

The Global Data Lab Vulnerability Index (GVI)

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www.globaldatalab.org

GlobalDataLab

Institute for Management Research
Radboud University



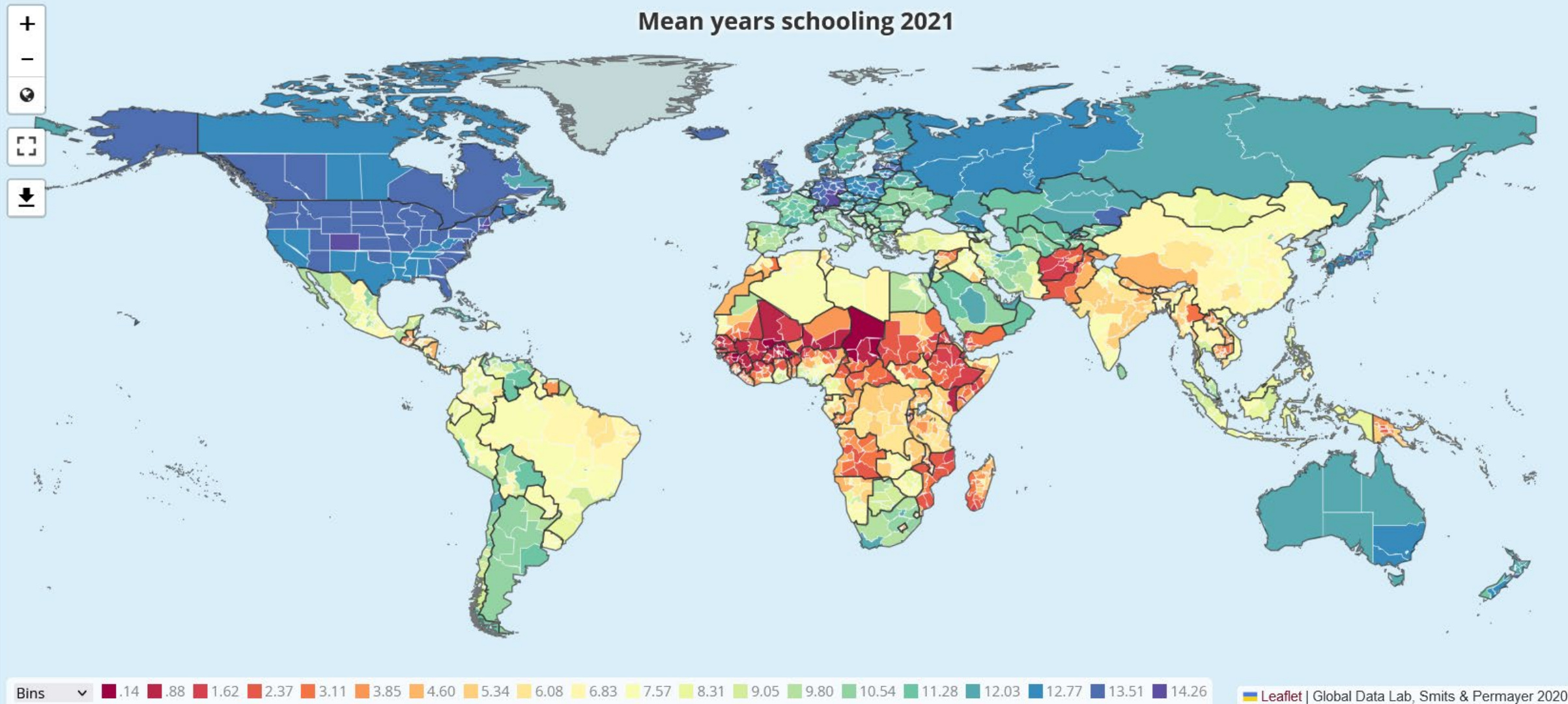
Global Data Lab

- Data and research center at Radboud University
- Focus on Low- and Middle-Income Countries (LMICs)
- 35+ million persons
- 130+ LMICs
- 500+ (large) household surveys
- Regularly updated

Indicators

- Aggregating information from household surveys
- 100+ indicators
- 1300+ subnational regions
- Multiple years
- Topics include:
 - *Wealth, poverty, asset ownership, housing quality*
 - *Education, demographics, gender*
 - *Fertility, child mortality, (reproductive) health*
 - *Vaccinations, stunting, under/overweight, BMI*
 - *Access to public services*

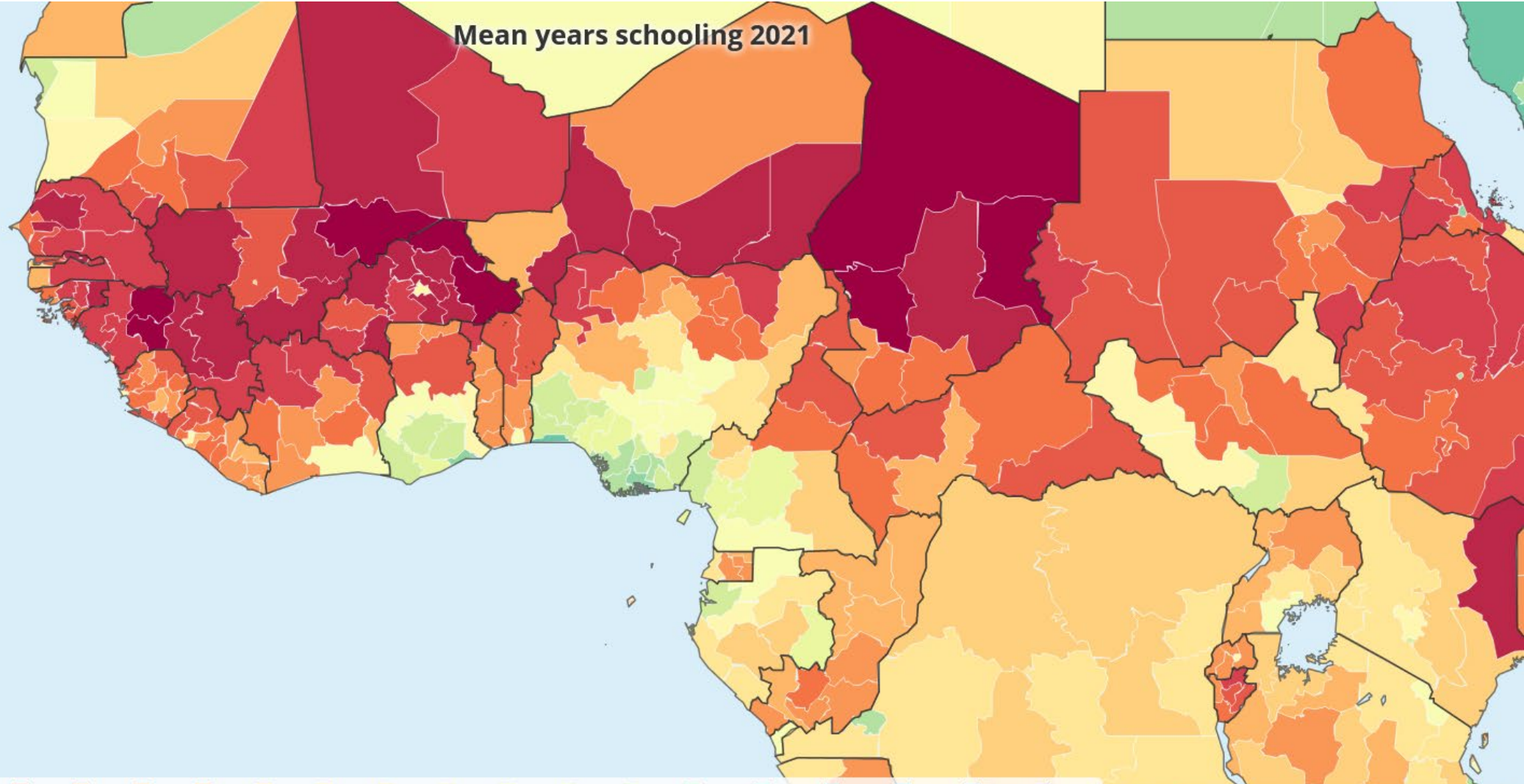
Mean years schooling 2021



Mean years schooling 2021

Map navigation controls:

- Zoom in (+)
- Zoom out (-)
- Reset view (globe icon)
- Full screen (square icon)
- Download (downward arrow icon)



Climate change: Data needs

- Study of climate change requires Earth System data and Human System data
- Contribution GDL: broad set of comparable Human System indicators at different levels of aggregation
- GDL Vulnerability Index (GVI) developed as part of update of Climate Vulnerability Monitor of the Climate Vulnerability Forum

GVI

- Composite index
- Focus on human and societal aspects of vulnerability
- Not included: physical aspects and human-environment interactions
- Seven major dimensions of vulnerability measured with eleven indicators

GVI dimensions and indicators

<i>Dimension</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Source</i>
Economy	GDP per capita PPP (constant 2017, international \$) and Poverty Headcount Ratio at 3.20 US \$ a day	World Bank ^a
Education	Mean years of schooling 25+	UNDP ^c
Gender	Gender Development Index (GDI)	UNDP
Health	Life expectancy at birth	UNDP
Infrastructure	Access to clean water, electricity and (mobile) phone	World Bank
Governance	World Governance Indicator	World Bank
Demography	Urbanization and Dependency Ratio	World Bank

^a <https://databank.worldbank.org/home.aspx>

^b <https://hdr.undp.org/en/data>

Other vulnerability indices

- Other vulnerability indices:
 - ND Gain Index of Notre Dame University
 - INFORM Index of the European Commission
 - World Risk Index (WRI)
- Constructed yearly by experts
- Large number of underlying indicators (ND-GAIN: 74; INFORM: 54; WRI: 100)
- Complex, less stable, country level

Characteristics GVI

- Not dependent on experts
- Simple additive formula
- Focus on core dimensions of socioeconomic vulnerability
- Can be applied to any area (national, subnational, group of countries)

Data used to construct GVI

- National data 2015-2020 for eleven indicators
- Data sources: World Bank, UNDP
- 194 countries
- Missing data imputed with:
 - Data other years (intra/extrapolation)
 - Estimates on GDL-data
- For all countries data for six years used for equal weight

Method used to construct GVI

- Principal Component Analysis, first factor
- Standardized variable explaining 67% variation in dataset
- GVI: 5-90 in 2015-2020
- High correlations with other indices

Table 2. Mean and standard deviations of the indicators, raw indicator weights, and coefficients of the GVI formula

Indicators	Mean	Std. Deviation	Raw indicator weight	GVI Formula weight
GDP per capita	18605	19047	0.10408626	0.00010686
Poverty	22.858	26.971	-0.12524258	-0.09081646
Years schooling	8.6810	3.2817	0.11967215	0.71308829
Gender Development Index	0.9446	0.0674	0.08825844	25.59264906
Life expectancy	71.900	7.6887	0.12382514	0.31492412
Access to clean water	87.446	15.590	0.12484200	0.1565931
Access to electricity	82.934	26.230	0.11904323	0.08874772
Phone connections	107.33	33.298	0.09781305	0.07288862
World Governance Index	-0.0686	0.8653	0.10287776	2.32477119
Dependency ratio	60.470	16.401	-0.11096747	-0.13230595
Urbanization	57.818	21.900	0.09663833	0.08628689
Constant	-	-	-	-22.63157686

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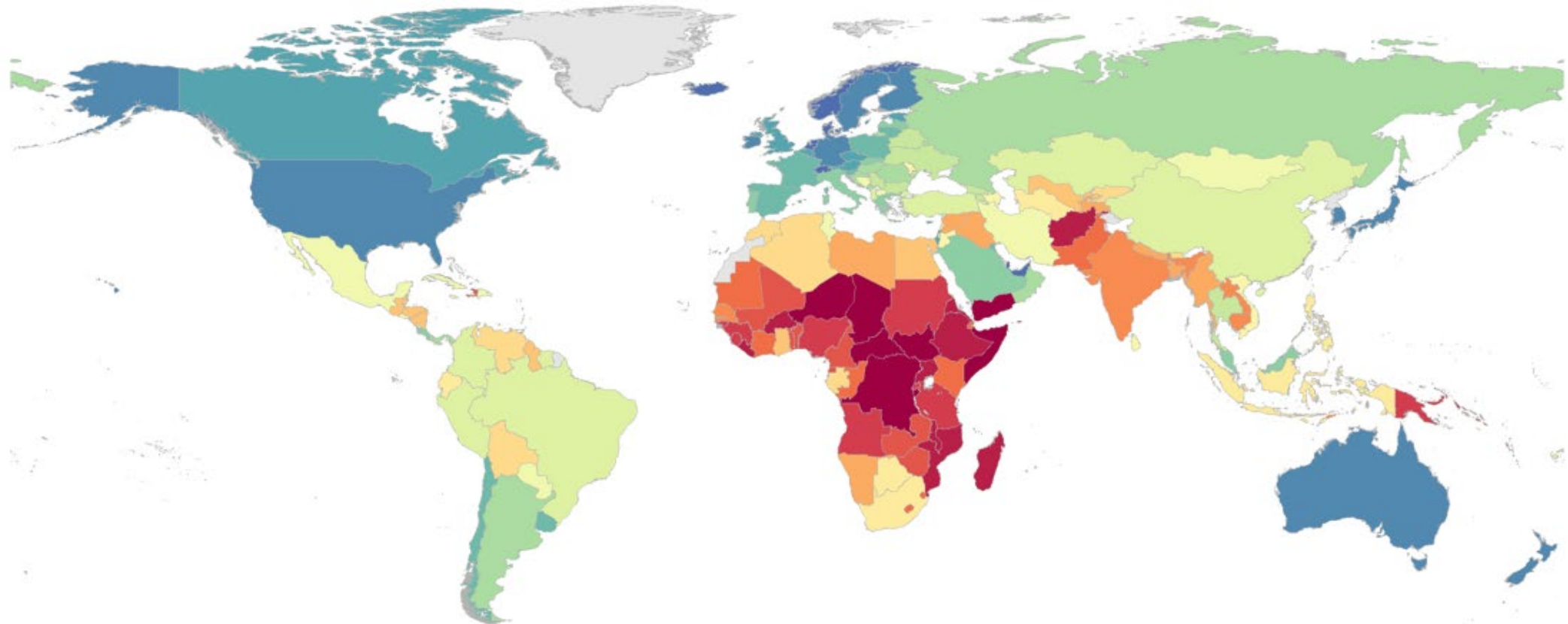
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What if not all indicators are available?

- Countries for which some indicators are not available for all years
- Particularly the case for LMICs
- GVI based on fewer than eleven indicators
- Values: 5-90 range
- Correlation GVI one indicator removed with original GVI: $>.99$

GDL Vulnerability Index 2020



Ventiles GVI 2020



Correlations with other indices

- ND Gain Index of Notre Dame: 0.89
- INFORM Index of European Commission: 0.80
- World Risk Index: 0.75

- Offers good prospects for applying GVI to other aggregates
- Estimates of future GVI values along Shared Socioeconomic Pathways

Data used to construct GVI projections

- Estimated GVI for every 10th year of 2030-2100 under SSPs
- Population, GDPpc, poverty, education, urbanization: IIASA
- Life expectancy: Wittgenstein Data Explorer
- Governance: Andrijevic et al. (2019)
- GDI, electricity, phone: own estimates
- Drinking water: excluded
- Projected indicator values entered in GVI formula

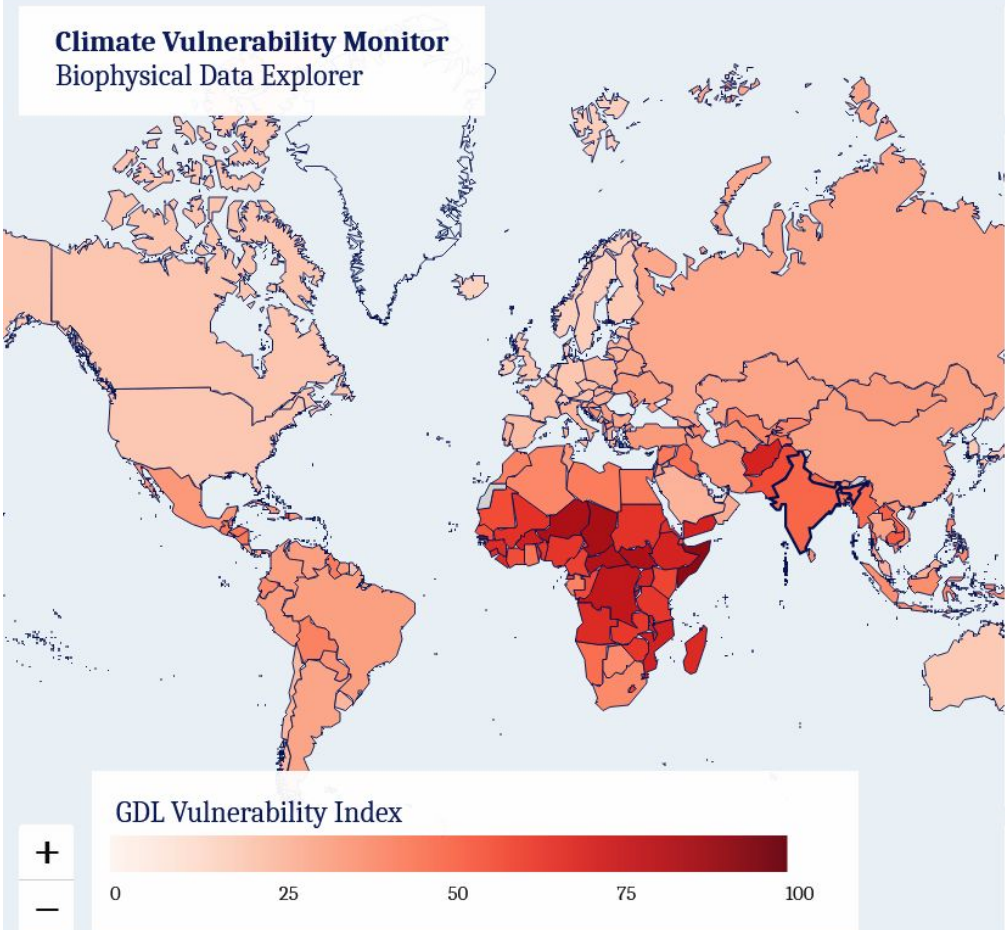
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India

◀ **Socio-economic Vulnerability**

The GDL Vulnerability Index (GVI)

Climate impacts take place against a backdrop of exposure and vulnerability driven by socioeconomic, demographic, infrastructural and ecosystem factors. A broad set of indicators has been developed for assessing the performance of regions on these dimensions. The dimensions are interconnected, and increasingly affected by and interacting with biophysical climate impacts to contribute to climate risk.

Since it is often the combined effects of different vulnerabilities that determines a region's propensity to suffer harm from climate impacts, a composite index has been developed that aims to provide an overall picture of the socioeconomic vulnerability challenges that countries face. This GDL Vulnerability Index (GVI) is based on evidence of currently observed socio-economic vulnerability in the areas of economic growth and poverty, education, health, gender inequality, governance, demography and access to basic infrastructure¹. It brings together these different facets of vulnerability into one composite index that provides a global picture of differential

2020 2030 2050 2090
 Below 2°C path No policy action Impacts at 1.5°C

Conclusion and next steps

- Easy to use index for specialists and non-specialists
- High correlation with other established vulnerability indices
- Simple additive formula
- Can be used for any region

- Next step: subnational GVI

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www.globaldatalab.org/gvi/

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