The Environmental Performance Index (EPI) is a global ranking of how well countries perform on high-priority environmental issues. It measures two broad policy areas: protection of human health from environmental harm and protection of ecosystems.

### What is the EPI?

- **Definition**: The EPI is a global ranking of how well countries perform on high-priority environmental issues.
- **Policy Areas**: Two broad areas: protection of human health from environmental harm and protection of ecosystems.
- **Purpose**: Encourages countries to improve their performance on environmental issues.

### How is the EPI measured?

1. **Data Acquisition and Evaluation**
   - Datasets are collected or constructed and then examined to see whether any statistical transformations should be applied.
2. **Statistical Transformations**
   - **Inverse Transformation**: Makes very small numbers very large and very large numbers very small. Essential for calculating indicators with a wide range.
   - **Logarithmic Transformation**: Helps better distinguish between performers.
3. **Country Scores**
   - **Proximity to Target Method**: Cutoffs set based on performance of best and worst performers.
4. **Calculating Raw Score**
   - A country’s score on each indicator is weighted and combined into a total score representing overall performance.
5. **Weighting and Aggregation**
   - Weights are assigned based on scientific thresholds and analysis of best performers.

### Diagram Description

- **Step 1: Statistical Transformations**
  - No Transformation
  - Logarithmic Transformation
  - Inverse Transformation

- **Step 2: Calculating a Raw Score**
  - Proximity to Target Method
  - Target: Best Performer(s)
  - At Target: No penalty
  - Below Target: Penalty

- **Step 3: Weighting & Aggregation**
  - Use of indicators, issues, and objectives are equally weighted.
  - Weighting criteria: Scientific thresholds, analysis of best performers, etc.

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