

# Diversity and Inclusion Scores from LSEG – Methodology

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# About this document

## **Intended readership**

This document supports data use by LSEG clients. Clients receive the data as part of their desktop license or may be licensed to use LSEG data in a separate licensing agreement.

## **Feedback**

Your questions about the document, suggestions, and contributions are welcome. Please address enquiries to: [icaesg.siebel@LSEG.com](mailto:icaesg.siebel@LSEG.com).

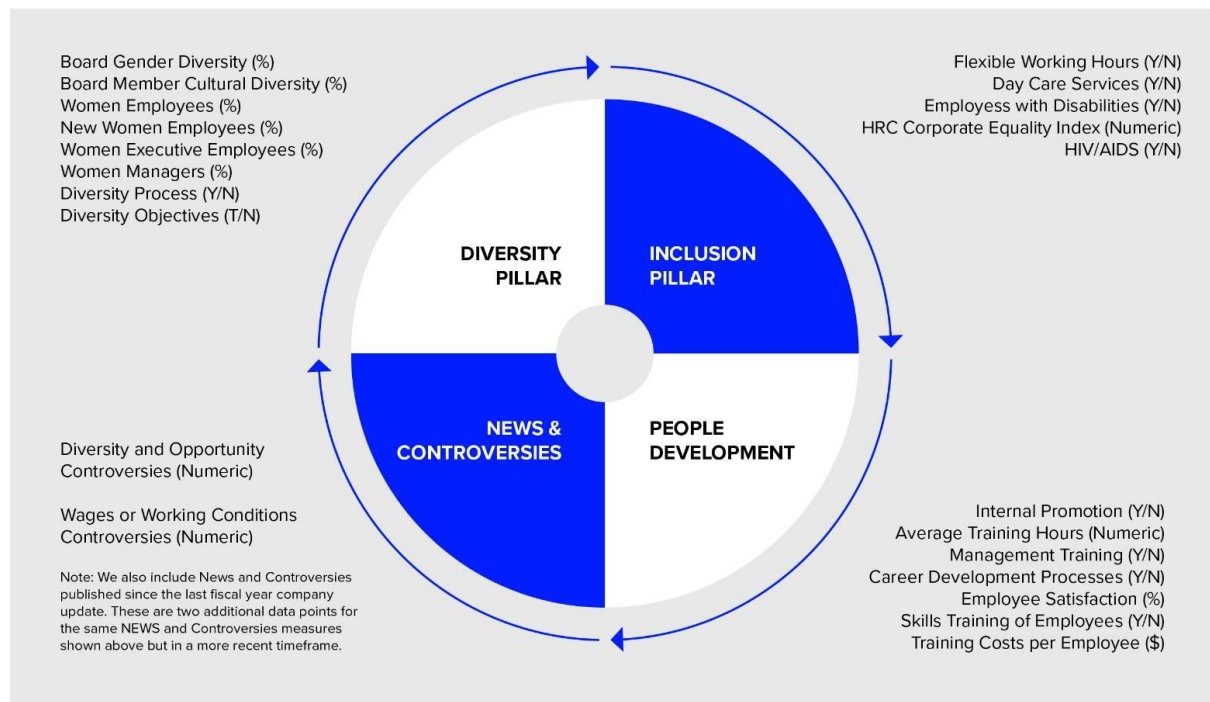
# Introduction

## LSEG Diversity & Inclusion Scores

Diversity and Inclusion (D&I) scores powered by LSEG ESG data are designed to transparently and objectively measure the relative performance of companies against factors that define diverse and inclusive workplaces.

It is designed on the hypothesis that companies tracking, reporting and achieving on measures of diversity, inclusion and people development will, collectively and over time, offer diversification away from portfolios constructed using different selection criteria such as market capitalisation alone<sup>1</sup>. LSEG's D&I score provides the information to help users identify long-term opportunities and risks in their investments.

Available through LSEG Workspace, the D&I score ranks over 15,000 publicly listed companies, as measured by 24 separate metrics across four key pillars. The data is gathered from publicly available information sources and is manually collected to ensure that the information is standardised, comparable and reliable. All of the ESG data collected is quality controlled and verified in a rigorous process by our experienced analysts and robust automated checks.



## LSEG ESG Data

LSEG provides objective and transparent environmental, social and governance (ESG) information and analysis tools to enable professional investors to benchmark, compare and integrate extra-financial information into their investment processes. We offer the most comprehensive ESG database containing information on more than 15,000 public and private companies and over 630 measures, including all exclusion (ethical screening) criteria and all aspects of sustainability performance, collected and standardised by more than 700 experienced analysts to ensure data accuracy and comparability.

LSEG's ESG database provides the most in-depth coverage in the industry, tracking detailed ESG data on a broad range of companies, including the constituents of indices such as the S&P 500, ASX300, MSCI World, MSCI Emerging Markets, FTSE100, Bovespa and many more.

<sup>1</sup> Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future performance

The data is gathered from publicly available information sources and is manually collected to ensure information is standardised, comparable and reliable. All of the ESG data collected is quality controlled and verified in a rigorous process by our experienced analysts and robust automated checks.

The public availability of ESG information varies across different countries, industries and market capitalisations. The ESG database is therefore more reflective of companies with a greater degree of ESG data disclosure. These include companies listed in countries where regulatory or investor demand favours such disclosure, companies in industries with a tradition of ESG transparency and companies with mid to large market capitalisations.

For more information or inquiries, visit <https://www.lseg.com/en/data-analytics/financial-data/company-data/esg-data>

## **Data Source: Business Classifications**

The D&I scores leverage LSEG's Business Classification (TRBC) as the benchmark for some of the metrics and to calculate weights by industry group. TRBC is an industry classification system that is owned and operated by LSEG. The market-oriented system tracks the primary business of a corporation and reflects global industry practices by grouping together correlated companies that offer products and services into similar end markets.

TRBC is used by the investment community for navigation, aggregation and benchmarking. It provides a global standard for intelligently identifying peers, tagging research, aggregating financial content and transforming the torrent of news and information into insightful trends. It delivers a solid foundation for aggregating financial ratios, portfolio benchmarking and attribution analysis.

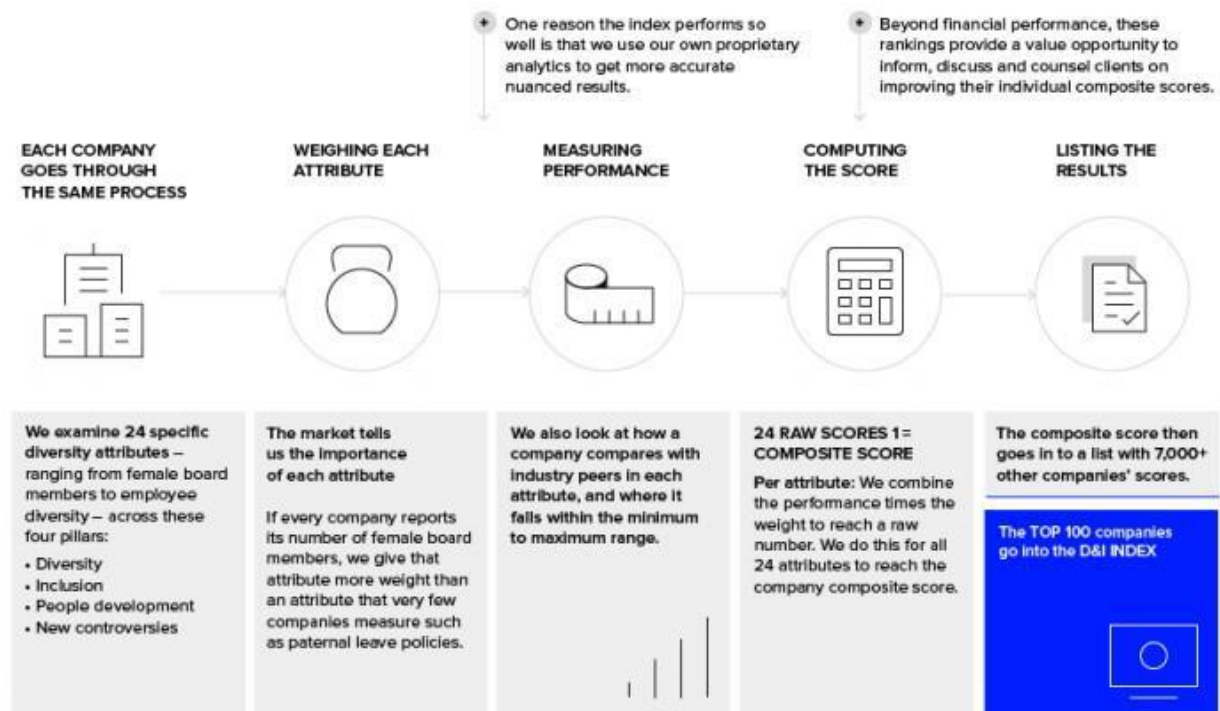
# Calculation Methodology

## Introduction

The D&I Score is calculated on a quarterly basis after close of business on the final business day of each calendar quarter (determined using the New York Stock Exchange trading calendar) and using the most recent weekly data update from the ESG database. The new rebalance is effective at market open on the first business day of the new calendar quarter.

The D&I score is calculated as follows:

- We select 24 measures that are relevant to diversity and inclusion out of more than 630 measures available in LSEG’s ESG database
- Each of these 24 measures is allocated to one of four pillars: diversity, inclusion, people development and controversies. The measures are dynamically weighted according to their availability within an industry or country
- Values for three of the four pillars are then calculated using a weighted average of their constituent measures
- A value for the controversies pillar is calculated as a simple average of its constituent measures.
- The overall D&I score for each company is the simple average of the four pillar scores (each must be greater than zero for the company to be assigned an overall D&I score).



## Company selection and classification

The company selection procedure starts by taking the universe of companies covered by the ESG database. For each company, data for 24 measures is taken from the ESG database (for a list of the measures, see Appendix: ESG measures used). For each company, the measures used cover the latest Fiscal Year (FY) available.

From the ESG data, individual companies are identified using a unique company identifier. For each individual company, static data (organisation name, region, country, ISIN, fiscal year, TRBC industry) and the 24 measures are identified for the latest FY. This process results in a data set or data dictionary for each company.

Once a data dictionary has been compiled for each company, free float market capitalisations are determined and companies are classified according to their capitalisation. Classifications are determined on a country basis, in which the top 70% of companies (by cumulative market capitalisation value) are considered large cap and the companies in the 70% to 88% region of cumulative market cap are considered mid cap. All others keep the default small cap classification. Capitalisation classification could potentially be done by region, but it is believed that a country-based classification is optimal.

The default configuration for the index rebalancing engine is to exclude inactive companies from the calculation steps below

## Determining min/max values for measures

To scale the scores of individual measures, it is necessary, for each measure, to calculate a minimum/maximum value for each measure in each of the TRBC industry groups. The complete set of companies under consideration is iterated through and the data dictionary for each is examined to update the data dictionary entries.

## Determining measure weights by industry group/country

Many individual measures are weighted based on the availability of that measure across companies in that industry group (TRBC Level 3) or country. To determine those weights, it is necessary to first:

- (1) Perform a count for each measure, by both industry group and country. For Boolean measures, only Yes ('Y') values are counted. Values that are missing, empty (null), or NA are not counted
- (2) Convert the raw counts to percentages, when there are more than 10 companies available. If there are 10 or fewer in the industry group or country, the percentage is set to zero and a pillar score is not calculated
- (3) Use the availability percentages to identify boundaries for assigning quartiles (i.e. for a given measure and industry group or country, determine into which quartile that percentage falls)

Once the steps above are complete, the quartile assignments can be used to determine the weighting (25%, 50%, 75% or 100%) for that measure within its industry group or country. In the final step, each company is tagged if it belongs to either an industry or a country for which there are insufficient members to form a benchmark.

## Calculating diversity / inclusion / people development pillar scores

The diversity, inclusion and people development pillars all use the same methodology to calculate the pillar scores. The steps are:

- (1) Determine the measures involved in the pillar's calculation (see Appendix: ESG measures used for a mapping of measures to pillar).
- (2) For each company:
  - a. For each measure used in the pillar:
    - i. Determine the measure weight (based on whether the measure is weighted relative to industry group or to country) ii. Add the measure weight to the pillar weight total iii. If the measure is present:
      1. Convert non-numeric values to the appropriate numeric value (i.e. Booleans are mapped to 0/1, strings are mapped as determined by a data file)
      2. If numeric value is not a number (e.g. value was NA) or a Boolean 'N' (No value, increase transparency count

3. Obtain the appropriate min/max value for the measure within the industry group

4. Calculate the raw score as:

$$(\text{numericValue} - \text{minValue}) / (\text{maxValue} - \text{minValue})$$

b. Use the raw scores for each measure to create the normalised scores for each measure.

Each normalised measure score is computed as:  $\text{rawScore} * (\text{MeasureWeight} / \text{sumOfWeights})$

The sum of the normalised scores, rounded to an integer value, forms the overall score for the company for that pillar.

## Calculating controversies scores

The methodology for calculating the controversies score is considerably simpler. It is based on the company's market cap classification, and for each measure, whether any controversies were reported (the measures contain the number of controversies, but this is not taken into account). The methodology steps are:

(1) Determine the measures involved in the pillar's calculation (see the column 'Pillar' in the Measure Names declarative file, described in the appendix below)

(2) For each company:

a. For each measure used in the pillar:

i. If measure is not present for the company or is NA, score 100 for the measure (no controversies is considered a positive)

ii. If the measure is present and is a positive number, score based on market capitalisation (large = 50; mid = 25; small = 0)

b. The score for the controversies pillar is the average score for the individual measures, rounded to an integer value

Controversies pillar is the only pillar in which the measures are updated every two weeks, rather than on a fiscal year basis.

## Final score assembly

Overall score is based on a simple average of the four individual pillar scores. A company must have non-zero scores on all four pillars to have an overall score computed. The decision was made to omit the assignment of overall scores to companies scoring zero on one or more pillars. The rationale behind the decision was that their inclusion would reduce the mean score, making the 'average' significantly lower. For the overall rankings, the intent was to rank only those companies that are actively tracking and reporting on all four pillars.



# Diversity and Inclusion scoring example

In this section, we will illustrate how a pillar score gets calculated using the data available in the ESG database as of June 2017. The sample company is Refinitiv, using the latest available data and the inclusion pillar score is 67%.

The following five measures make up the inclusion pillar:

Pillar	LSEG Workspace Item Code	Description	Benchmark group
Inclusion	TR.USLGBTEqualityIndex	The score of the company in the HRC corporate equality index from the Human Rights Campaign Foundation.	Country
Inclusion	TR.FlexibleWorkingHours	Does the company claim to provide flexible working hours or working hours that promote a work-life balance?	Country
Inclusion	TR.DayCareServices	Does the company claim to provide day care services for its employees?	Country
Inclusion	TR.EmployeesWithDisabilities	Percentage of employees with disabilities or special needs.	Country
Inclusion	TR.HIVAIDSProgram	Does the company report on policies or programs on HIV/AIDS for the workplace or beyond?	Country

LSEG's country group is United States and its industry group (TRBC level 3) is Professional & Commercial Services. In the rebalance used for the example here, for the scoring universe (1978 companies), the set of companies within the United States group is 748, while the set of companies within the industry group is 60.

The raw measure values are obtained, then the min/max value for the measure within the benchmark group is extracted, and applying the formula  $((\text{numericValue} - \text{minValue}) / (\text{maxValue} - \text{minValue}))$ , we convert the raw measure value to a raw numeric value.

Individual measure weights are computed using counts within the appropriate KPI peer group (method described in the previous section), where counts are converted to percentages, which are then used to determine quartiles.

For example, the measure representing the HIV-AIDS program has a weight of 0.75. This was derived by performing a count of the 'Y' values within the benchmark group: country (67), converting that to a percentage  $(67/748 * 100 = 8.957\%)$ . Over all the countries for this measure, this score determined that the United States would fall in the third quartile (0.75).

This same process was used to determine the measure weights for each measure in the pillar as illustrated in the table below. The sum of the weights in the inclusion pillar is therefore 3.75. The raw numeric values and the weights are used to compute the normalised score for each measure.

LSEG Workspace Item Code	Raw Data	Min/Max Value	Raw Numeric Value	Measure Weight	Normalised Score
TR.USLGBTEqualityIndex	100	-25, 100	$(100 - (-25)) / (100 - (-25)) = 1$	1	$1 * (1/3.75) = 0.266666$
TR.FlexibleWorkingHours	Yes	0, 1	Yes/No, converts to 1	0.75	$1 * (0.75/3.75) = 0.2$
TR.DayCareServices	No	0, 1	Yes/No, converts to 0	1	$0 * (1/3.75) = 0$
TR.EmployeesWithDisabilities	N/A	0.0073, 0.054 (0.73%, 5.4%)	No value collected (NA), converts to 0	0.25	$0 * (0.25/3.75) = 0$
TR.HIVAIDSProgram	Yes	0, 1	Yes/No, converts to 1	0.75	$1 * (0.75/3.75) = 0.2$

Inclusion pillar final score is calculated as round  $((0.266666 + 0.2 + 0 + 0 + 0.2)) = 0.67 = 67\%$ .

# Appendix 1 – ESG measures used

Pillar	LSEG Workspace Item Code	Description	Benchmark group
Controversies	TR.ControvDiversityOpportunity	Number of controversies published in the media linked to workforce diversity and opportunity (e.g. wages, promotion, discrimination and harassment).	Market Cap Classification
Controversies	TR.RecentControvDiversity	Number of controversies linked to workforce diversity and opportunity (e.g. wages, promotion, discrimination and harassment) published since the last fiscal year company update.	Market Cap Classification
Controversies	TR.ControvWorkingCondition	Number of controversies published in the media linked to the company's relations with employees or relating to wages or wage disputes.	Market Cap Classification
Controversies	TR.RecentControvWorkingCondition	Number of controversies linked to the company's relations with employees or relating to wages or wage disputes published since the last fiscal year company update.	Market Cap Classification
Diversity	TR.AnalyticBoardCulturalDiversity	Percentage of board members that have a cultural background different from the location of the corporate headquarters.	Country
Diversity	TR.PolicyDiversityOpportunity	Does the company have a policy to drive diversity and equal opportunity?	Industry
Diversity	TR.TargetsDiversityOpportunity	Has the company set targets or objectives to be achieved on diversity and equal opportunity?	Industry
Diversity	TR.WomenEmployees	Percentage of women employees.	Industry
Diversity	TR.NewWomenEmployees	Percentage of new women employees.	Industry
Diversity	TR.WomenManagers	Percentage of women managers	Industry
Diversity	TR.AnalyticBoardFemale	Percentage of females on the board.	Country
Diversity	TR.AnalyticExecutiveMembersGenderDiversity	Percentage of female executive members.	Country
Inclusion	TR.USLGBTEqualityIndex	The score of the company in the HRC corporate equality index from the Human Rights Campaign Foundation.	Country
Inclusion	TR.FlexibleWorkingHours	Does the company claim to provide flexible working hours or working hours that promote a work-life balance?	Industry
Inclusion	TR.DayCareServices	Does the company claim to provide day care services for its employees?	Country
Inclusion	TR.EmployeesWithDisabilities	Percentage of employees with disabilities or special needs.	Country
Inclusion	TR.HIVAIDSProgram	Does the company report on policies or programs on HIV/AIDS for the workplace or beyond?	Country
People Development	TR.PolicySkillsTraining	Does the company have a policy to improve the skills training of its employees?	Industry
People Development	TR.PolicyCareerDevelopment	Does the company have a policy to improve the career development paths of its employees?	Industry
People Development	TR.AvgTrainingHours	Average hours of training per year per employee.	Industry
People Development	TR.InternalPromotion	Does the company claim to favour promotion from within?	Industry

People Development	TR.MgtTraining	Does the company claim to provide regular staff and business management training for its managers?	Industry
People Development	TR.AnalyticTrainingCosts	Training costs per employee in U.S. dollars	Industry
People Development	TR.EmployeeSatisfaction	The percentage of employee satisfaction as reported by the company.	Industry

