



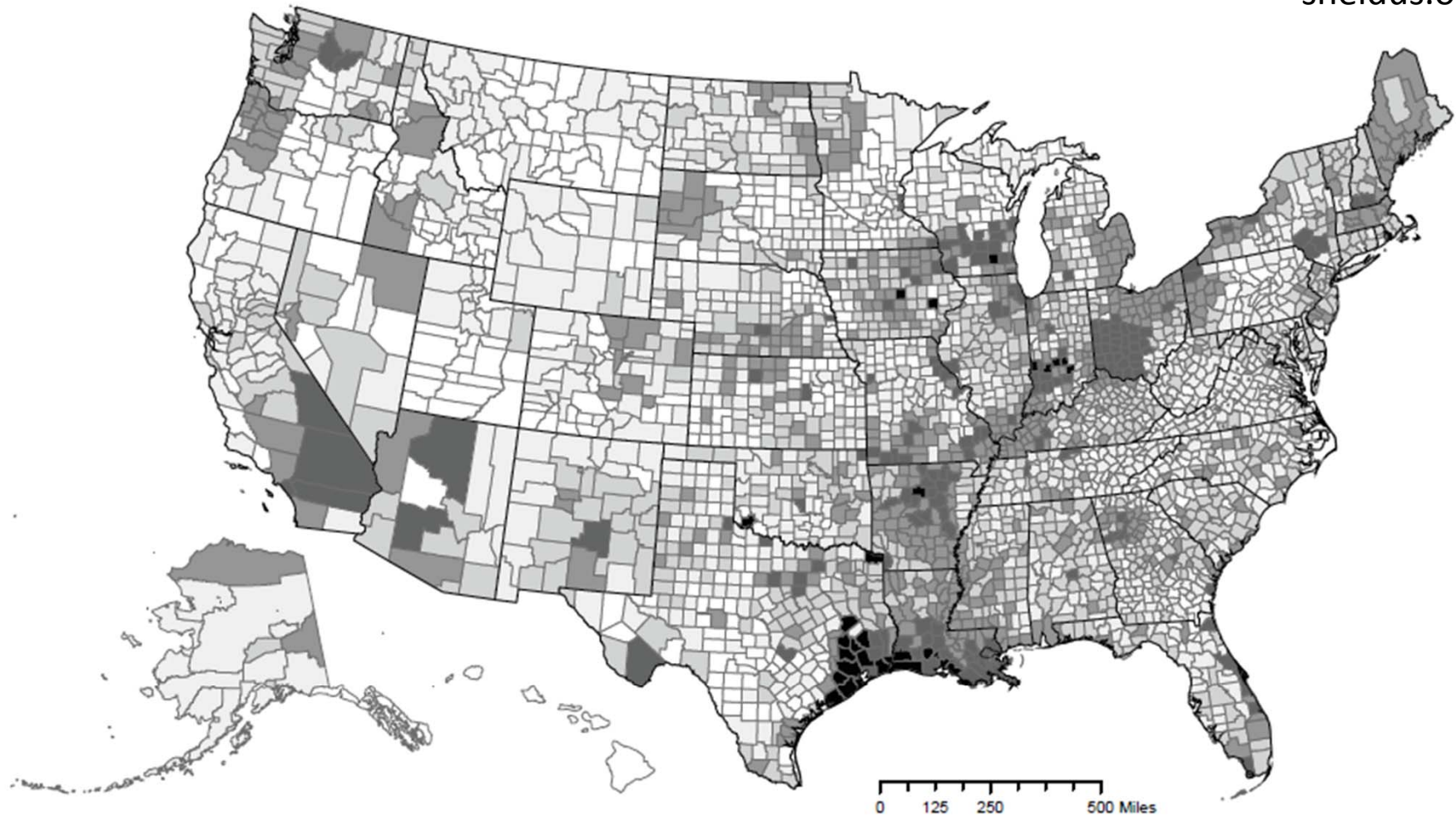
# Disaster Loss Data

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November 16, 2010  
Beijing

# Where we are

- Meetings between UNDP Desenventar, MunichRe, SwissRe, CRED, Asian Disaster Reduction Center (Glide) on regional and global databases
- Geocoding, technical standards, terminology, and hierarchy established
- Limited downscaling to sub-national level



**Combined Crop and Property Losses (adj. \$2009)**



SHELDUS VERSION 8.0



# Biases in Loss Databases Remain

1. **Hazard bias**—every hazard type is represented
2. **Temporal bias**—losses are comparable over time
3. **Threshold bias**—all losses regardless of size are counted
4. **Accounting bias**— all types of losses included (monetary, human, direct, insured, uninsured)
5. **Geographic bias**—hazard losses are comparable across geographic units, boundaries not change
6. **Systemic bias**—losses recorded are the same regardless of source

M. Gall, K.A. Borden, S. L. Cutter, 2009. When do losses count? Six fallacies of natural hazard loss data. *BAMS* 90 (6): 799-809.

# What is needed

- Education of users regarding data biases and issues of social loss data
- Comparable, and accessible human disaster loss data to support research and policy
- Identify existing databases (from national to regional to global) existing project
- Increased downscaling of loss data to sub-national geographies for policy makers
- What is a loss and how to assess it--methodology

# How do we get there??

- Establish an overall framework for disaster loss data for all providers
- Establish nodes and networks for data bases
- Sensitivity testing among existing databases
- Mechanisms for archiving loss data, perhaps a Central data repository

# Questions

- Is this a “research” program or infrastructure to support research?
- What about other data besides losses?
- How articulate with FORIN case study databases?