



Pilot Environmental 2006 Performance Index

The Fate of the Earth: A Roundtable on Environmental Assessment

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May 16, 2006

2006 Pilot Environmental Performance Index Partners



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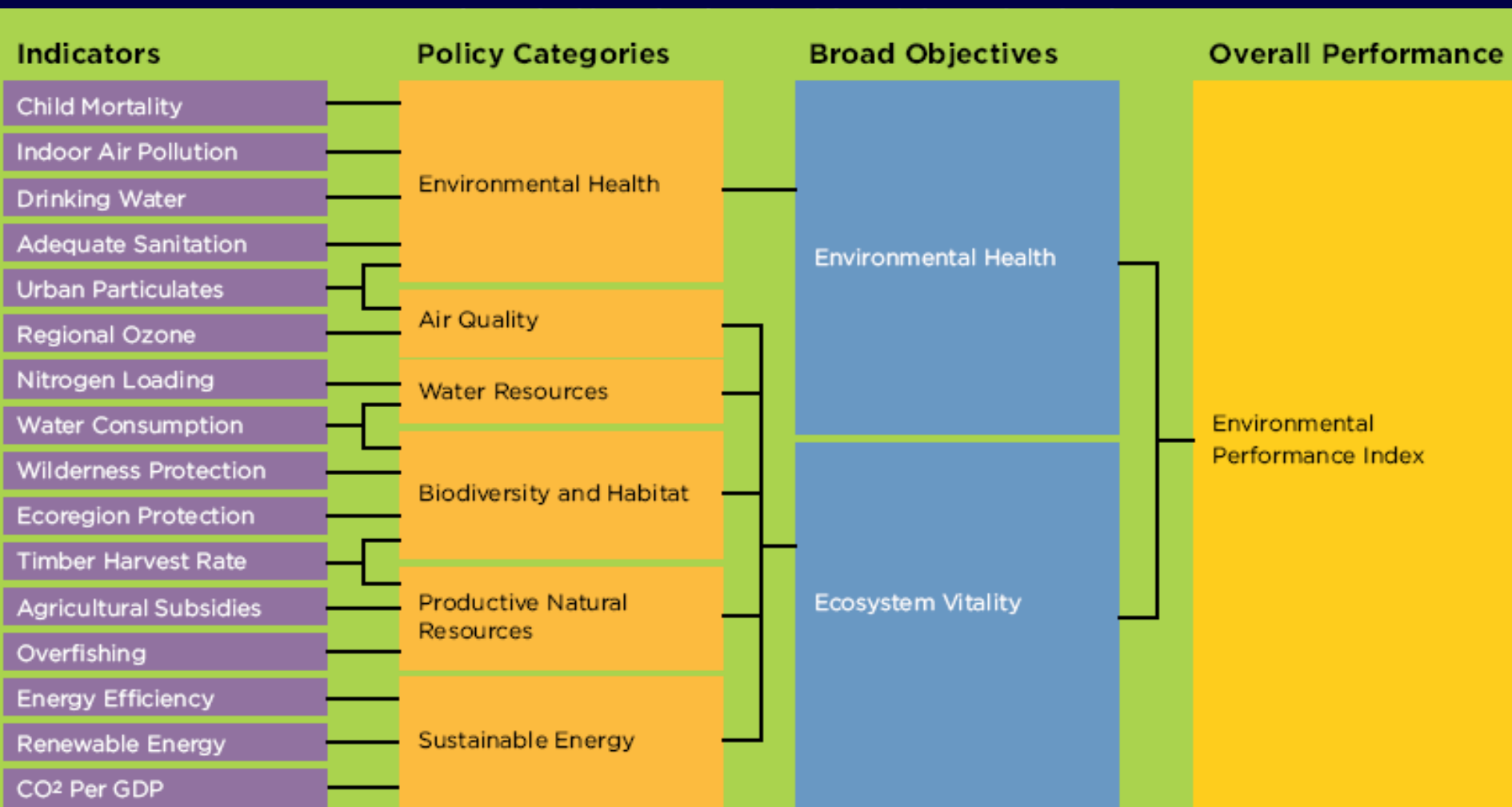
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Environmental Performance Index GOALS

- Make environmental decisionmaking more data-driven and empirical
- Establish context for evaluating policy results
- Facilitate benchmarking of performance
- Identify leaders, laggards, and best practices
- Provide counterpoint to GDP growth and competitiveness rankings

The Environmental Performance Index (EPI) Framework



EPI Overall Rankings

Top Ten

1	New Zealand
2	Sweden
3	Finland
4	Czech Rep.
5	U.K.
6	Austria
7	Denmark
8	Canada
9	Malaysia
10	Ireland

Other Countries

14	Japan
28	United States
32	Russia
34	Brazil
42	South Korea
66	Mexico
76	South Africa
79	Indonesia
94	China
118	India

Bottom Ten

124	Sudan
125	Bangladesh
126	Burkina Faso
127	Pakistan
128	Angola
129	Ethiopia
130	Mali
131	Mauritania
132	Taiwan
133	Niger

Country Profile: U.S.A.

Pilot 2006 EPI

Rank: **28**

Score: **78.5**

Income Group Avg. **81.6**

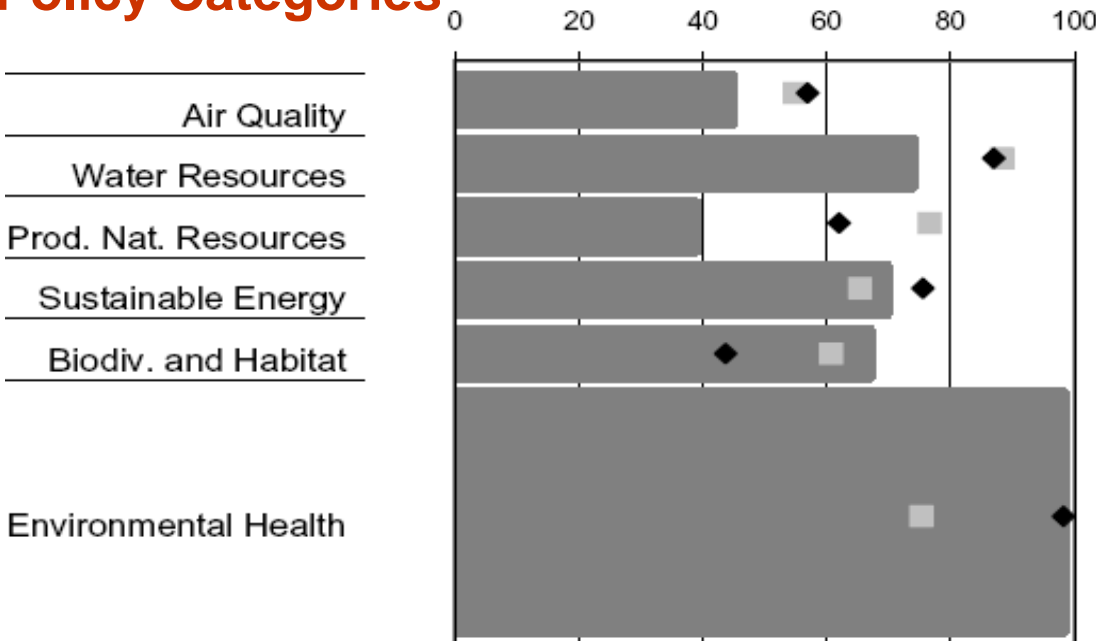
Geographic Group Avg. **72.3**

Region: **AMERICAS**

GDP/capital 2004 est. (PPP) **\$40,100**

Income Decile: **1** (1=high, 10=low)

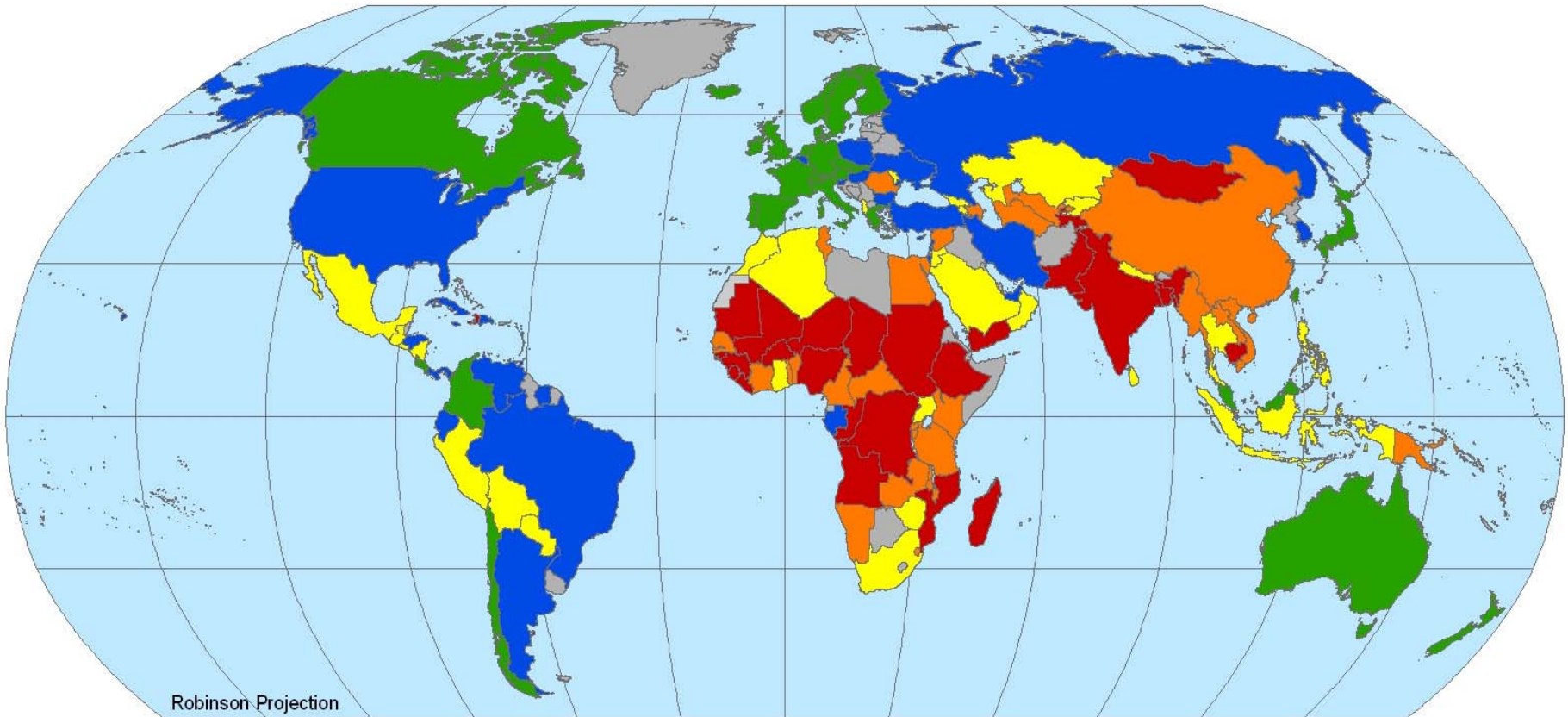
Policy Categories



Country	Income Group	Geographic Group
44.7	57.0	54.9
73.9	87.0	88.4
38.9	62.0	76.6
69.7	75.5	65.4
66.9	43.7	60.8
98.3	98.2	75.3

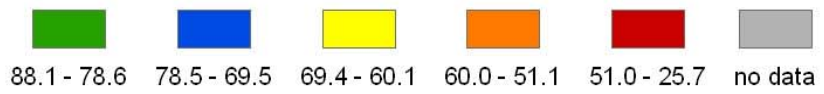
Pilot 2006 EPI

Map of Overall Scores by Quintile

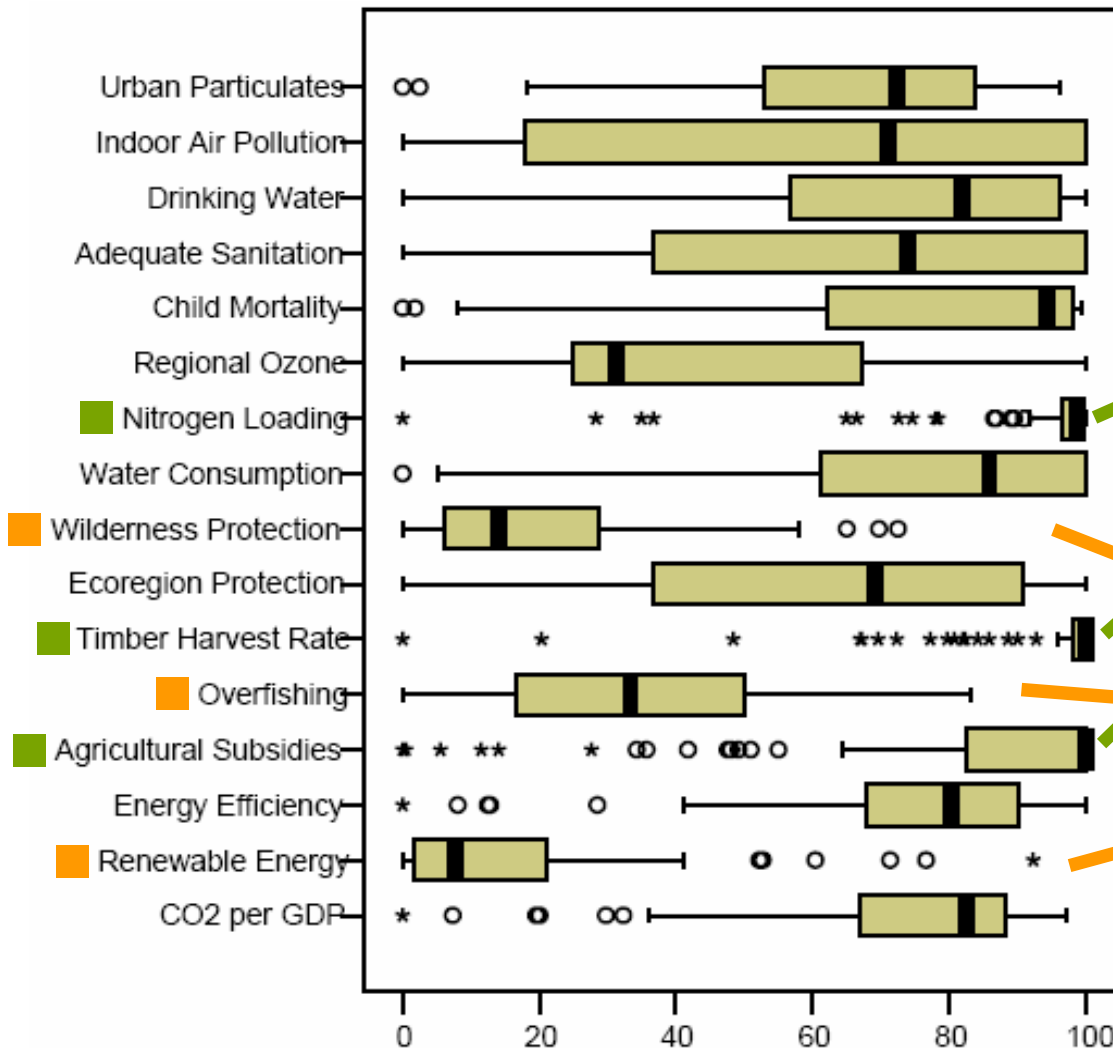


Robinson Projection

Overall EPI Score by Quintile



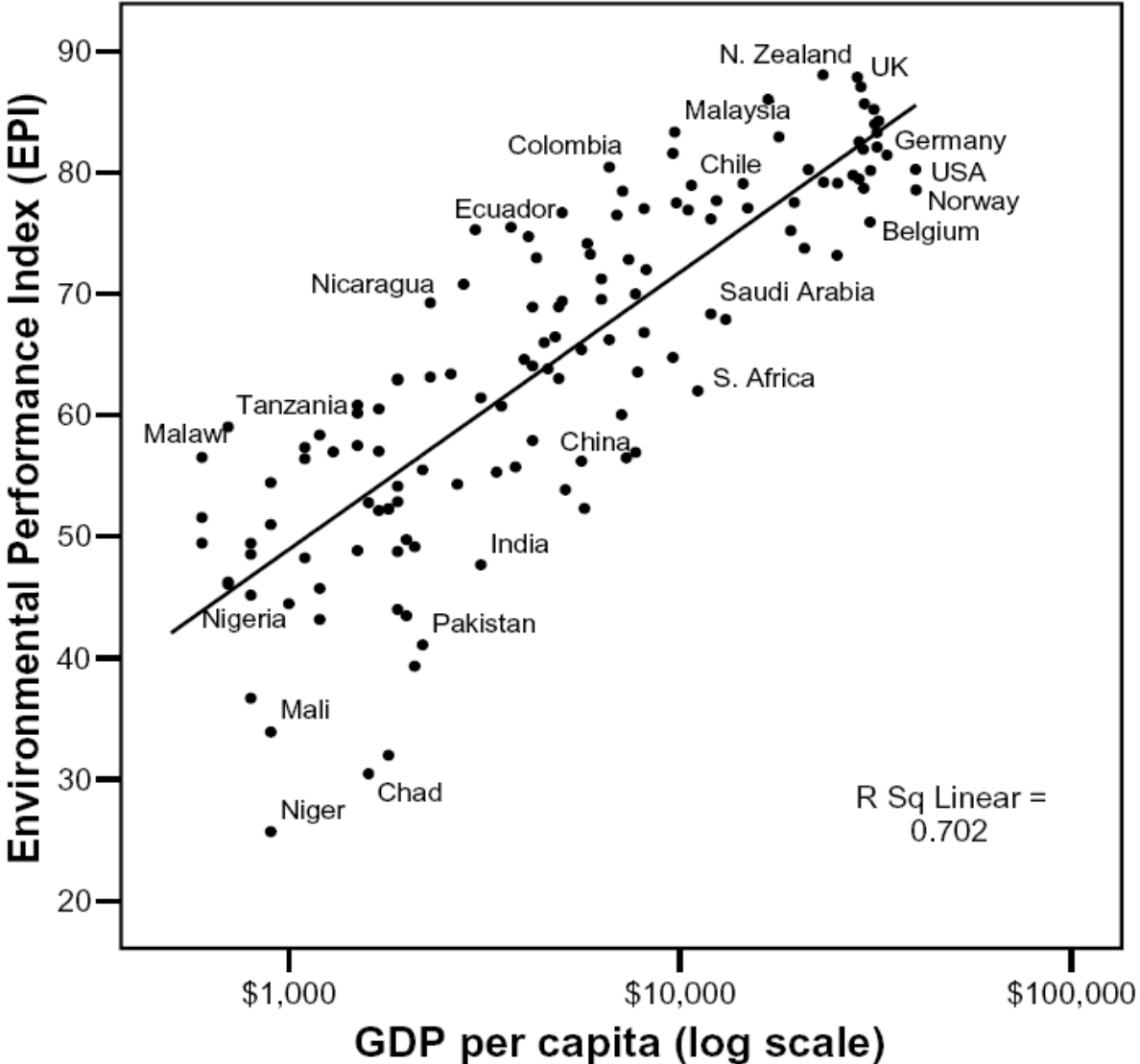
Distribution of Proximity-to-Target Scores for All Countries



Most countries near target: Global focus is on outliers

Most countries far from target: Global focus is on consensus building and action plans

EPI vs. GDP

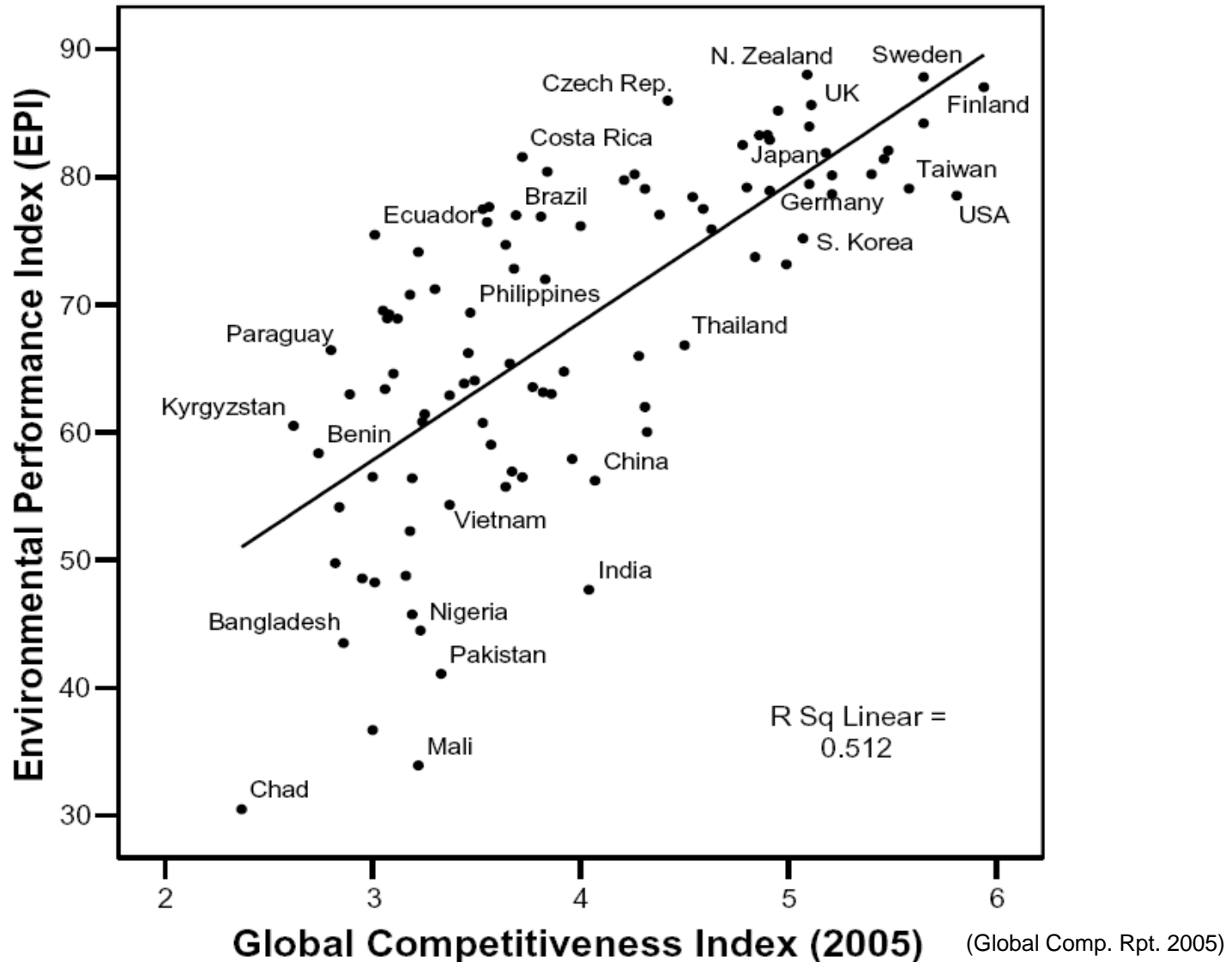


EPI vs. GDP

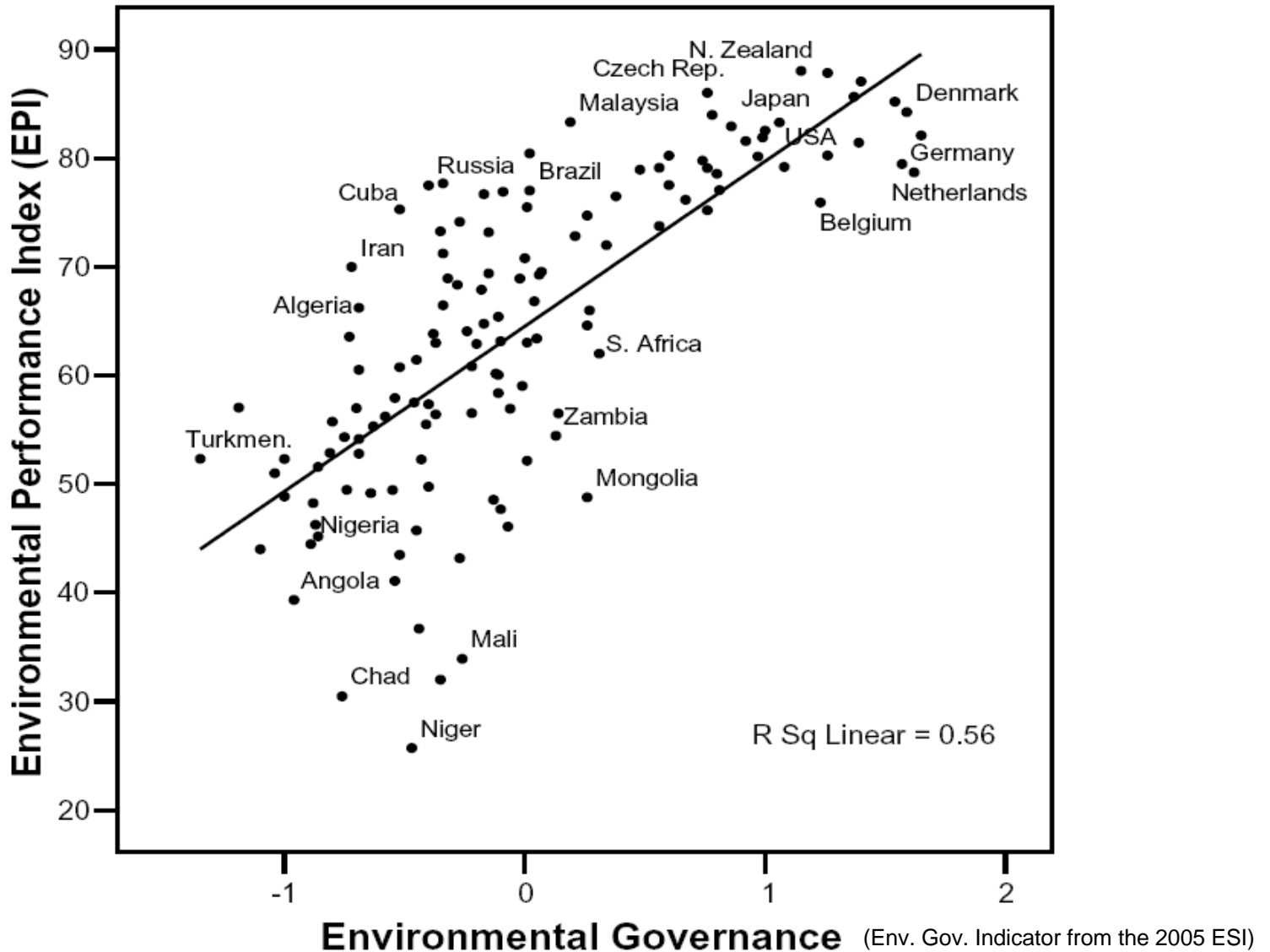
Significant and Positive		Significant and Negative		Not Significant	
Indoor air pollution	0.875	Agricultural Subsidies	-0.570	Nitrogen Loading	0.114
Adequate Sanitation	0.851	Regional Ozone	-0.493	CO ₂ per GDP	0.068
Drinking Water	0.787	Energy Efficiency	-0.224	Water Consumption	-0.114
Child Mortality	0.772	Overfishing	-0.211	Ecoregion Protection	-0.129
Urban Particulates	0.447	Renewable Energy	-0.199		
Timber Harvest Rate	0.290	Wilderness Protection	-0.192		

Note: Pearson's Correlation Coefficient. T value significance determined at .001 level or better

EPI vs. Competitiveness



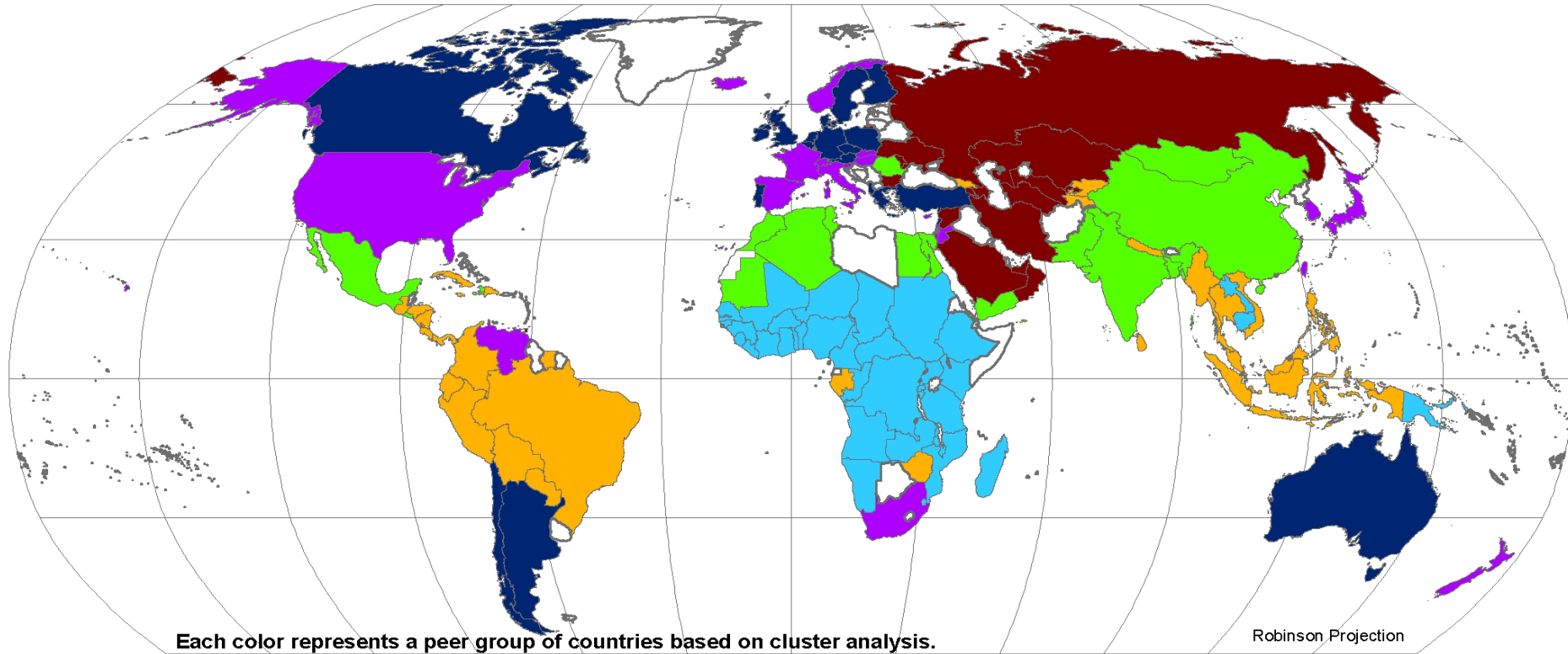
EPI vs. Governance



EPI Peer Groupings

- **Similar levels of development**
 - OECD, Least developed countries (LDCs)
- **Regional groupings**
 - Russia and newly indep. states (NIS) of the former Soviet Union
- **Political associations or free-trade areas**
 - EU, FTAA, African Union, ASEAN, APEC
- **Similar climatic circumstances**
 - Desert countries
- **Demographic structures**
 - High population density countries

Cluster Analysis Map



- Dark blue: Wealthy countries with above-average Ecosystem scores
- Purple: Wealthy countries with average Ecosystem scores
- Light blue: Countries with very low Environmental Health scores
- Green: Countries that are moderately below average across the board
- Orange: Countries that are moderately better than average across the board
- Dark red: Resource-rich countries with very poor efficiencies
- White: no data

Sensitivity Analysis

- Evaluates sensitivity to the structure and aggregation methods utilized
- Scores and rankings are quite robust
- Most assumptions don't effect outcomes
- Aggregation choice does matter

Key Policy Conclusions

1. Environmental policy results can be tracked rigorously and quantitatively despite data gaps and complex environmental challenges.
2. Efforts to refine the methodology of composite environmental performance indices promise dividends in the policy context.

Key Policy Conclusions

3. Every country faces substantial challenges in reducing environment-related human health stresses and in promoting ecosystem vitality and natural resource management.
4. While progress has been made, the planet remains on an unsustainable course with regard to biodiversity, energy, and climate change.

Key Policy Conclusions

5. The EPI's cross-country comparisons provide a useful way to identify leaders, laggards, best practices, and policy options on an issue-by-issue and aggregate basis.
6. Wealth and level of development emerge as important drivers of national environmental performance. But policy choices also affect performance.

Key Policy Conclusions

7. Good environmental results highly correlate with good governance: rule of law, anti-corruption measures, robust policy dialogues, effective regulatory institutions, etc.
8. Analytically rigorous env. policymaking requires: 1) clearer targets, 2) investment in data collection and indicator tracking, and 3) incorporating targets and reporting in policy formation and implementation.



The full EPI Report and additional materials are available online at:

www.yale.edu/eipi

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