



Source Description

ESG Index 2018

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The ESGI covers 177 countries and is based on 45 variables:

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	V3	Environmental Performance Index
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Ref. V1

Variable Name	Ratification Status of the Kyoto Protocol
Source	UN
Date	Status as of Sep 2018
Coverage	-
Scale	[0 - 1] Binary data
Description	This variable is a measure of alternatively the ratification, acceptance, approval or accession status of countries and territories to the Kyoto Protocol.

Ref. V2

Variable Name	Ratification Status of the Paris Agreement
Source	UN
Date	Status as of Jul 2018
Coverage	-
Scale	[0 - 1] Binary data
Description	This variable is a measure of alternatively the ratification, acceptance, approval or accession status of countries and territories to the Paris Agreement.

Ref. V3

Variable Name	Environmental Performance Index
Source	The Environmental Performance Index (EPI) is a joint project of the Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy and The Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) at Columbia University's Earth Institute, produced in collaboration with the World Economic Forum (WEF)
Date	2018
Coverage	180 countries
Scale	[0 (lowest possible score) - 100 (highest possible score)]
Description	<p>The EPI ranks countries on 24 performance indicators across ten categories of issues.</p> <p>Three issues concern "health": (1) Air quality, (2) Water & Sanitation, (3) Heavy Metals.</p> <p>The 7 other issues are labeled "Ecosystem Vitality": (4) Biodiversity & Habitat, (5) Forests, (6) Fisheries, (7) Climate & Energy, (8) Air Pollution, (9) Water Resources, (10) Agriculture.</p>

Ref. V4

Variable Name	Ratification Status of 18 Human Rights Treaties
Source	UN Human Rights
Date	Status as of Jul 2018
Coverage	-
Scale	[0 (Did not ratify to any human rights treaty) - 18 (ratified to all human rights treaties)]
Description	<p>The indicator provides information on the acceptance by a state of 18 international human rights standards, listed below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination2. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights3. Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights4. Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty5. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural

Rights

6. Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
 7. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
 8. Optional Protocol to the Convention in the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
 9. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
 10. Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
 11. Convention on the Rights of the Child
 12. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflicts
 13. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
 14. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure
 15. International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families
 16. International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance
 17. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
 18. Optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
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Ref. V5

Variable Name	Overdue Reports (total)
Source	UN Human Rights
Date	Status as of Dec 2018
Coverage	-
Scale	[0 (no overdue) - 10 (maximum overdue)]
Description	<p>This variable describes countries' compliance to their respective engagements in the 18 international human rights standards abovementioned (Ref. V4).</p> <p>More specifically, this variable measures the extent to which countries respect or not their reporting duties, both initial and periodic.</p>

Ref. V6

Variable Name	5+ Years Overdue Reports
Source	UN Human Rights
Date	Status as of Dec 2018
Coverage	-
Scale	[0 (no overdue) - 8 (maximum overdue)]
Description	<p>This variable describes countries' compliance to their respective engagements in the 18 human rights treaties abovementioned (Ref. V4).</p> <p>This variable is a measure of intensity, complementary to the variable Ref. V6: it concerns countries that have lacked of diligence in their reporting process and displays the number of reports which are overdue for 5 years and more.</p>

Ref. V7

Variable Name	Standing Invitations
Source	UN Human Rights
Date	Status as of Dec 2018
Coverage	-
Scale	[0 - 1] Binary data
Description	<p>This variable indicates which countries have extended a standing invitation for country visits to the special procedures of the human rights council.</p> <p>A standing invitation is an open invitation extended by a government to all thematic special procedures. By extending a standing invitation, states announce that they will always accept requests to visit from all special procedures.</p>

Ref. V8

Variable Name	Income Inequality
Source	United Nations Development Programme - Human Development Index (HDI)
Date	2016
Coverage	119 countries
Scale	[0 - 100] Percentage (%)
Description	<p>The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and have a decent standard of living.</p> <p>The inequality in income variable is calculated based on data from household surveys estimated using the Atkinson inequality index.</p>

Ref. V9

Variable Name	Working Poverty Rate
Source	International Labor Organization (ILO)
Date	2017
Coverage	150 countries and regions
Scale	[0 - 100] Percentage (%)
Description	The working poverty rate conveys the percentage of employed persons living in poverty in spite of being employed. Poverty is defined using the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day in purchasing power parity (PPP).

Ref. V10

Variable Name	Vulnerable Employment
Source	International Labor Organization (ILO)
Date	2017
Coverage	233 countries and regions
Scale	[0 - 100] Percentage (%)
Description	The Vulnerable Employment variables displays the percentage of workers occupied as non remunerated family workers and own account workers.

Ref. V11

Variable Name	Child Labor
Source	International Labor Organization (ILO), Unicef and the World Bank
Date	2011 - 2015
Coverage	115 countries
Scale	[0 - 100] Percentage (%)
Description	This indicator conveys the proportion of children (defined as persons aged 5 to 14) involved in child labor, as well as the proportion of children involved in employment and the proportion of children involved in hazardous work. Children in employment include all those children who are engaged in any activity falling within the System of National Accounts; production boundary. Child labor is a subgroup of child employment, and it refers to children engaged in prohibited work or in types of work that should be eliminated given that they are injurious, negative or socially or morally undesirable according to national and international standards.

Ref. V12

Variable Name	Prohibition of Slavery
Source	Walk Free Foundation
Date	2018
Coverage	167 countries
Scale	[0 - 100] Percentage (%)
Description	The Prohibition of Slavery variable is extracted from the Global Slavery Index. This variable provides an estimation of the prevalence of Population in modern slavery (victims per 1'000 population).

Ref. V13

Variable Name	Human Trafficking Minimum Standards
Source	US Department of State
Date	2018
Coverage	181 countries
Scale	[1 (lowest possible score) - 4 (highest possible score)]
Description	This variable reports whether countries fully meet the Trafficking Victims Protection Act - TVPA.

Ref. V14

Variable Name	Collective Rights at Work
Source	Confédération Syndicale Internationale (CSI) - Global Rights Index
Date	2018
Coverage	143 countries
Scale	[1 (best rating) - 5 (worst rating)]
Description	Countries are categorized according to their respect for collective rights at work. 97 indicators are used to process qualitative information.

Ref. V15

Variable Name	Access to Education
Source	United Nations Development Programme - Inequality-adjusted education index
Date	2017
Coverage	170 countries
Scale	[0 (lowest score) - 1 (highest score)]
Description	<p>This variable is extracted from the Inequality-adjusted education index, which is calculated based on two indicators provided by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Expected years of schooling- Mean years of schooling <p>This index is distribution-sensitive to account for inequality. This means that two countries with the same education result may have different inequality-adjusted education results depending on their respective distribution of achievements.</p>

Ref. V16

Variable Name	Pupil-teacher ratio
Source	World Bank
Date	2016
Coverage	145 countries
Scale	-
Description	<p>The pupil-teacher ratio is calculated by dividing the number of students at the specified level of education by the number of teachers at the same level of education. Data on education are collected by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics from official responses to its annual education survey. All the data are mapped to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) to ensure the comparability of education programs at the international level.</p>

Ref. V17

Variable Name	Access to Electricity
Source	World Bank
Date	2016
Coverage	262 countries and regions
Scale	[0 - 100] Percentage (%)
Description	<p>Access to electricity is the percentage of population with access to electricity. Electrification data are collected from industry, national surveys and international sources.</p> <p>Data for access to electricity are collected among different sources: mostly data from nationally representative household surveys (including national censuses) were used. Survey sources include Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and Living Standards Measurement Surveys (LSMS), Multi-Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), the World Health Survey (WHS), other nationally developed and implemented surveys, and various government agencies (for example, ministries of energy and utilities).</p>

Ref. V18

Variable Name	Sanitation Services
Source	World Bank
Date	2015
Coverage	101 countries
Scale	[0 - 100] Percentage (%)
Description	<p>This variable reports people using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated offsite. Improved sanitation facilities include flush / pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines: ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs.</p> <p>Data are produced by the Joint Monitoring Programme of the World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) based on administrative sources, national censuses and nationally representative household surveys.</p>

Ref. V19

Variable Name	Gender Inequality
Source	United Nations Development Program - Gender Inequality Index
Date	2017
Coverage	157 countries
Scale	[0 (lowest score) - 1 (highest score)]
Description	<p>The Gender Inequality variable is extracted from the Gender Inequality Index, a composite measure reflecting inequality in achievement between women and men in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment and the labor market.</p>

Ref. V20

Variable Name	Share of Seats in Parliament held by Women
Source	World Bank
Date	2017
Coverage	239 countries and regions
Scale	[0 - 100] Percentage (%)
Description	<p>Proportion of seats held by woman in national parliaments.</p> <p>The proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments is the number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats; it is derived by dividing the total number of seats occupied by women by the total number of seats in parliament. National parliaments can be bicameral or unicameral. This indicator covers the single chamber in unicameral parliaments and the lower chamber in bicameral parliaments. It does not cover the upper chamber of bicameral parliaments. Seats are usually won by members in general parliamentary elections. Seats may also be filled by nomination, appointment, indirect election, rotation of members and by-election. Seats refer to the number of parliamentary mandates, or the number of members of parliament.</p>

Ref. V21

Variable Name	Press Freedom
Source	Reporters Without Borders - World Press Freedom Index
Date	2018
Coverage	180 countries and regions
Scale	[0 (highest press freedom) - 100 (lowest press freedom)]
Description	<p>The Press Freedom variable is extracted from the World Press Freedom Index, which ranks countries and regions according to the level of freedom available to journalists. It provides an evaluation of the overall performance of the media freedom situation based on an evaluation of pluralism, independence of the media, quality of legislative framework and safety of journalists in each country and region.</p> <p>The degree of freedom available to journalists is determined by pooling the responses of experts to a questionnaire. This qualitative analysis is combined with quantitative data on abuses and acts of violence against journalists during the period evaluated.</p>

Ref. V22

Variable Name	Factionalized Elites
Source	Fund For Peace - Fragile State Index
Date	2018
Coverage	178
Scale	[0 (lower intensity / most stable) - 100 (highest intensity / least stable)]
Description	<p>The Factionalized Elites indicator considers the fragmentation of state institutions along ethnic, class, clan, racial or religious lines, as well as and brinkmanship and gridlock between ruling elites. It also factors the use of nationalistic political rhetoric by ruling elites, often in terms of nationalism, xenophobia, communal irredentism (e.g., a “greater Serbia”) or of communal solidarity (e.g., “ethnic cleansing” or “defending the faith”).</p>

Ref. V23

Variable Name	Group Grievance
Source	Fund For Peace - Fragile State Index
Date	2018
Coverage	178
Scale	[0 (lower intensity / most stable) - 100 (highest intensity / least stable)]
Description	<p>The Group Grievance Indicator focuses on divisions and schisms between different groups in society – particularly divisions based on social or political characteristics – and their role in access to services or resources, and inclusion in the political process. Group Grievance may also have a historical component, where aggrieved communal groups cite injustices of the past, sometimes going back centuries, that influence and shape that group’s role in society and relationships with other groups. This history may in turn be shaped by patterns of real or perceived atrocities or “crimes” committed with apparent impunity against communal groups. Groups may also feel aggrieved because they are denied autonomy, self-determination or political independence to which they believe they are entitled. The Indicator also considers where specific groups are singled out by state authorities, or by dominant groups, for persecution or repression, or where there is public scapegoating of groups believed to have acquired wealth, status or power “illegitimately”, which may manifest itself in the emergence of fiery rhetoric, such as through “hate” radio, pamphleteering, and stereotypical or nationalistic political speech.</p>

Ref. V24

Variable Name	Migrants Acceptance
Source	Gallup - Migrants Acceptance Index
Date	2017
Coverage	138 countries
Scale	[0 (bottom score) - 9 (top score)]
Description	<p>Gallup created the Migrant Acceptance Index to gauge people's acceptance of migrants based on increasing degrees of personal proximity. The index is based on three questions that Gallup asked in 138 countries, as follows:</p> <p>“Now, I would like to ask you some questions about foreign immigrants -- people who have come to live and work in this country from another country. Please tell me whether you, personally, think each of the following is a good thing or a bad thing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- (1) Immigrants living in this country- (2) An immigrant becoming your neighbor- (3) An immigrant marrying one of your relatives”

Ref. V25

Variable Name	Freedom to Make Life Choices
Source	Gallup World Poll
Date	2018
Coverage	162 countries
Scale	[0 - 100] Percentage of satisfied (%)
Description	<p>The abovementioned variable is based on answers to the question “Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with your freedom to choose what you do with your life?”</p>

Ref. V26

Variable Name	Personal Freedom
Source	Cato Institute - The Human Freedom Index
Date	2017
Coverage	159 countries
Scale	[0 (no freedom) - 10 (maximum freedom)]
Description	<p>The Human Freedom Index provides a ranking of human freedom in the world based on a series of measures. Two sub scores are provided: the Personal Freedom score and the Economic Freedom score.</p> <p>The variables selected to construct the Personal freedom score are meant to evaluate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Legal protection and security (which includes the rule of law, homicides, conflicts, terrorism, women's security and safety etc.)- Specific personal freedoms (people movements, religion, association / assembly, expression and information, identity and relationships)

Ref. V27

Variable Name	Political Rights and Civil Liberties
Source	Freedom House - Freedom in the World report
Date	2018
Coverage	209 countries and territories
Scale	[0 (least free) - 100 (most free)]
Description	<p>This variables provides from Freedom House's flagship annual report, assessing the condition of political rights and civil liberties around the world. It is composed of numerical ratings and supporting descriptive texts for the countries and territories covered.</p> <p>External analysts use a combination of on-the-ground research, consultations with local contacts, and information from news articles, nongovernmental organizations, governments, and a variety of other sources. Expert advisers and regional specialists then vet the analysts' conclusions. The final product represents the consensus of the analysts, advisers, and Freedom House staff.</p>

Ref. V28

Variable Name	Global Peace
Source	Institute for Economics and Peace - Global Peace Index
Date	2018
Coverage	163 countries
Scale	[1 (more peaceful) - 3.6 (less peaceful)]
Description	The Global Peace Index uses 23 qualitative and quantitative indicators and measures the state of peace using three thematic domains: the level of societal safety and security, the extent of ongoing domestic and international conflict and the degree of militarization.

Ref. V29

Variable Name	Number of Conflicts for Autonomy and / or Secession
Source	Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research - Conflict Barometer
Date	2018
Coverage	-
Scale	-
Description	<p>The Conflict Barometer relies on both qualitative and quantitative conflict data.</p> <p>This variable reports the number of ongoing conflicts as of 2017 for autonomy and / or secession in which a country or territory is involved.</p>

Ref. V30

Variable Name	Intensity of Conflicts for Autonomy and / or Secession
Source	Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research - Conflict Barometer
Date	2018
Coverage	-
Scale	[1 (lowest intensity) - 5 (highest intensity)]
Description	<p>The Conflict Barometer relies on both qualitative and quantitative conflict data.</p> <p>This variable reports the intensity of ongoing conflicts as of 2017 for autonomy and / or secession in which a country or territory is involved. If a country and / or territory is involved in more than one conflict, only that with the higher intensity is considered.</p>

Ref. V31

Variable Name	Mortality Rate of Children
Source	World Bank
Date	2016
Coverage	239 countries and regions
Scale	-
Description	This variable measures the mortality rate of children under 5 years, per 1'000 live births.

Ref. V32

Variable Name	Maternal Mortality Ratio
Source	International Labor Organization (ILO)
Date	2009 - 2013
Coverage	172 countries
Scale	-
Description	Maternal mortality ratio represents the number of maternal deaths per 10'000 live births. A higher figure indicates worse outcomes.

Ref. V33

Variable Name	Healthy Life Expectancy
Source	World Health Organization (WHO)
Date	2016
Coverage	186 countries
Scale	-
Description	Healthy life expectancy at birth is the average number of years that an individual is expected to live in a state of self-assessed good or very good health.

Ref. V34

Variable Name	Inequality Adjusted Life Expectancy
Source	United Nations Development Programme - Human Development Index (HDI)
Date	2016
Coverage	200 countries and regions
Scale	[0 (low) - 1 (high)]
Description	<p>The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and have a decent standard of living.</p> <p>The inequality Adjusted Life Expectancy is a measure of life expectancy that takes into consideration the distribution of expected length of life based on data from life tables estimated using the Atkinson inequality index.</p>

Ref. V35

Variable Name	Undernourishment
Source	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations - Food Security Indicators
Date	2014 - 2016
Coverage	174 countries and territories
Scale	[0 - 100] Percentage (%)
Description	<p>The undernourishment variable is extracted from the Food Security Indicators.</p> <p>This variable indicates the prevalence of undernourishment as a percentage of the total population. The methodology for estimating the prevalence refers to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- A probability distribution of habitual Dietary Energy Consumption (DEC) of a representative individual in a population; and- A cut-off point for intake adequacy – Minimum Dietary Energy Requirement (MDER) – specific for the same population.

Ref. V36

Variable Name	Drinking Water Services
Source	World Bank
Date	2015
Coverage	107 countries
Scale	[0 - 100] Percentage (%)
Description	<p>This variable describes the percentage of people using drinking water from an improved source that is accessible on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination. Improved water sources include piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, and packaged or delivered water.</p>

Ref. V37

Variable Name	Non-fatal Occupational Injuries
Source	International Labor Organization (ILO)
Date	2012 - 2016
Coverage	66 countries
Scale	[0 - 100] Percentage (%)
Description	This variable indicates the number of non-fatal occupational injuries per 100'000 workers in the total population, during the calendar year.

Ref. V38

Variable Name	Fatal Occupational Injuries
Source	International Labor Organization (ILO)
Date	2016
Coverage	78 countries
Scale	[0 - 100] Percentage (%)
Description	This variable indicates the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100'000 workers in the total population, during the calendar year.

Ref. V39

Variable Name	Social Health Protection Coverage
Source	International Labor Organization (ILO)
Date	2007 - 2011
Coverage	157 countries
Scale	[0 - 100] Percentage (%)
Description	This variable provides the social health protection coverage as a percent of total population.

Ref. V40

Variable Name	Unemployment Benefits
Source	International Labor Organization (ILO)
Date	2013
Coverage	117 countries
Scale	[0 - 100] Percentage (%)
Description	This variable displays the share of unemployed receiving regular periodic social security unemployment benefits.

Ref. V41

Variable Name	Population Above Statutory Pensionable Age Receiving Age Pension
Source	International Labor Organization (ILO)
Date	2009 - 2012
Coverage	139 countries
Scale	[0 - 100] Percentage (%)
Description	This variable indicates the share of population above statutory pensionable age receiving an old age pension by contribution

Ref. V42

Variable Name	Mandatory Paid Maternity Leave
Source	United Nations Development Programme - Human Development Index (HDI)
Date	2015
Coverage	192 countries and regions
Scale	- (In days)
Description	This variable is an employment-related social security indicator which provides the number of days included in the mandatory paid maternity leave in the employment-related social security.

Ref. V43

Variable Name	Inequality by Residential Area of Maternal Mortality Ratio
Source	International Labor Organization (ILO)
Date	2009 - 2013
Coverage	141 countries
Scale	-
Description	Maternal mortality ratio represents the number of maternal deaths per 10 000 live births. This variable is a measure of the inequality gap between the rural and urban populations. A higher figure indicates a higher inequality.

Ref. V44

Variable Name	Inequality by Residential Area of Health Care Coverage Deficit
Source	International Labor Organization (ILO)
Date	2007 - 2011
Coverage	158 countries
Scale	-
Description	<p>Health care coverage deficit represents the percentage of the population without legal health coverage. Coverage includes affiliated members of health insurance or estimation of the population.</p> <p>This variable is a measure of the inequality gap between the rural and urban populations. A higher figure indicates a higher inequality.</p>

Ref. V45

Variable Name	Inequality by Residential Area of Staff Access Deficit
Source	International Labor Organization (ILO)
Date	2009 - 2013
Coverage	160 countries
Scale	-
Description	<p>The staff access deficit indicator represents the percentage of the population without access to health care due to the absence of the health workforce. The threshold for having a sufficient health workforce is 41.1 health workers per 10'000 population.</p> <p>This variable is a measure of the inequality gap between the rural and urban populations. A higher figure indicates a higher inequality.</p>
