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基于灾度的亚洲巨灾划分标准研究(PDF)

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Title: Disaster magnitude based Asian catastrophe criterion for classification

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关键词: [灾度](#); [灾害分级](#); [防灾减灾](#); [亚洲巨灾](#)

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摘要: 分析了灾害的双重属性:自然属性和社会属性。灾度是灾害社会属性的定量描述,论述了灾度在灾害分级中的应用。提出了灾度计算模型,该模型的影响因子包括:死亡人数、直接经济损失和受灾人数。收集了1954-2010之间的亚洲灾害,并应用灾度计算模型对收集到的资料进行了计算与分析。提出了亚洲巨灾标准:灾度大于8的灾害为亚洲巨灾。该标准具有计算简便、易于对不同灾害进行比较的特点。

Abstract: This study analyzed the dual properties of disasters: the natural property and the social property. Disaster magnitude is a quantitative description of disasters' social property. This paper described the application of disaster magnitude in disaster classification and proposed a calculation model of disaster magnitude, which includes three influence factors: death toll, direct economic loss and disaster affected population. The disaster data from 1954 to 2010 in Asia were collected and the

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disaster magnitude calculation model was used to calculate and analyze the collected data. As a result, the Asian catastrophe criterion is thus determined: disasters with magnitudes greater than 8 are catastrophes. This criterion has the advantages of simplicity in calculation and convenience in comparison between different disasters.

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