

Article

A Sustainability Disclosure Index Using Corporate Sustainability Reports

Aikaterini Papoutsis, ManMohan S. Sodhi *

Cass Business School, University of London, 106 Bunhill Row, London EC1Y 8TZ, UK

* Correspondence: ManMohan S. Sodhi, Email: m.sodhi@city.ac.uk;
Tel.: +44-20-7040-0276.

ABSTRACT

Background: There are already many indices such as Bloomberg's environmental-and-social governance (ESG) ratings and the Dow Jones Sustainability Indices (DJSI), which use proprietary methods to rate companies using private and publicly available information processed with proprietary methods. This paper seeks to develop a formative index for researchers and practitioners using only publicly available sustainability reports with a transparent procedure.

Methods: Thirty-two indicators, obtained in an earlier study from the literature, GRI, and other sources, were adopted. The sustainability report of each of 331 companies was then scored on a discrete 0–3 scale for each indicator as regards disclosure. The index for the company then is simply a summation of the indicator scores. Tests were conducted to see if the index can be (a) used for companies with different revenues and from different sectors and (b) tested for explaining DJSI or ESG ratings.

Results: The index can be used for companies with a wide range of revenues and from different sectors. Despite its simplicity, the disclosure index significantly explains the DJSI and ESG.

Conclusions: A disclosure index for companies has been developed here using only their publicly available sustainability reports, unlike existing indices like the DJSI that use public and private information and proprietary methods. Researchers and financial institutions can use this index or develop their own indices by refining the methodology presented here.

KEYWORDS: sustainability index; sustainability disclosure rating; corporate sustainability reports

Open Access

Received: 26 March 2020

Accepted: 11 April 2020

Published: 13 April 2020

Copyright © 2020 by the author(s). Licensee Hapres, London, United Kingdom. This is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

INTRODUCTION

Companies need to meet requirements for transparency on their sustainability efforts [1–3]. Financial institutions use various private and public data from companies to rate these companies' level of disclosure as a proxy for their sustainability efforts. Examples are Bloomberg's

environmental-and-social governance (ESG) ratings and the Dow Jones Sustainability Indices (DSJI). Many researchers use these indices as measures of companies' performance although the ratings are obtained using proprietary methods. This paper seeks to develop such a disclosure index transparently and using only publicly available sustainability reports, and to check its usefulness for companies of different sizes and from different sectors.

As investors, particularly institutional investors, start using sustainability practices a criterion for investment, indices have emerged to rate companies. The motivation behind the indices is that sustainability practices constitute a potential element for long-term value creation from which shareholders will benefit [4].

However, sustainability indices have not received high level of academic attention. We focus on 32 sustainability indicators obtained by Papoutsi and Sodhi (2020, [5]) from the literature, GRI, UN Global Compact, and other sources. Any company can then be scored for its disclosure by first scoring its sustainability reports for these indicators and then simply summing up the indicators. We apply this to a sample of 331 companies by using their sustainability reports and then check the usefulness of the index to rate companies across a range of revenues and industry sectors as covered in this sample.

The contribution of this study to the literature is that we show how to create a sustainability disclosure index from publicly available information from companies. Our approach is not purely based on GRI reporting guidelines [6–9]. The index is constructed based using the text of companies' disclosures in their sustainability reports, and not simply on counting words or sentences [10–12]. Finally, the index here is simple to construct and easy to replicate.

The results of the study also have managerial and research implications. Portfolio managers can use sustainability reports by using such an index to compare companies' disclosures. Researchers can develop their own indices based on sustainability reports to use the indicators presented in this paper to analyze sustainability reports or other public information for disclosure and even sustainability performance. We also believe that our proposed index can serve as the basis for creating indices for specific aspects of sustainability, or for specific sectors.

The rest of the paper is structured as follows. Section “**THEORETICAL BACKGROUND**” provides some theoretical background and Section “**MATERIALS AND METHODS**” describes the materials and methods used in this study, followed by the Sections “**RESULTS**” and “**CONCLUSIONS**”.

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

Sustainability indices seek to capture both environmental and social dimensions of sustainability. Current methods of sustainability measurement include single or focused indicators (GHG emissions, water consumption, waste recycling) as well as composite indices, such as the

DJSI. Various approaches have been used in constructing the indices. A common approach is to exclude companies that operates in industries that are considered to be unethical such as tobacco, alcohol, and nuclear energy. This approach is used in Calvert Social Index, Domini 400 Social Index and FTSE4Good index, whereas DJSI, Ethibel, and Vigeo indices use an approach that focus on positive screening. Some indices, such as the DJSI, adopt the policy of including the best companies from all industrial sectors. This policy reflects a policy of aiming to achieve an industry weighting that approximates the weighting of the relevant benchmark index [13].

A commonly used aggregation technique—used in this paper as well—is using the Equally Weighted Average (EWA) method, whereby various chosen indicators are equally averaged to construct a sustainability index. EWA has been applied to numerous sustainability indices such as Human Development Index and Environmental Sustainability Index [14].

Composite indices are based on the idea of indicator-based indices. The main assumption is that when a broader variety of indicators are aggregated into an index, the final figure shows a “simplified, coherent, multidimensional view of the system” [15]. Composite indices are widely used in environmental management and decision making at all levels [15]. An example of such an index is the Environmental sustainability index (ESI), which comprises 21 underlying indicators that are categorized and aggregated into five components and the Environmental performance index.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

We adopt the 32 sustainability indicators obtained by Papoutsis and Sodhi (2020, [5]) from the literature, GRI, UN Global Compact, and other sources. We refer the reader to Papoutsis and Sodhi (2020, [5]) to see the details of the methodology used for indicator development.

Using the Sustainability Disclosure Database, we obtained 331 sustainability reports from 2013–14: 117 were American or Canadian and 214 were European. These regions were chosen based on their common policies and practices [16], and only reports written in English were retrieved to allow straightforward content analysis. The sample covered a wide variety of sectors, with stratified sampling aimed across 18 sectors that were determined through aggregating the 38 industries into which the Sustainability Disclosure Database classifies companies.

For each of these sustainability reports, all the 32 indicators were scored as follows:

- a score of 0 for an item not referred to in a report;
- a score of 1 when the report only briefly mentioned something pertinent to the item or provided only qualitative statements;
- a score of 2 when the report provided detailed information with some numerical support; and rarely

- a score of 3 was given when a report provided extensive numerical support with data on goals achieved or fully accomplished.

Table 1. The 32 indicators used for $N = 331$ companies' sustainability reports (Source: Papoutsis and Sodhi, 2020, [5]).

Indicator	Mean across companies	Std. dev. across companies
Reduce energy consumption	1.92	0.93
Conduct community support activities	1.82	1.06
Health & Safety	1.59	1.05
Minimize water use	1.55	1.14
Minimize waste use	1.46	1.14
Reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions	1.37	1.19
Encourage employee diversity	1.34	0.84
Train employees	1.24	0.94
Reduce carbon footprint	1.15	1.16
Recycle waste	0.89	1.09
Use renewable energy	0.71	0.93
Reduce other gases	0.57	1.00
Assess/evaluate suppliers	0.53	0.82
Reduce consumption of resources	0.52	0.91
Reuse materials	0.52	0.90
Certify to ISO14000	0.48	0.77
Use recyclable materials	0.48	0.81
Engage employees	0.47	0.83
Account for biodiversity	0.42	0.71
Source responsibly	0.37	0.68
Train on anti-corruption	0.36	0.65
Reduce fuel consumption	0.35	0.81
Establish supplier codes of conduct	0.34	0.55
Procure sustainably	0.30	0.65
Reduce packaging	0.26	0.65
Recycle water	0.23	0.62
Collaborate with suppliers	0.23	0.47
Source locally	0.20	0.53
Reduce spills	0.19	0.59
Use alternative fuels	0.11	0.45
Conduct product lifecycle assessment (LCA)	0.11	0.36
Commit to employees	0.06	0.35

This scoring system is similar to that used by Wiseman [10] and other researchers using GRI indicators, although sometimes (albeit rarely), a 0–4 scoring system has been used [6,8,9,17–20]. To ensure reliability in the coding, the same text was coded twice, the second time 12-months later to avoid coding errors. Two coders scored the reports both times to ensure inter-rater reliability. Furthermore, for correlation analysis between total disclosure score for sample data (2013–14) and that from a later year,

2015–16, both Pearson (0.87, $p < 0.01$) and Spearman (0.87, $p < 0.01$) coefficients indicate that scoring from the two different years is similar. This consistency across years also alleviates concerns about the subjectivity of the scoring methodology.

The 32 indicators that predominate in companies' sustainability reports are listed in Table 1. For more information on the indicator refinement process, please refer to Papoutsis and Sodhi (2020, [5]). These indicators are not only reported by the majority of the companies, but also achieve high scores, implying that companies are implementing the particular indicators at a high level. Hence, an important finding is that we can obtain rankings for the indicators that incorporate both disclosure of information and the level of effort in one and rank companies based on their total disclosure score.

Using this data, we wish to see how potentially useful an index—we call it *total disclosure score*—that is simply an equally-weighted average of these 32 indicator values is:

1. *Industry sector*: Is the index biased towards a particular sector? For this, we compare the mean values across the sectors and also carry out ANOVA using industry sector as the categorical variable.
2. *Company size by revenues*: Is the index biased towards larger companies (at least relatively larger, given our sample)? For this, we compare the leading and the laggard companies in each sector for their revenues—if there is a statistically significant difference, then revenues are a factor in the total disclosure score. Correlation between total disclosure score and revenues within the entire sample as well as by sector also shed light on this question. There are opposing views on the effect of a company's size on the level of sustainability disclosure. According to some studies total disclosure score should be higher for large firms [11,21,22], while other studies support the opposite argument [23–25]. Revenues is commonly used as an approximation of a company's size [3,8,11,21,23]. We identify “leader” and “laggard” companies in different clusters based on their disclosure using hierarchical cluster analysis is performed using the 32 indicators to create two clusters companies within the different sectors. These sectors are (a) energy and utilities; (b) metals and mining; (c) commercial services; and (d) household product manufacturers. The cluster analysis is only split all the companies in a sector into an upper and a lower cluster with mostly higher and mostly lower scores respectively. This enables us to compare companies in the two clusters for any dimension, including revenues. A similar classification scheme comparing leader and laggard companies, based on their disclosure, is used by Patten (1991, [26]), Jenkins and Yakovleva (2006, [12]) and Formentini and Taticchi (2016, [27]). Rather than carry out this exercise for all the 18 sectors, we focused only on the four clusters because of the number of companies in these sectors and because these clusters are quite different from each other. Next, an ANOVA test was conducted

to examine the magnitude of difference in revenues between the upper and lower disclosure.

3. *Consistence with published indices*: Does the index developed in this paper significantly explain the DJSI inclusion and the ESG rating for a company? If the disclosure score is to have to any credibility, it must be positively linked to DJSI inclusion and ESG rating. To test this, we use logistic regression of DJSI, which is a 0/1 variable as a company is or not is in the DJSI, and a regression of ESG, both against the total disclosure score.

As a first step, total disclosure is calculated by summing up each company's score in the 32 indicators, using equal weights of one.

RESULTS

Disclosure and Industry Sector

To examine whether sustainability disclosure follows similar trend across all sectors or is specific to each sector, an ANOVA test was conducted to examine whether industry classification differentiates total disclosure. We found a statistically significant difference in total disclosure score between the different industrial sectors ($p = 0.001$). Tukey post hoc test is run next to determine which industrial sectors differ from each other. Broadly, with 18 sectors, there were very few sectors that were different from others. There are statistically significant differences in total disclosure score between six industrial groups: between (1) automotive and commercial services ($p = 0.013$); (2) automotive and computers ($p = 0.022$); (3) automotive and finance ($p = 0.015$); (4) aviation and commercial services ($p = 0.032$); (5) aviation and computers ($p = 0.032$); and (6) aviation and finance ($p = 0.037$). This differentiation makes sense as aviation and automotive have the highest environmental effect compared to the rest of the industries, and as such these industries disclose more on (environmental) sustainability [28].

Given that our sample comprises a wide variety of 18 industrial sectors, we therefore argue that industrial sector does not appear to matter as regards the total disclosure score being used to measure disclosure of a company. It is readily seen that average disclosure score is evenly distributed among the industrial sectors. Yet, automotive and aviation achieve the highest disclosure score and computers industry has the lowest disclosure score (Figure 1).

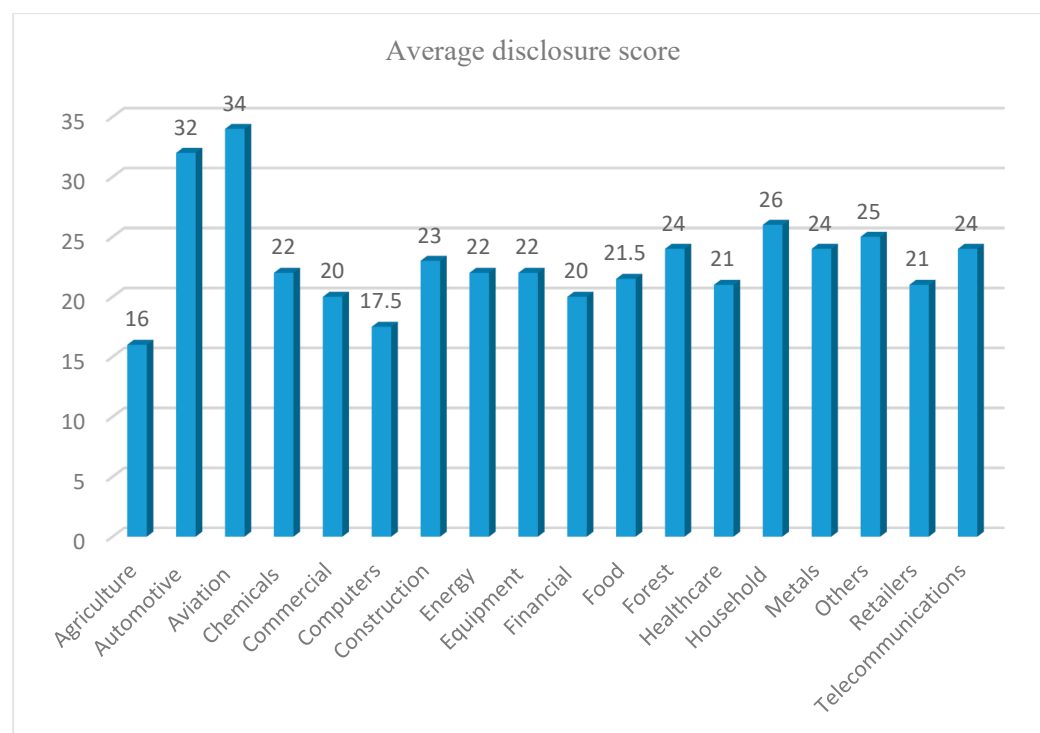


Figure 1. Average disclosure for a company in each sector.

Level of Disclosure and Revenues

The ANOVA test (Table 2) for each of the four selected sectors shows that size (revenues) does not matter as regards total disclosure score. Specifically,

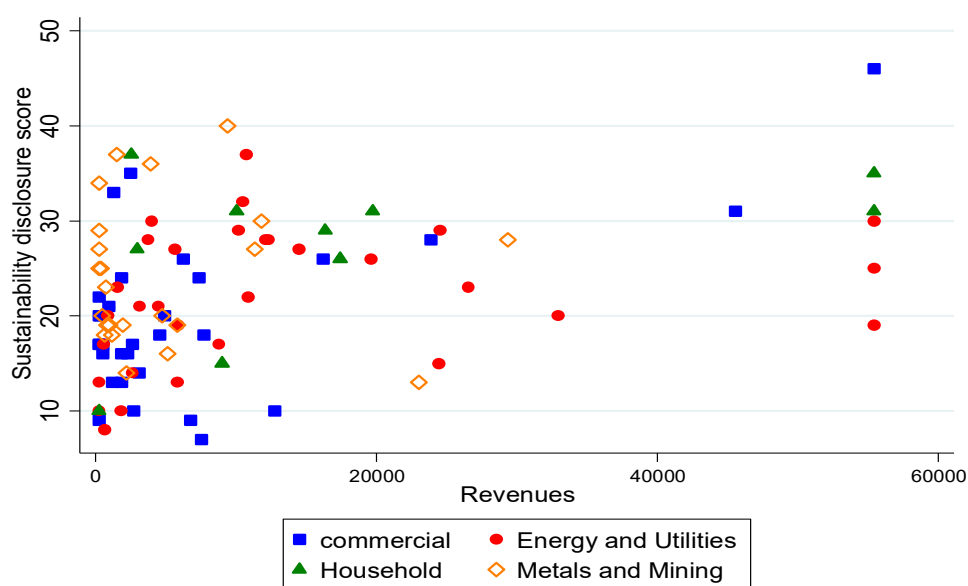
- *Commercial services*: Looking at the descriptive table for the commercial services clusters in Table 2, we see that the mean of revenues is not considerably different between the two clusters, as upper cluster firms are outperforming laggard companies by 1175 million dollars. Indeed, one-way ANOVA indicates that there is not a significant effect of revenues at the $p < 0.05$ level for the two commercial services clusters ($F(1,29) = 0.06$, $p = 0.81$).
- *Metals and Mining*: One-way ANOVA indicates that there is not a significant effect of revenues at the $p < 0.05$ level for the two metals and mining services clusters ($F(1,21) = 0.46$, $p = 0.51$).
- *Energy and Utilities*: In the case of energy sector, we see that mean of revenues of the upper cluster is almost three times higher than the laggard's one. ANOVA indicates that there is not a significant effect of revenues at the $p < 0.05$ level for the two energy and utilities clusters ($F(1,29) = 1.35$, $p = 0.25$).
- *Household services*: Finally, household services sector exhibits a wide difference in the mean of revenues among upper and lower cluster companies. Still, ANOVA indicates that this difference is not statistically significant at the $p < 0.05$ level ($F(1,8) = 1.10$, $p = 0.32$), although cluster sizes are quite small here.

Table 2. Revenues in \$'million, averaged across the upper and lower clusters for four different sectors.

Sector	Cluster	N	Mean	SD	Difference of means (ANOVA) <i>p</i> -value
Commercial services	Lower	19	6730	11,010	0.81
	Upper	12	7910	15,670	
Metals and mining	Lower	13	4080	6480	0.51
	Upper	10	6270	9120	
Energy and utilities	Lower	16	12,440	19,800	0.25
	Upper	15	41,130	96,640	
Household services	Lower	3	8470	8170	0.32
	Upper	7	29,740	33,630	

Overall, this analysis indicates that there is not any statistical difference in the mean of revenues between upper and lower cluster companies in any of the four industries at least as regards the range of sizes covered in the chosen sample.

A scatterplot by sector (Figure 2) graphically illustrates the relation between revenues and sustainability disclosure score for energy, metals, household, and commercial services. We see that the sustainability disclosure score is scattered around a range of revenues for all companies in the four chosen sectors.

**Figure 2.** Correlation between total sustainability disclosure score and revenues across all companies in the four industries.

Next, we compared the level of association of total sustainability disclosure score and revenues across all firms of the sample. Again, scatterplots (Figure 3) visually reflect the lack of any obvious relationship, whether for any particular sector, or for all the companies together (lower half of Figure 3). It is therefore indicated that a company's total sustainability disclosure score is not dependent on its size.

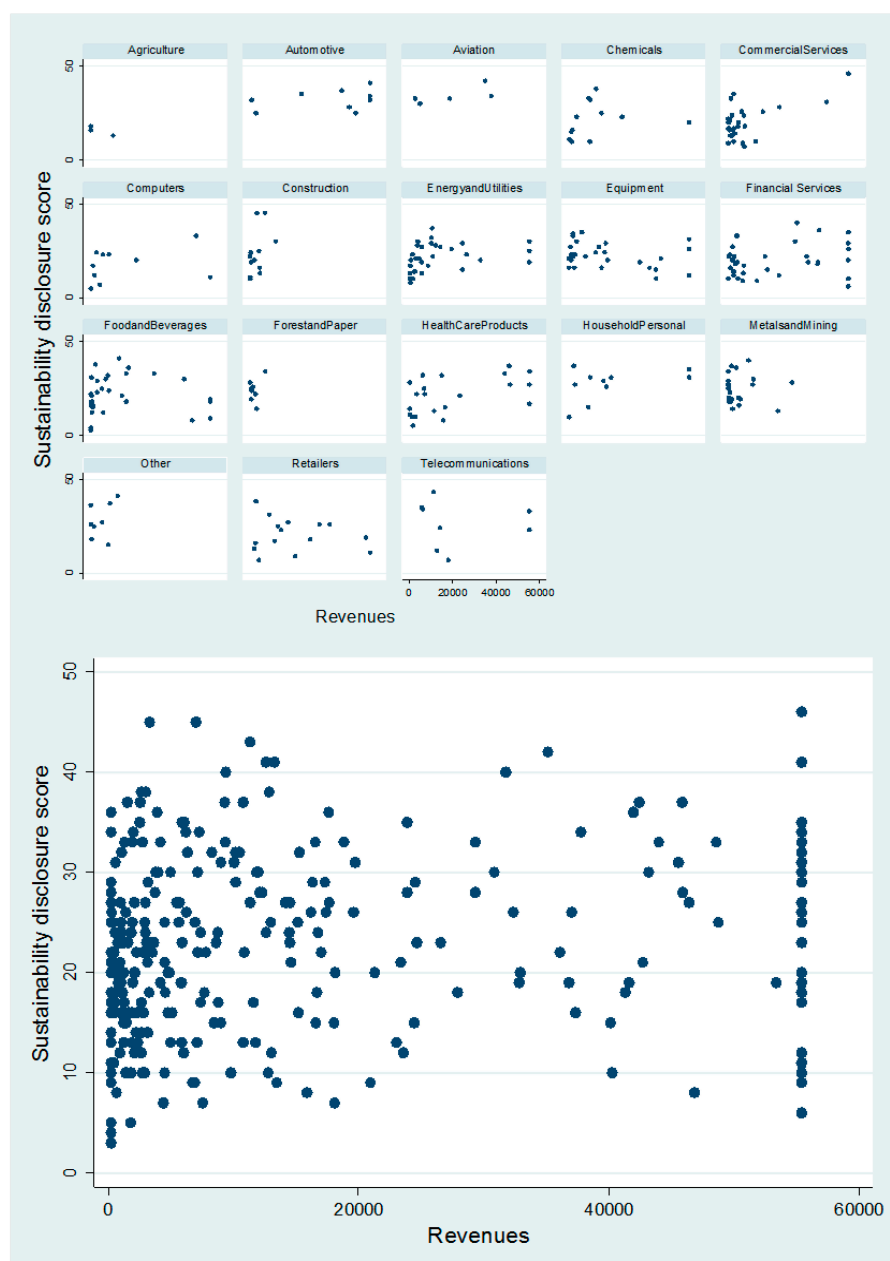


Figure 3. Correlation between total disclosure score and size across all companies in the sample.

Total Disclosure Score versus DJSI and ESJ

To test the consistency of the proposed index with market-leading indices, two measures were selected—inclusion (or not) in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index and Bloomberg's Environmental Social Governance (ESG) scores. The 85 companies that belonged to DJSI in the year for which we used sustainability reports have a sustainability disclosure score ranging from 46 to 17, and more specifically, 75 out of these 85 companies, score higher than 20. This fact indicates that companies that are part of the DJSI have a higher total disclosure score compared to the ones that are not part of the DJSI.

A dummy variable is constructed (=1 when the company belongs to DJSI, 0 otherwise) to measure the correlation between a company's appearance

in DJSI and its total disclosure score [29,30]. ESG is already a score, so we use that as the variable. Pairwise correlations, parametric and non-parametric, between total disclosure score, DJSI and ESG show the correlations to be quite similar to each other:

- *Total disclosure score vs ESG*: Both Pearson (0.30, $p < 0.01$) and Spearman (0.33, $p < 0.01$) are similar
- *Total disclosure score vs DJSI*: Both Pearson (0.32, $p < 0.01$) and Spearman (0.31, $p < 0.01$) are similar
- *ESG vs DJSI*: Again, both Pearson (0.33, $p < 0.01$) and Spearman (0.32, $p < 0.01$) are similar, and also similar to the values of correlation between the total disclosure score with either.

An independent t-test to examine any statistically significant difference in the level of disclosure between companies that belong to DJSI and those that do not. T-test is statistically significant ($p = 0.001$), indicating that there are significant differences in total sustainability disclosure score between the two groups, with companies that belong to the DJSI having a higher sustainability disclosure scores (26.94 ± 0.94) compared to companies that are not (20.54 ± 0.52).

A binomial logistic regression is also performed to examine the effect of total sustainability disclosure score on DJSI ranking. Logistic regression analysis is statistically significant and indicates that the total sustainability disclosure score of companies' sustainability reports is more likely to be higher in companies that are part of DJSI compared to those that are not (Table 3).

Table 3. Logistic regression between DJSI and total disclosure score.

Predictor variables	DJSI
Total disclosure score	0.814 ***
Pseudo R^2	0.09
LR χ^2	35.22 ***

*** $p = 0.001$ level.

OLS regression is also performed to examine sustainability disclosure score has any explanatory power over ESG score. The results indicate ESG score is predicted by the total disclosure score (Table 4).

Table 4. OLS regression between ESG score and total disclosure score.

Predictor variables	ESG
Total disclosure score	4.001 ***
F	9.22 ***
R^2	0.09

*** $p = 0.001$ level.

Taken together, the total disclosure score developed by extracting information from sustainability reports is significantly and positively

linked with the inclusion or otherwise of a company in the DJSI and also its ESG rating.

CONCLUSIONS

This paper developed a formative index of sustainability disclosure for researchers and practitioners using only publicly available sustainability reports. We showed that the disclosure index that this study proposes can be applied to companies across various industrial sectors and with different size. Moreover, the disclosure index significantly explains third party ratings like DJSI and ESG that use public and private information and proprietary methods. Hence, managers and researchers can use sustainability reports to obtain an accurate knowledge of companies' disclosure on their sustainability efforts, instead of relying on third party provided ratings.

The real contribution of this paper lies in showing how researchers and financial institutions can develop their own indices by refining the methodology used in this study. There are three practical implications. First, managers of companies can rate their own companies' sustainability reporting using the method presented by us to (a) understand how investors may rate their companies, and (b) to improve their own reporting, and efforts, regarding sustainability performance over time. Second, practitioners interested in developing their own, possibly sector-specific, indices can start with the list of pertinent questions (e.g., Papoutsis and Sodhi, 2020 [5]) and then use the methods described in this paper to check the robustness and practicality of the index they seek to develop. Third, these practitioners or managers of companies could alternatively use the index developed here as one component of their own rating, supplemented by other information.

The limitations of this study can be the basis for future development in the following ways:

- (1) A larger sample of companies and from a more extensive set of countries would give greater confidence in the formative index that this study attempted to develop.
- (2) Note that what companies have not reported was not addressed in this study—indeed, some third-party providers give a negative score when a company does not report on an indicator. Recall that we scored unreported variables as 0, so further research is needed to address this limitation.
- (3) We took an unweighted sum across all variables. To make sector-specific indices, perhaps variables should be grouped using factor analysis with different weights being developed for the variables in the different factors.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

All authors contributed equally.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

REFERENCES

1. Gray R. Thirty years of social accounting, reporting and auditing: what (if anything) have we learnt? *Bus Ethics Eur Rev.* 2001;10(1):9-15.
2. Kolk A. Sustainability, accountability and corporate governance: exploring multinationals' reporting practices. *Bus Strategy Environ.* 2008;17(1):1-15.
3. Cormier D, Magnan M. The revisited contribution of environmental reporting to investors' valuation of a firm's earnings: An international perspective. *Ecol Econ.* 2007;62(3-4):613-26.
4. López M, Garcia A, Rodriguez L. Sustainable development and corporate performance: A study based on the Dow Jones Sustainability Index. *J Bus Ethics.* 2007;75(3):285-300.
5. Papoutsi A, Sodhi MS. Does disclosure in sustainability reports indicate actual sustainability performance? *J Clean Prod.* 2020;260(1):121049.
6. Roca LC, Searcy C. An analysis of indicators disclosed in corporate sustainability reports. *J Clean Prod.* 2012;20(1):103-18.
7. Skouloudis A, Evangelinos K, Kourmouis F. Assessing non-financial reports according to the Global Reporting Initiative guidelines: evidence from Greece. *J Clean Prod.* 2010;18(5):426-38.
8. Clarkson P, Li Y, Richardson G, Vasvari F. Revisiting the relation between environmental performance and environmental disclosure: An empirical analysis. *Account Org Soc.* 2007;33(4):303-27.
9. Morhardt J, Baird S, Freeman K. Scoring corporate environmental and sustainability reports using GRI 2000, ISO 14031 and other criteria. *Corp Soc Responsib Environ Manag.* 2002;9(4):215-33.
10. Wiseman J. An evaluation of environmental disclosures made in corporate annual reports. *Account Org Soc.* 1982;7(1):53-63.
11. Cowen SS, Ferreri LB, Parker LD. The impact of corporate characteristics on social responsibility disclosure: A typology and frequency-based analysis. *Account Org Soc.* 1987;12(2):111-22.
12. Jenkins H, Yakovleva N. Corporate social responsibility in the mining industry: Exploring trends in social and environmental disclosure. *J Clean Prod.* 2006;14(3):271-84.
13. Fowler SJ, Hope C. A critical review of sustainable business indices and their impact. *J Bus Ethics.* 2007;76(3):243-52.
14. Zhang J, Dobranskyte A, Berrittella M. Impacts of global multilateral trade liberalization on sustainability indicators. *J Econ Integr.* 2007;22(4):995-1018.
15. Babcicky P. Rethinking the foundations of sustainability measurement: the limitations of the Environmental Sustainability Index (ESI). *Soc Indic Res.* 2013;113(1):133-57.
16. Soana MG. The relationship between corporate social performance and corporate financial performance in the banking sector. *J Bus Ethics.* 2011;104(1):133-48.

17. Skouloudis A, Evangelinos K. Sustainability reporting in Greece: are we there yet? *Environ Qual Manag.* 2009;19(1):43-60.
18. Leszczynska A. Towards shareholders' value: an analysis of sustainability report. *Ind Manag Data Syst.* 2012;112(6):911-28.
19. Manetti G. The quality of stakeholder engagement in sustainability reporting: empirical evidence and critical points. *Corp Soc Responsib Environ Manag.* 2011;18(2):110-22.
20. Daub CH. Assessing the quality of sustainability reporting: an alternative methodological approach. *J Clean Prod.* 2007;15(1):75-85.
21. Patten DM. The relation between environmental performance and environmental disclosure: a research note. *Account Org Soc.* 2002;27(8):763-73.
22. Hackston D, Milne MJ. Some determinants of social and environmental disclosures in New Zealand companies. *Account Audit Account J.* 1996;9(1):77-108.
23. Waddock S, Graves S. The corporate social performance—financial performance link. *Strat Manag J.* 1997;18(4):303-19.
24. Gray R, Kouhy R, Lavers S. Corporate social and environmental reporting: a review of the literature and a longitudinal study of UK disclosure. *Account Audit Account J.* 1995;8(2):47-77.
25. Roberts R. Determinants of corporate social responsibility disclosure: An application of stakeholder theory. *Account Org Soc.* 1992;17(6):595-612.
26. Patten DM. Exposure, legitimacy, and social disclosure. *J Account Public Policy.* 1991;10(4):297-308.
27. Formentini M, Taticchi P. Corporate sustainability approaches and governance mechanisms in sustainable supply chain management. *J Clean Prod.* 2016;112:1920-33.
28. Deegan C. The legitimising effect of social and environmental disclosures—A theoretical foundation. *Account Audit Account J.* 2002;15(3):282-311.
29. Dhaliwal DS, Li OZ, Tsang A, Yang YG. Voluntary nonfinancial disclosure and the cost of equity capital: The initiation of corporate social responsibility reporting. *Account Rev.* 2011;86(1):59-100.
30. Nikolaeva R, Bicho M. The role of institutional and reputational factors in the voluntary adoption of corporate social responsibility reporting standards. *J Acad Market Sci.* 2011;39(1):136-57.

How to cite this article:

Papoutsi A, Sodhi MS. A Sustainability Disclosure Index Using Corporate Sustainability Reports. *J Sustain Res.* 2020;2(2):e200020. <https://doi.org/10.20900/jsr20200020>