</b>	9,12	8,96	8,88	8,64	8,21	7,97	8,21	8,37
<b>Access to Education</b>	8,64	8,59	8,41	9,18	9,15	9,15	9,12	9,17
<b>Tolerance and Inclusion</b>	7,41	7,32	7,37	7,36	7,34	7,67	7,10	7,16
<b>Personal Rights</b>	9,58	9,58	9,58	9,58	9,58	9,58	9,58	9,58



# Tajikistan

GDP per capita USD	GDP per capita USD PPP	Human Development Index	Population (thousands)
820	3 200	0.650 (rank 127)	8,836

Tajikistan Score 2018	Regional Average Score	Best Performer Score	Tajikistan 2017 Score	Score Trend
<b>3,91</b>	4,91	9,18	4,03	-

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>Human Rights Index</b>	<b>3,91</b>	<b>4,03</b>	<b>3,79</b>	<b>3,81</b>	<b>3,91</b>	<b>4,00</b>	<b>3,86</b>	<b>3,74</b>
<b>Personal Safety</b>	3,97	3,81	3,89	3,65	3,41	3,65	3,41	2,83
<b>Access to Education</b>	7,04	7,04	5,70	5,65	6,21	6,21	5,97	5,79
<b>Tolerance and Inclusion</b>	2,84	2,76	2,88	2,97	3,04	2,96	2,87	2,96
<b>Personal Rights</b>	1,81	2,50	2,71	2,99	2,99	3,19	3,19	3,40

# Turkey

GDP per capita USD	GDP per capita USD PPP	Human Development Index	Population (thousands)
10 500	26 900	0.791 (rank 64)	80,811

Turkey Score 2018	Regional Average Score	Best Performer Score	Turkey 2017 Score	Score Trend
3,45	7,02	9,18	3,99	-

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>Human Rights Index</b>	<b>3,45</b>	<b>3,99</b>	<b>3,87</b>	<b>3,90</b>	<b>3,87</b>	<b>3,91</b>	<b>4,74</b>	<b>4,07</b>
<b>Personal Safety</b>	2,69	3,09	3,17	3,41	3,01	3,17	6,13	3,41
<b>Access to Education</b>	5,37	5,37	4,98	4,44	4,31	4,21	4,26	4,21
<b>Tolerance and Inclusion</b>	2,19	2,29	2,40	2,33	2,25	2,15	2,25	2,35
<b>Personal Rights</b>	3,54	5,21	4,93	5,42	5,90	6,11	6,32	6,32

# Ukraine

GDP per capita USD	GDP per capita USD PPP	Human Development Index	Population (thousands)
2 580	8 700	0.751 (rank 88)	42,326

Ukraine Score 2018	Regional Average Score	Best Performer Score	Ukraine 2017 Score	Score Trend
5,69	4,91	9,18	5,51	+

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Human Rights Index	5,69	5,51	5,32	5,77	5,87	6,22	6,39	6,66
Personal Safety	3,25	2,43	2,35	4,91	5,15	5,89	6,13	6,29
Access to Education	7,94	7,99	7,44	7,26	7,09	7,85	7,91	7,95
Tolerance and Inclusion	4,68	4,11	3,75	3,91	4,01	3,88	3,78	3,65
Personal Rights	6,88	7,50	7,75	7,00	7,25	7,25	7,75	8,75

# United Kingdom

GDP per capita USD	GDP per capita USD PPP	Human Development Index	Population (thousands)
39 700	44 100	0.922 (rank 14)	66,051

United Kingdom Score 2018	Regional Average Score	Best Performer Score	United Kingdom 2017 Score	Score Trend
<b>8,17</b>	8,54	9,18	8,15	+

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>Human Rights Index</b>	<b>8,17</b>	<b>8,15</b>	<b>8,21</b>	<b>8,15</b>	<b>8,19</b>	<b>8,16</b>	<b>8,25</b>	<b>8,08</b>
<b>Personal Safety</b>	7,84	8,08	8,00	7,76	7,84	7,60	7,84	7,84
<b>Access to Education</b>	8,52	8,56	8,41	8,36	8,60	8,67	8,68	8,63
<b>Tolerance and Inclusion</b>	6,97	6,81	6,85	6,91	6,74	6,79	6,89	6,28
<b>Personal Rights</b>	9,38	9,17	9,58	9,58	9,58	9,58	9,58	9,58

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## Acknowledgement

Authors of the Human Rights Index would offer sincere gratitude to the Regional Office of the Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom for East and Southeast Europe. Special thanks go to the director Dr. Rainer Adam, who was a *spiritus movens* behind the idea of writing this report and whose energy and involvement in the project gave us motivation to finish this report.

We would also like to thank numerous experts, legal scholars and activists from various fields, whom we consulted during the making of the Human Rights Index, and whose expertise considerably influenced the final product. All faults and errors, however, remain our own.

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